

BRISTOL RECORDS SOCIETY'S  
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BRISTOL, AFRICA  
AND THE  
EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY  
SLAVE TRADE TO  
AMERICA

VOL.3  
THE YEARS OF DECLINE  
1746-1769



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VOL. 3 THE YEARS OF DECLINE 1746–1769

EDITED BY  
DAVID RICHARDSON

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## INTRODUCTION

Bristol's emergence as a major slaving port was one of the more striking features of the development of British trade to Africa during the first forty years of the eighteenth century. Reflected in a growth in annual clearances of ships to Africa from less than 5 around 1700 to 50 or more at various times during the 1730s, the rapid expansion of Bristol's trade to Africa contributed substantially to the general increase in British slaving activity that occurred in the quarter century after 1713 and made it Britain's premier slaving port during the decade prior to the War of Jenkins' Ear. Bristol's ascendancy in Britain's African trade was relatively short lived, however, for after the outbreak of war with France in 1743, clearances of ships from Bristol to Africa fell abruptly and allowed Liverpool to begin to dominate the British slave trade.

Despite conceding supremacy to its northern rival, Bristol's interest in the African trade revived strongly during the closing years of the War of Austrian Succession and generally remained substantial during the 1750s and 1760s. The data collected in this volume show, in fact, that Bristol merchants fitted out almost 600 voyages to Africa, the vast majority for slaves, between 1746 and 1769. The level of annual clearances of ships from Bristol to Africa in these decades still remained nevertheless only about half what it was at the peak of the port's involvement in the African trade in 1728–32 and 1737–8. The modest nature of the recovery of Bristol's African trade after the slump of 1743–6 is intriguing, for British trade in general with Africa expanded rapidly after 1748, largely as a result of a substantial growth in demand for slaves in the Caribbean and North America during the quarter century before the American Revolution.<sup>1</sup> The latest figures available suggest that exports of slaves from Africa by the British doubled during this period, rising from about 20,000 a year around 1750 to about 40,000 a year in the early 1770s. This expansion in slave shipments was reflected in turn by an increase in clearances of ships from British ports to Africa from approximately 90 to 160–190 a year. Almost all of this increase was accounted for by ports in north-west England, notably Liverpool, as well as London. Not surprisingly, therefore, Bristol's share of Britain's trade to Africa fell sharply from

<sup>1</sup> David Richardson, "The Slave Trade, Sugar, and British Economic Growth, 1748–1776", *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, XVII: no. 4 (1987), pp. 739–769.

over 40 per cent in the 1730s to around 15 per cent in the early 1770s.<sup>2</sup>

Despite their diminished importance in the Africa trade, Bristol merchants still remained one of the largest British and indeed European groups of investors in the Atlantic slave trade in the 1750s and 1760s. As a result, the material on Bristol voyages to Africa presented in this volume is an important source of information about the conduct and organisation of the Atlantic slave trade from Africa to America in these years. In the remaining sections of this introduction, I shall first discuss the major sources of evidence available for tracing Bristol voyages to Africa between 1746 and 1769 and then outline the major features of Bristol's slave trade in this period.

### *I. SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY*

Although there are very few surviving collections of papers of Bristol merchants involved in the African trade in the early eighteenth century, official commercial and shipping records, as earlier volumes in this series have shown, still provide a large amount of information about the voyages of Bristol ships to Africa during the first half of the eighteenth century. Particularly useful in this respect are the Exchequer K.R. Port Books (PRO E190 series), the Mediterranean Passes (PRO ADM 7 series), the Bristol Wharfage Books (Society of Merchant Venturers Hall), and the Colonial Naval Office Shipping Lists (PRO CO series). The nature of these records and the sort of information they supply have been discussed in earlier volumes in this series and readers are referred to them for a detailed discussion of these matters. On certain aspects of Bristol's trade to Africa in the early eighteenth century, particularly its distribution along the coast and the numbers of slaves loaded per ship, these records provide only limited evidence. Nevertheless, they do supply important information about the ships involved in the African trade, their owners, their voyage patterns, and the numbers of slaves delivered to America.

These records continue to supply vital data about Bristol voyages to Africa during the 25 years covered by the present volume. Sadly, there are no outward overseas Port Books available for Bristol between 1743 and 1751 and the inward books cease altogether after 1742. There is, however, a fairly continuous series of outward books from 1752 to 1769 and beyond, as well as good, though not complete,

<sup>2</sup> Detailed estimates of the level of British slaving activity are to be found in David Richardson, "The Eighteenth-Century British Slave Trade: Estimates of its Volume and Distribution", *Research in Economic History*, XII (1989), pp. 151-195. These figures are slightly amended in David Richardson, "Slave Exports from West and West-Central Africa, 1700-1810: New Estimates of Volume and Distribution", *Journal of African History*, 30 (1989), pp. 1-22.

series of Mediterranean Passes and Wharfage Books throughout the period from 1746 to 1769.<sup>3</sup> As in earlier years, the survival rate of Naval Office Shipping Lists varies considerably from one colony to another in this period. There are only scattered lists for Barbados and apparently none at all for the four Leeward Islands of Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis and St Kitts. The lack of lists for Antigua and St Kitts is especially disappointing, for other evidence suggests these two colonies were important markets for Bristol slave traders in the quarter century after 1745. By comparison with the smaller British islands in the Caribbean, there are relatively good series of Naval Office Shipping Lists for South Carolina, Virginia and Jamaica throughout the period as well as lists for Grenada, one of the West Indian islands ceded by France to Britain in 1763, from 1764 to 1767.<sup>4</sup> The comparatively high survival rate of Jamaican lists after 1745 is important, for the island was the largest single market for slaves supplied by Bristol traders in this period.

Information about Bristol voyages to Africa in 1746–69 is also to be found in several other sources. Three deserve to be noted. First, there are several surveys of British trade to Africa during this period. These include a record kept by Gilbert Petrie, an official of the Company of Merchants Trading to Africa, of British ships trading at the Gold Coast between 1755 and 1768; lists of Bristol ships trading to Africa in 1747, 1749 and 1754, together with the costs of their outlays, expected numbers of slaves, and intended trading location at the coast; and an annual listing of ships clearing Bristol for Africa that covers the whole period from 1750 to 1776.<sup>5</sup> Contained in the Board of Trade papers, this last document is particularly useful, for it lists the names of ships and their masters and allows one to cover some of the gaps that exist in other sources, notably the Port Books and Mediterranean Passes. Second, there is from 1752 onward a fairly complete series of a local newspaper, *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal*. Published weekly, this provides details of ships entering out and sailing from Bristol, their movements abroad, and occasionally, in the case of slave ships, the numbers of slaves bought in Africa or

<sup>3</sup> There are gaps in the Mediterranean Passes in 1761–3 and in the Wharfage Books in 1750–3.

<sup>4</sup> Guides to the Naval Office Shipping Lists are to be found in W.E. Minchinton, *The Naval Office Shipping Lists for Jamaica, 1683–1818*, Wakfield, 1977; W.E. Minchinton and Peter Waite, *The Naval Office Lists for the West Indies, 1678–1825 (excluding Jamaica)*, Wakefield, 1981; and W.E. Minchinton, Celia King and Peter Waite (eds.), *Virginia Slave-Trade Statistics 1698–1775*, Richmond, Virginia, 1984.

<sup>5</sup> P.R.O. T 70/1263, Annual Register of the Number of Slaves Exported from the Gold Coast, January 1755 to December 1768, kept by Gilbert Petrie, late Governor of Cape Coast Castle; Bristol Central Library, Southwell Papers, volume X, B11161, List of Ships Belonging to the Port of Bristol Trading to the Coast of Africa, 1747; P.R.O. CO 388/45, Dd4; British Library, Egerton Ms. 1162A, pp. 260–261; P.R.O. BT 6/3, ff. 150–189, Account of Ships Clear'd Out and Belonging to Bristol for Africa, 1750–1776.

delivered to America. Third, and perhaps most importantly, there is a series of muster rolls of crews of Bristol ships, together with a related annual list of Bristol shipping involved in overseas trade. Housed at the Society of Merchant Venturers Hall, Bristol, these muster rolls begin in 1747 and originated in the establishment of a pension fund for seamen derived from the levying of 'seamen's sixpences' on the crews of vessels leaving Bristol and other British ports.<sup>6</sup> Payable by seamen themselves, the dues were collected at Bristol by the Society of Merchant Venturers. To facilitate their collection, masters were expected to keep detailed records of ships' voyages and their crew, including the dates and places of their enlistment and discharge. A perusal of the muster rolls shows that details about the places at which seamen were enlisted or discharged were sometimes omitted, but for the most part they provide an extremely valuable source of information about the manning levels, voyage times and movements abroad of Bristol ships from 1747 onward. Moreover, as the list of shipping associated with the muster rolls gives details of changes in ships' names between voyages, one is also able to trace with greater confidence than usual the regularity with which individual Bristol ships were employed in specific trades, including the African trade.<sup>7</sup>

In addition to a greater variety of shipping records, trade surveys and newspapers, there is also an increase in collections of private papers of merchants relating to Bristol slaving voyages from the 1740s onward. Particularly significant in this respect are the accounts of James Day, which relate to the voyages of the *Jason* in 1746–52 as well as several other earlier slaving voyages from Bristol; the logbook of the voyages of the *Molly* in 1750–2; the accounts of the *Swift* in 1759; and the logbook of the *Black Prince* in 1762–4.<sup>8</sup> The first three of these sets of accounts supply highly detailed information about the costs and financial outcomes of the voyages concerned as well as the numbers and selling prices of slaves sold in America. The logbook of

<sup>6</sup> Jon Press, "The Collapse of a Contributory Pension Scheme: the Merchant Seamen's Fund, 1747–1851", *Journal of Transport History*, new series, 5, no. 1 (1979), pp. 91–104. For a general review of sources of shipping data for Bristol in this period, see Kenneth Morgan, "Shipping Patterns and the Atlantic Trade of Bristol, 1749–1770", *William and Mary Quarterly*, XLVI, no. 3 (1989), pp. 532–538.

<sup>7</sup> The fact that the names of ships sometimes changed weakens the reliability of some recent attempts to trace the numbers of voyages made by individual ships in the slave trade. For one such attempt, based solely on the Naval Office Shipping Lists of South Carolina and Virginia, see W.E. Minchinton, "Characteristics of British Slaving Vessels, 1698–1775", *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, XX, no. 1 (1989), p. 72.

<sup>8</sup> Bristol Record Office, 40044 (2), Account Book of James Day, 1729–53; Logbook of the Snow *Molly*, 1750–52; 39654 (2), Account Book of the *Swift*, 1759; Bristol Central Library, B 4764, Journal of the *Black Prince*, 1762–64. James Day's account book provides details relating to investments in the African voyages of the *Bridget* in 1730–32, the *Dreadnought* in 1730–31, and the *Nightingale* in 1731–38. These ships were included in earlier volumes in this series.

the *Black Prince* provides a daily record of one complete slaving voyage and part of another. The data contained in these sources relate, of course, to only a very small fraction of the voyages included in this volume, but their value for analysing the economics of the Bristol slave trade is perhaps enhanced by combining them with other evidence gleaned from merchants papers. A number of collections of papers of colonial planters and merchants has proved useful in generating evidence relating to the sale of slaves from Bristol ships in America and the loading of Bristol slave ships on their homeward voyage. Prominent among these are the accounts of the Spring Plantation in Jamaica and the correspondence of Thomas Mills of St Kitts and John Guerard and Henry Laurens of South Carolina.<sup>9</sup>

The wide range of records available allows one to produce reasonably reliable lists of vessels clearing each year from Bristol for Africa between 1746 and 1769. It seems unlikely in fact that more than a handful of vessels leaving the port for Africa in these years has escaped detection. However, information about ships' voyages is variable. Evidence about some aspects of Bristol's trade with Africa between 1746 and 1769 remains very limited. This is particularly the case with respect to slave prices, the numbers of slaves actually loaded at the coast, and the numbers who were lost in the Atlantic crossing. On these aspects of Bristol's slave trade, the information unearthed for the period covered by the present volume is only marginally better than that found for the period up to 1745. On the other hand, because of the greater availability of shipping records, it is possible to document in more substantial detail than ever before the main characteristics of the ships employed by Bristol merchants in the African trade and to trace their individual voyage histories. In addition to information about the tonnage, armaments and place of construction for most of the ships involved in the trade, we have, as a result of the muster rolls, much information about the crews of the great majority of Bristol ships bound for Africa after 1746. This includes not only details about the number and status of crew but also what happened to them during the course of voyages. At the same time, we are able in most instances to establish the markets in British America to which Bristol ships delivered their slaves and in some 45 per cent of cases to indicate the numbers of slaves delivered.

<sup>9</sup> Bristol Record Office, Ashton Court Ms., Woolnough Papers, Spring Plantation Accounts; D.W. Thoms, "West India Merchants and Planters in the Mid-Eighteenth Century, with Special Reference to St Kitts", Unpublished MA thesis, 2 volumes, University of Kent at Canterbury (1967); Letter Book of John Guerard, 1752-54, South Carolina Historical Society; P.M. Hamer, G.C. Rogers jr, et al. (eds.), *The Papers of Henry Laurens*, 10 volumes, Columbia, South Carolina, 1968-85. Selections from Laurens' papers are also published in volume 4 of Elizabeth Donnan (ed.), *Documents Illustrative of the History of the Slave Trade to America*, 4 volumes, Washington, D.C., 1930-35.

Furthermore, while information about the numbers of slaves loaded in Africa remains slender, evidence has been found about their coastal origins in the case of some 310 or 52 per cent of the voyages listed in the volume. Compared to earlier periods, this represents a major improvement in our knowledge of the coastal distribution in Africa of Bristol's slave trade.

The method chosen for summarising the voyage data of Bristol vessels contained in the present volume essentially follows that used in earlier volumes. Vessels are listed alphabetically by name according to the year in which they embarked on their voyage to Africa. Basic information about each vessel and its voyage is then itemised under 14 headings, as follows:

- (1) The tonnage and armament of the vessel
- (2) The size of the vessel's crew, both outward from Bristol and on its homeward journey, or otherwise specified
- (3) The place and year of construction of the vessel
- (4) The place and date of its registration
- (5) The master(s) of the vessel
- (6) The owner(s) of the vessel
- (7) The vessel's date of departure from Bristol or other (named) port
- (8) The vessel's recorded place or places of trade in Africa
- (9) The number or intended (\*) number of slaves shipped in Africa
- (10) The port or ports of arrival of the vessel in America
- (11) The vessel's date(s) of arrival at the port(s) in America
- (12) The number of slaves delivered to or sold at the port(s) in America
- (13) The date of departure of the vessel from its last port of call in America
- (14) The date of the vessel's return to Bristol or other known outcome to the voyage.

A lack of information about a vessel or its voyage under any of these headings is signalled by a blank entry, except for (8), where a blank entry normally indicates that the vessel's trading location was referred to simply as 'Africa'. Where there is information about the dates of both departure and return of vessels at Bristol and the issue and return of Mediterranean Passes, the latter is given in brackets under (7) and (14). Any information given to clarify evidence from contemporary sources or that lacks proper documentary support is entered in square brackets.

The availability of new sources from the 1740s leads to some overlapping in types of information about Bristol vessels and their voyages to Africa between 1746 and 1769. In the case of tonnages, places of construction, and masters and owners of vessels, the information given in one source often duplicates exactly that found in

another. In the case of crew sizes and numbers of slaves delivered, however, variations in the information given by different sources frequently occur. These are, of course, a useful reminder of the fallibility of eighteenth-century records and the need to approach the data they supply with caution. They also pose problems for summarising the data under the headings noted above. For the sake of consistency, I have followed in the present volume the method adopted in earlier volumes for arranging entries under the various headings. Thus I have preferred the registers of Mediterranean Passes and the Naval Office Shipping Lists as the primary sources of information for entries under (1) to (4) and (10) to (13), the Port Books for entries under (5) and (6), and the Wharfage Books for entries under (14). The exception is heading (7), where I have assumed that the final date of enlistment of crew at Bristol, as given by ships' muster rolls, provides a closer approximation to the date of departure of ships from Bristol than the last date of lading goods on ships given by the Port Books and upon which I previously relied.<sup>10</sup> At the same time, I have also presented in brackets under each of these headings information gleaned from other sources that differs from that found in the main sources used. Multiple entries are common under heading (12) where data on slave deliveries given in the Naval Office Shipping Lists often vary from those given in other sources and under (11), (13) and (14), where data from muster rolls about the dates of enlistment and discharge of seamen at colonial ports and Bristol are included together with those from the Naval Office Shipping Lists and the Wharfage Books. In many cases there is a close correlation between the dates of arrival and departure of ships derived from these latter sources and the dates on which, according to the muster rolls, crew were discharged or enrolled abroad or at Bristol. Consequently, when data from Naval Office Shipping Lists and Wharfage Books are unavailable, muster rolls may be used to suggest the approximate dates of ships' arrival and departure at colonial ports as well as their return to Bristol.<sup>11</sup>

Evidence about voyages that falls outside the headings described above has been presented at the end of each voyage history, together with references to the various records used. The quantity of supplementary information found varies widely from voyage to voyage, but is generally greater and more diverse than that

<sup>10</sup> David Richardson (ed.), *Bristol, Africa and the Eighteenth-Century Slave Trade to America, Volume 1, The Years of Expansion 1698–1729*, Bristol Record Society's Publications, volume XXXVIII (1986), pp. xiii–xiv; *idem*, *Bristol, Africa and the Eighteenth-Century Slave Trade to America, Volume 2, The Years of Ascendancy 1730–1745*, Bristol Record Society's Publications, XXXIX (1987), p. xii.

<sup>11</sup> On crewing practices on ships involved in the British slave trade see my "The Costs of Survival: the Transport of Slaves in the Middle Passage and the Profitability of the 18th Century British Slave Trade", *Explorations in Economic History*, 24 (1987), pp. 178–196.

discovered for the period before 1746. It includes information about the costs of vessels and their fitting out, the dates of their arrival at and departure from the African coast, the sexual composition of slave cargoes, the merchants in America who sold them and the prices they obtained for them, and the sale of vessels on their return to Bristol. Because of limitations of space, data relating to some aspects of Bristol's slaving voyages have not been included. This applies particularly to evidence found in Port Books, merchants papers and Naval Office Shipping Lists about the goods shipped to Africa from Bristol and the cargoes of colonial and African produce that were carried home. Studies of these aspects of slaving voyages using Bristol material have recently been published elsewhere, and readers are referred to these other studies for information relating to these matters.<sup>12</sup>

The reliability of some of the sources used in this volume has been considered in earlier volumes in this series. Further tests on the reliability of the shipping and voyage data presented in the current volume are possible as a result of the availability of the muster rolls and Bristol newspapers from the late 1740s onward. Comparisons of the muster rolls with other sources reveal some significant discrepancies in the numbers of crew reported on board vessels at various stages of the voyage to Africa and America. Figures given in the muster rolls, probably the most reliable sources on this matter, frequently differ those given in the registers of Mediterranean Passes and the Naval Office Shipping Lists, and suggest that the data given in the latter sources need to be approached with rather more caution than has sometimes been displayed.<sup>13</sup> Apart from crew sizes, however, the variations in data between sources tend to be rather small. One is probably justified in assuming, therefore, that the data relating to Bristol vessels and their voyages to Africa presented in this volume provide a reasonably sound basis upon which to investigate the development of the port's African trade in the period from 1746 to 1769.

## *II. BRISTOL AND THE AFRICAN TRADE, 1746–1769*

Although Bristol unquestionably lost its position as Britain's premier slaving port after the 1740s, it remained one of Europe's major ports

<sup>12</sup> W.E. Minchinton, "The Slave Trade of Bristol with the British Mainland Colonies in North America 1699–1770", in Roger Anstey and P.E.H. Hair (eds.), *Liverpool, the African Slave Trade, and Abolition*, Liverpool, 1976, pp. 51–54; David Richardson, "West African Consumption Patterns and their Influence on the Eighteenth-Century English Slave Trade" and W.E. Minchinton, "The Triangular Trade Revisited", both in H.A. Gemery and J.S. Hogendorn (eds.), *The Uncommon Market: Essays in the Economic History of the Atlantic Slave Trade*, New York, 1979, pp. 303–352.

<sup>13</sup> cf. Minchinton, "British Slaving Vessels", *op. cit.*, p. 75.

trading to Africa during the third quarter of the eighteenth century. Data presented in this volume show that clearances of ships from Bristol to Africa ranged from less than 10 in 1757 to 30 or more a year in 1747-8 and 1763-4, but averaged some 24 a year over the whole period from 1746 to 1769. This level of annual clearances to Africa was noticeably less than in the 1730s, when clearances averaged just over 40 a year. Nevertheless, the number of ships fitted out each year at Bristol for Africa during the 1750s and 1760s more or less equalled that at London and appears to have been greater than that achieved by any European continental or North American port.<sup>14</sup> In this respect Bristol continued to be one of the more prominent slaving ports in Europe in the period after 1746; only in comparison with Liverpool, in fact, can Bristol's involvement in the trade to Africa in this period be regarded as small.

To rely solely on clearance data to assess the trend in Bristol's participation in the African trade may, in any case, be misleading, for the cost of fitting out voyages to Africa seems to have been greater at Bristol after 1746 than it was at the height of the port's clearances to Africa in the 1730s. As in earlier periods, specific evidence on investment by Bristol traders in African ventures remains limited between 1746 and 1769. It is in fact confined primarily to a survey of Bristol ships trading to Africa in 1749.<sup>15</sup> This provides details of investment in some 46 ships undertaking voyages to Africa between 1748 and 1750. Outlays per ship ranged from £2,800 to £10,000, but averaged £5,539. This last figure is some 38 per cent higher than an earlier estimate of the cost of fitting out Bristol voyages to Africa around 1730 that I have published,<sup>16</sup> and if correct, suggests that, despite a decline in numbers of annual clearances, Bristol traders may have invested as much in the African trade in the late 1740s as they had twenty years earlier.

It is necessary, however, to treat the 1749 survey of Bristol's trade with Africa with caution, for there are indications that, in the case of voyage outlays, the data given may be unreliable. For instance, while the survey suggests that the cost of the *Jason*'s outfit and cargo in 1748 was £6,600, the detailed accounts of the voyage kept by the ship's owners reveal that the cost of its outfit and cargo amounted to just under £4,950, or about 25 per cent less.<sup>17</sup> Similarly, evidence gleaned from other sources shows that outfitting costs on six voyages undertaken by the *Emperor*, the *Jason*, the *Molly*, and the *Swift*

<sup>14</sup> Detailed figures on London's trade are to be found in my "British Slave Trade", *op. cit.* For data on Rhode Island ships in the African trade, see Jay Coughtry, *The Notorious Triangle*, Philadelphia, 1981. Data on French ships in the slave trade are to be found in Jean Mettas, *Répertoire des Expéditions Négrière Francaise au XVIII Siècle* (ed., Serge and Michèle Daget), 2 volumes, Paris, 1978-84.

<sup>15</sup> P.R.O. CO 388/45, Dd4.

<sup>16</sup> Richardson (ed.), *Years of Expansion*, *op. cit.*, p. xvii.

<sup>17</sup> See voyage account 1748/13.

between 1746 and 1769 averaged some £36 per ton whereas the outfitting costs of vessels listed in the 1749 survey were, on average, over £49 per ton, or approximately a third higher.<sup>18</sup> Almost certainly, therefore, the 1749 survey tends to give an inflated impression of the level of Bristol's investment in the African trade in the late 1740s. Other evidence still points, nevertheless, to a significant rise in average outlays on Bristol voyages to Africa between 1730 and 1770. Recent studies have indicated, for example, that prices of slaves at the African coast may have risen by up to 40 per cent during the forty years or so before the War of American Independence.<sup>19</sup> Since changes in the price of British exports of trade goods to Africa appear to have been relatively limited over the same period, the terms of trade between Britain and Africa moved strongly in favour of Africa and caused British traders to have to give increasing quantities of goods for each slave they bought.<sup>20</sup> At the same time, figures on tonnages given in this and earlier volumes reveal that the size of vessels employed by Bristol merchants in the African trade rose from about 90 tons on average around 1730 to 115 tons forty years later. This was accompanied, in turn, by a rise in the number of slaves loaded at the African coast from about 240 slaves per ship in the late 1720s to over 280 slaves per ship in the 1760s.<sup>21</sup> Combined with rising prices of slaves at the African coast, these increases in the size and loading of ships must have caused a significant inflation in average outfitting costs of Bristol slave ships between 1730 and 1770. Given the tentative nature of estimates of such costs around 1730, it is impossible to calculate precisely how rapidly costs rose over the ensuing four decades. But it is quite conceivable that by 1770 the cost of fitting out voyages for Africa at Bristol was some 75–100 per cent greater than forty years earlier. If this was so, then it is quite likely that in 1763–4, when over 30 ships a year cleared from Bristol to Africa, investment by the city's merchants in the African trade may have actually exceeded the level reached at the height of annual clearances from Bristol to Africa in the 1730s.

Financial records have been uncovered for only six Bristol voyages to Africa between 1746 and 1769, and it is extremely difficult, therefore, to establish precisely the level of profits that investors

<sup>18</sup> See voyage accounts 1746/7, 1748/13, 1751/19, 1752/19, 1754/7, and 1759/24.

<sup>19</sup> R.N. Bean, *The British Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade 1650–1775*, New York, 1975, p. 72.

<sup>20</sup> H.A. Gemery, J.S. Hogendorn and Marion Johnson, "Evidence on English/African Terms of Trade in the Eighteenth Century", *Explorations in Economic History*, 27 (1990), pp. 157–177.

<sup>21</sup> These estimates of average loadings per ship are based on the reported numbers of slaves delivered per ship to America, as given in this and earlier volumes in this series. These figures have been adjusted to allow for mortality in the middle passage from Africa to America in order to produce estimated loadings of slaves at the African coast. For estimates of mortality, see my "British Slave Trade", *op. cit.*

earned from Bristol voyages to Africa in this period. Contemporaries recognised, however, that the 'African business' as a risky enterprise and that, as Henry Laurens of South Carolina expressed it in 1755, 'every one that enters upon it should fortify themselves' against misfortune.<sup>22</sup> The few surviving accounts of slaving voyages in this period bear ample testimony to Laurens' warning. Thus, for example, while the *Jason* achieved a very handsome profit of over £5,000 for its owners from its slaving venture in 1746–8, the *Emperor*, a vessel which Laurens himself was said to be 'greatly concern'd in', appears to have lost as much as £3,000 on its African slaving voyage in 1754–5.<sup>23</sup> Such sharp contrasts in the financial outcomes of African ventures raise serious doubts about the reliability of estimates of profits in the slave trade based on only small samples of voyage records. But it is not without wider significance perhaps that in bemoaning the 'most shocking' voyage of the *Emperor* in 1755, Henry Laurens should have noted, firstly, its failure to obtain at Angola no more than 390 of its intended load of 570 slaves and, secondly, its subsequent loss of some 120 slaves in its passage from Africa to America.<sup>24</sup> In effect, the vessel reached America with only 270 slaves, or less than half its originally intended complement of slaves. Studies published recently have tended to confirm Laurens' understanding that financial success in slaving depended heavily on ships attaining a high proportion of their intended complement of slaves in Africa and avoiding substantial mortality in the middle passage. In particular, it appears that, as with the *Emperor*, ships which failed to deliver to America at least 50 per cent or so of their proposed complement of slaves usually made a financial loss on their voyage.<sup>25</sup> The ratio of slave deliveries to complements on ships may thus provide a broad indication of the likely financial returns from Bristol slaving voyages after 1745.

In the period covered by this volume, information about the intended complements of slaves of Bristol vessels is largely confined to 1746–9 and 1754. Comparisons of the stated complements of slaves of these vessels with their known deliveries of slaves reveal considerable variation in the ratio of deliveries to complements and presumably therefore in the profitability of the voyages concerned. For instance, the *Greyhound*, which in 1749 had a stated complement of 400 slaves and reputedly delivered 384 to Barbados in September 1750, may well have earned its owners as handsome a profit as that achieved by the *Jason* in 1746–8. By contrast, the *Southwell* reached Virginia in 1749 with only 284 slaves or just over half of its originally proposed complement and may well have brought its owners

<sup>22</sup> Hamer and Rogers (eds.), *op. cit.*, II, p. 38.

<sup>23</sup> See voyage accounts 1746/7 and 1754/7.

<sup>24</sup> Hamer and Rogers (eds.), *op. cit.*, I, pp. 255, 267, 270–271, II, pp. 14–15.

<sup>25</sup> Richardson, "Costs of Survival", *op. cit.*, p. 180.

considerable financial losses.<sup>26</sup> However, despite the probably disappointing outcome financially of certain voyages and the failure, through accident at sea or slave rebellion, of perhaps 5 per cent of Bristol slave ships a year to complete their triangular voyage,<sup>27</sup> the figures show that ships leaving Bristol for Africa in 1746–9 and 1754 arrived in America with, on average, about three-quarters of their originally proposed complements of slaves. On the basis of recent studies of profitability in slaving, this was quite consistent with the achievement of very solid profits from the African trade at this time. Moreover, the general picture regarding slave deliveries on Bristol vessels in the late 1740s and early 1750s was very similar to that on contemporary Liverpool ships as well as on Bristol's own ships during the earlier, more expansive phase of the port's involvement in the African trade in the 1720s.<sup>28</sup> Relying purely on evidence regarding slave complements and deliveries, therefore, it seems that the general rate of profit earned by investors in Bristol's trade to Africa after the War of Austrian Succession was probably little different from that of their predecessors or of their contemporaries at Liverpool.

As in earlier years, the financing of voyages to Africa from Bristol after 1745 was undertaken by partnerships. Information about the membership of these partnerships is, unfortunately, very incomplete. Details of the shareholdings of individual investors in Bristol voyages to Africa between 1746 and 1769 are in fact available only for the voyages of the *Molly* in 1751–2 and the *Swift* in 1759, though apparently full lists of investors have been found for about 40 other African ventures. For the remaining 450 or so voyages covered by this volume, the only evidence found regarding the partnerships that funded them is the name of the agent, or, as he was sometimes known, the 'purser', who organised the voyage and managed its affairs. As I have argued elsewhere,<sup>29</sup> these agents seem to have been critical to both the funding and organisation of Bristol's trade to Africa, for they were not only investors in the voyages that they managed but frequently 'sleeping partners' in voyages controlled by others. It appears that agents sometimes received a small fee for their services in managing voyages.<sup>30</sup>

<sup>26</sup> See voyage accounts 1749/10 and 1748/23.

<sup>27</sup> At least 29 (or 5 per cent) of the ships listed in this volume were lost during the course of their voyage to Africa and America.

<sup>28</sup> For the earlier experience of Bristol ships, see my *Years of Expansion*, *op. cit.*, p. xviii. Figures for 60 vessels in which William Davenport of Liverpool was a shareholder in 1755–76 suggest that these vessels reached America with 69 per cent of their proposed complement of slaves; Liverpool Museum, Ms. 53–34, Accounts of the *Calveley*, *Chesterfield* and *Eadith*; University of Keele Library, Davenport Trading Accounts; P.R.O. BT 6/3.

<sup>29</sup> David Richardson, *The Bristol Slave Traders: a Collective Portrait*, Bristol, 1985, pp. 16–17.

<sup>30</sup> Bristol Record Office, 40044 (2), Account Book of James Day, f. 16.

An analysis of the voyage data contained in this volume shows that a relatively small group of agents organised a large proportion of the ventures fitted out in Bristol between 1746 and 1769. Thus, of the 591 voyages to Africa with which Bristol merchants were associated in this period, some 291, or 49 per cent, were managed by just 13 agents. Each of these agents managed at least 10 voyages to Africa between 1746 and 1769 while four of them – Thomas Deane, John Fowler, James Laroche, and John Powell – managed over 25 voyages each. Based around a small elite group of agents, the pattern of management of Bristol's trade to Africa after 1745 was almost identical to that earlier in the century.<sup>31</sup> Closer analysis of agents also shows that several of the leading agents of the 1750s had been major agents during the prime years of Bristol's African trade or were descendants of such agents. Most of those who had dominated Bristol trade to Africa before 1740, however, died or retired from the business during the next decade and were not succeeded in it by members of their own immediate family. As a result, responsibility for organising the trade after the War of Austrian Succession seems to have fallen very largely on the shoulders of new entrants into the business. Perhaps not surprisingly, therefore, there occurred, as the figures in Table 1 show, a relatively high turnover of managers of Bristol voyages to Africa in the early 1750s. This was reminiscent of the decade after 1713 when a large number of new investors also seems to have entered the African trade at Bristol. Out of the influx of new investors after 1748, however, there gradually emerged, as in the 1720s and 1730s, a small group of managers that came to dominate Bristol's trade to Africa. This is reflected in the figures in Table 1 which show that during the 1760s the average number of voyages managed per agent tended to rise as the number of agents managing single voyages fell and the share of voyages managed by the major agents rose.

Recent research has shown that throughout the first half of the eighteenth century the Gold Coast, Bight of Biafra and Angola were the major centres of British trade on the African coast. Together these regions seem to have furnished over two-thirds of the slaves shipped by British traders at the coast, with the remaining one-third being supplied at Senegambia, Sierra Leone and the Bight of Benin.<sup>32</sup> This distribution of British trade partly reflected the success of the Royal African Company in establishing a substantial British presence on the Gold Coast during the late seventeenth century.<sup>33</sup> But it also reflected the large expansion of British trading connections with the Bight of Biafra and Angola by private traders after 1698.

<sup>31</sup> Richardson (ed.), *Years of Expansion*, *op. cit.*, p. xxii; idem, *Years of Ascendancy*, *op. cit.*, p. xv.

<sup>32</sup> Richardson, "Slave Exports", *op. cit.*, p. 13.

<sup>33</sup> K.G. Davies, *The Royal African Company*, London, 1957, pp. 211–290.

TABLE 1: *The Management of Bristol Voyages to Africa, 1715–1769*

Period	No. of agents	Av. voyages per agent	Single-Voyage Agents		Major Agents <sup>1</sup>	
			Number	Share of voyages (per cent)	Number	Share of voyages (per cent)
1715–19	40	2.9	20	17	14	73
1720–24	39	3.4	14	11	15	71
1725–29	49	4.1	10	5	15	60
1730–34	44	4.8	12	6	14	72
1735–39	34	5.6	9	5	13	74
1740–44	30	3.9	7	6	11	69
1745–49	41	2.5	15	15	13	59
1750–54	44	2.8	13	11	18	68
1755–59	33	2.7	19	21	12	74
1760–64	30	4.4	10	8	12	75
1765–69	25	4.7	7	6	8	70

Note <sup>1</sup>: large agents include those who managed more than the average number of voyages per agent during each time period. Within each group of large agents one may also distinguish a number of elite agents who managed at least twice the average number of voyages per agent in each period. The number of agents in this elite group tended to fall steadily from 8 in 1720–24 to 3 or 4 in the 1760s. These agents normally managed around 40 per cent of Bristol voyages to Africa, but their share fell to under 30 per cent in 1750–54.

Sources: for 1715–45, see footnote 10; for 1746–69, see this volume.

Particularly prominent among these traders were Bristol merchants who, on the basis of evidence presented in earlier volumes in this series, may have sent as many as 70 per cent of their African-bound vessels to these two regions at the height of their share of Britain's trade to Africa in the 1730s. Moreover, most of the remaining Bristol vessels in this period seem to have traded at the Gold Coast.

Evidence regarding the trading venues in Africa of Bristol ships between 1746 and 1769 is, as indicated earlier, much fuller than that for the period before 1745. Information of this sort has in fact been found for over half the ships leaving Bristol for Africa in this period. It is difficult to establish precisely the coastal distribution of Bristol trade in Africa from these data, for ships were sometimes listed as including more than one trading centre on their itinerary. This is particularly true of a number of ships in 1749 which were reported as intending to trade at the Windward and Gold Coast. To complicate matters further one of the major sources of evidence about the trading locations in Africa of Bristol ships in this period is a list of ships trading at the Gold Coast in 1755–68 kept by Gilbert Petrie of

Cape Coast Castle.<sup>34</sup> Since this relates primarily to one region, the use of Petrie's list may tend to produce an inflated impression of the relative importance of the Gold Coast for Bristol traders between 1746 and 1769. Taking the figures at face value, however, it appears that the general distribution of Bristol's trade at the African coast in the quarter century after 1745 was broadly similar to that prevailing in the 1730s. Thus, of the 308 vessels whose trading locations are known, fewer than 20 per cent seem to have traded at Senegambia, Sierra Leone, the Windward Coast, and the Bight of Benin, while over 40 per cent traded at the Bight of Biafra, 25 per cent at the Gold Coast, and 15 per cent at Angola. Even allowing for possible bias arising from the use of Petrie's list, these figures imply a significant change in the relative importance of Angola and the Gold Coast as trading venues for Bristol ships after 1745, with the Gold Coast displacing Angola as second in importance after the Bight of Biafra. More generally, they also suggest that, despite changes in the management of the port's African voyages, over 80 per cent of Bristol's trade with Africa between 1746 and 1769 continued to be conducted at those areas of the coast that earlier generations of Bristol traders had most commonly frequented. Interestingly, figures for Liverpool suggest that its merchants showed distinctly less enthusiasm than those of Bristol for trade with the Gold Coast and Angola during the 1750s and 1760s, and preferred instead to direct more of their attention to opening up trade with other areas of the African coast, notably Sierra Leone, the Cameroons and Gabon.<sup>35</sup> From the evidence of coastal distributions of trade, therefore, Bristol merchants seem to have been rather conservative in their approach to trade at the African coast by the 1750s and to have lacked the enterprise that apparently characterised some contemporary Liverpool traders.

Although Bristol merchants were perhaps conservative in their trading habits at the African coast, they appear to have been fairly flexible after 1745 in adjusting slave deliveries to changing market demands for slaves in the New World. As noted earlier, data have been found about the markets in America for 519 or 94 per cent of the slave cargoes carried by the vessels listed in this volume. These show that Bristol ships delivered slaves to some 20 different colonies in America between 1746 and 1769.<sup>36</sup> As in earlier periods, the distribution of slave sales among these colonies was very uneven,

<sup>34</sup> P.R.O. T 70/1263.

<sup>35</sup> David Richardson, "Profits in the Liverpool Slave Trade: the Accounts of William Davenport, 1757-1784", in Anstey and Hair (eds.), *op. cit.*, p. 66; Richardson, "Slave Exports", *op. cit.*, p. 13. It should be noted that the estimates of the regional distribution of British slave trading between 1750 and 1779 given in the latter rest essentially on Liverpool evidence.

<sup>36</sup> In my analysis of cargo destinations, I exclude the small numbers of slaves that ships sometimes discharged at places other than their main market.

with 485 cargoes being sold at just 8 colonies and 34 cargoes at the remaining 12. Of the 485 cargoes, 197 were sold at Jamaica, 108 at St Kitts, 44 at Antigua, 42 at South Carolina, 36 at Virginia, 23 at Dominica, 19 at Barbados, and 16 at Martinique. Almost all those sold at Martinique were from Bristol vessels captured by the French in wartime. Of the remaining 34 cargoes, 8 were sold at Guadeloupe, 4 each at Georgia and Spanish America, 3 each at Grenada, Maryland, Montserrat and Tortola, 2 at Nevis, and one each at New York, St Croix, St Eustatius and St Vincent.

From these data it is clear that Jamaica remained the largest single market for slaves delivered to America by Bristol ships between 1746 and 1769. Moreover, apart from Dominica, which only became a British colony in 1763, most of the other major American markets supplied by Bristol slave traders after 1746 – Antigua, St Kitts, South Carolina and Virginia – had been important markets for the port's slave traders in the 1730s. In this respect, therefore, the pattern of sales of Bristol slave cargoes in America in the period covered by the present volume broadly resembled that of the immediately preceding decades.<sup>37</sup> Some important differences between the market distribution of slave cargoes before and after 1745 are nevertheless discernible. The first and most obvious is that the number of markets to which Bristol merchants supplied slaves after 1745 was twice as large as in earlier periods. This dispersal in slave sales across a wider range of markets was attributable in part to British military successes and territorial expansion in the Caribbean in 1759–63,<sup>38</sup> and led to some easing of the very high levels of market concentration of slave sales that had characterised the Bristol slave trade during the first four decades of the eighteenth century. Estimates of market concentration depend, of course, upon the measure assumed, but calculated on the basis of the number of slave cargoes sold in the four principal markets at any time, it appears that the level of market concentration in Bristol slave sales in America fell from approximately 90 per cent before 1745 to 75 per cent in 1746–69.

In addition to this greater dispersal of slave sales, two other changes in the market distribution of Bristol slave cargoes after 1745 are worth noting. First, the proportion of Bristol slave cargoes sold in South Carolina and Virginia fell significantly after 1745 and led to an overall decline in the proportion of Bristol cargoes sold at North

<sup>37</sup> Richardson (ed.), *Years of Expansion*, *op. cit.*, p. xxvi; idem, *Years of Ascendancy*, *op. cit.*, p. xviii.

<sup>38</sup> Richard Pares, *War and Trade in the West Indies 1739–63*, London, 1963 ed., pp. 186–226, 590–596. Guadeloupe and Martinique were captured from the French by the British in 1759 and 1762 respectively, but were returned to French control in 1763. Cuba fell under British control in 1762 but was returned to Spain in 1763. Dominica, Grenada, St Lucia, St Vincent and Tobago were all taken by Britain during the Seven Years War; with the exception of St Lucia, which was returned to France, all were retained by Britain after 1763.

American markets from 27 per cent in 1730–45 to below 17 per cent in 1746–69. Bristol merchants' traditional dependence on West Indian markets to absorb most of their slave cargoes became, therefore, even more pronounced during the third quarter of the eighteenth century. Second, while Jamaica continued to be the largest single market served by Bristol slave ships, its dominance of the port's trade in slaves was weakened substantially by the expansion of Bristol trade with other West Indian islands, notably St Kitts, Antigua and, after 1763, Dominica. The scale of Jamaica's decline as a market for slaves carried by Bristol ships is difficult to calculate precisely in the absence of complete information on the size of Bristol slave cargoes. A simple count of numbers of cargoes delivered shows, however, that Jamaica's share of Bristol cargoes sold in the British Caribbean islands fell from 69 per cent in 1730–45 to 49 per cent in 1746–69 while its share of Bristol cargoes sold throughout America fell from 51 per cent to 38 per cent. Unlike 1730–45, therefore, it was trade with the smaller West Indian islands that proved to be the most expansive sector of the Bristol slave trade in the twenty-five years after 1745.

These changes in the distribution of Bristol slave sales in America reflected in part shifts in the demand for slaves among the various British plantation colonies. Various factors shaped the demand for slaves in British America at this time. Since the working lives of most slaves were largely spent in producing crops such as sugar, rice and tobacco for export to Britain and elsewhere, demand for slaves was primarily determined by trends in the price and output of export staples. In this respect, demand conditions for slaves in British America were relatively buoyant in the third quarter of the century, for prices of most plantation crops tended to rise after 1748 and to encourage expansion in their production.<sup>39</sup> Thus, for instance, Jamaican sugar exports appear to have roughly doubled between the 1740s and the late 1760s, while the incomes of South Carolina planters may conceivably have tripled between 1750 and 1770 as a result of increases in the price and output of their export staples, rice and indigo.<sup>40</sup> Not surprisingly, the number of slaves bought each year by planters residing in Jamaica rose by over a third between the 1730s and the 1760s, while the number bought by planters at South Carolina more than doubled between 1750 and the early 1770s.<sup>41</sup>

<sup>39</sup> Richardson, "Slave Trade and Sugar", *op. cit.*

<sup>40</sup> For figures on Jamaican sugar production, see Noel Deerr, *History of Sugar*, 2 volumes, London, 1949–50, I, pp. 198–199. Estimates of South Carolina planters' incomes from export crops can be found in my "The Volume and Pattern of the English Slave Trade to South Carolina before 1776", *Slavery and Abolition*, forthcoming.

<sup>41</sup> For figures on retained slave imports at Jamaica, see 30 January 1778, Stephen Fuller to the Board of Trade, P.R.O. CO 137/38, Hh3, 4. Estimates of slave deliveries to South Carolina are from my "Slave Trade to South Carolina", *op. cit.*.

Closer scrutiny of the slave trade statistics of Jamaica shows, however, that the trend in agricultural production in plantation colonies was not the only factor to influence levels of slave imports into such colonies. Traditionally, Jamaica acted as an entrepôt for trade between Britain and the colonies of other nations, particularly Spain, and as such became a major centre for re-exporting slaves to Spanish America during the eighteenth century.<sup>42</sup> The exact scale of this re-export trade is unknown, but figures presented by Stephen Fuller, agent for Jamaica, to the Board of Trade in 1778 suggest that some 28,000 slaves; equivalent to roughly one-eighth of the slaves imported at the island, were re-exported from Jamaica to other colonies during the third quarter of the eighteenth century.<sup>43</sup> At the same time, it is clear that the level of re-exports fluctuated considerably from year to year, varying from less than 5 per cent of slave imports in 1762 to over 25 per cent of imports in 1760 and 1764. Even in these last two years, however, re-exports of slaves from Jamaica were still substantially below what they had been in the 1720s and 1730s. It is plain, therefore, that, relative to the two decades before the War of Jenkins' Ear in 1739, the re-export trade in slaves from Jamaica, based largely, it seems, on demands for slaves in Spanish America, was severely depressed throughout the third quarter of the eighteenth century. As a result, even in the peak years of slave purchase by the colony's own planters in the 1750s and 1760s, total slave imports into Jamaica were only slightly greater than they had been in the early 1730s, when the re-export trade in slaves at the island was at its height.

Although shipments of slaves from Jamaica to Spanish America after 1748 were well below previous levels, re-exports of slaves from several of the British islands in the eastern Caribbean seem to have expanded considerably during the 1750s and 1760s. The growth in re-exports of slaves from these islands may have been stimulated in part by trade with the Dutch colony of St Eustatius and the Spanish colonies of Cuba and Puerto Rico.<sup>44</sup> But it seems to have depended in the main on shipments of slaves to the French sugar colonies. Recent studies have suggested that, among the French sugar islands,

<sup>42</sup> C.A. Palmer, *Human Cargoes: the British Slave Trade to Spanish America, 1700–1739*, Urbana, Illinois, 1981, p. 99.

<sup>43</sup> P.R.O. CO 137/38, Hh3, 4.

<sup>44</sup> An extensive trade seems to have been carried on throughout the eighteenth century between the British islands and St Eustatius and probably involved some shipments of slaves. Cornelius Goslinga, *The Dutch in the Caribbean and in the Guianas 1680–1791*, Assen-Maastricht, 1985, pp. 189–231. Britain's conquest of Cuba in 1762–3 seems to have led to substantial British slave imports into the island – one estimate suggests that 10,000 slaves were delivered by the British to Cuba in 1762–3 alone – and to trade with other Spanish islands, notably Puerto Rico. H.H.S. Aimes, *A History of Slavery in Cuba, 1511–1868*, New York, 1907, p. 37; David Richardson, Kathy Beedham and M.M. Schofield, *Computerised Edition of the Liverpool Plantation Registers*, forthcoming.

Guadeloupe and Martinique were neglected by French slave traders after 1748 in favour of St Domingue, and it is probable, therefore, that much of the re-export trade in slaves of the British colonies in the Lesser Antilles was focused on these two islands.<sup>45</sup> Hard information about the scale of these slave shipments is, unfortunately, difficult to find, but one recent study of the French slave trade has suggested that the number of slaves reaching America in French ships between 1748 and 1775 was some 20–50 per cent lower than the total number of slaves imported into the French sugar islands in these years.<sup>46</sup> Precisely how the French planters obtained their additional slaves remains uncertain, but it is likely that the majority were transported to America in British ships and were then either sold directly at French islands or bought at the British islands and subsequently shipped to the French colonies. Contemporary reports indicate that, among the British colonies participating in this inter-island traffic, Dominica and Grenada were particularly prominent in the decade before the America Revolution.<sup>47</sup> At the same time, data on the trade of other islands, notably Antigua, Barbados and St Kitts, shows that slave deliveries after 1748 often seem to have been running at rates that were probably much greater than were necessary to sustain their rather modest and relatively stable levels of sugar production.<sup>48</sup> Almost certainly, therefore, these islands served, like Dominica and Grenada, as important entrepôts in the trade in slaves between British traders and French and other foreign purchasers of slaves in the Caribbean during the third quarter of the eighteenth century.

Outside the West Indies, demand for slaves also seems to have been influenced by factors other than the earnings of British planters from exports of agricultural staples. At South Carolina, for example, imports of slaves were almost completely halted in 1766–68 by the imposition by the colony's assembly of prohibitive duties on slave imports.<sup>49</sup> South Carolina's loss was, however, Georgia's gain, for imports of slaves into the latter colony rose in the late 1760s as its output of rice grew and several cargoes of slaves apparently intended

<sup>45</sup> R.L. Stein, *The French Slave Trade in the Eighteenth Century*, Madison, Wisconsin, 1979, p. 109.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 26, 32.

<sup>47</sup> P.R.O. CO 101/11, ff. 151–152; W.C. Ford (ed.), *The Commerce of Rhode Island 1726–1800*, 2 volumes, Massachusetts Historical Society Collections (1914–15), I, p. 346; Thomas Atwood, *The History of the Island of Dominica*, London, 1791, pp. 104–105.

<sup>48</sup> Figures on slave imports into Barbados in this period are given in R.B. Sheridan, *Sugar and Slavery*, Baltimore, 1974, p. 505. Evidence relating to the number of Bristol and Liverpool slave cargoes delivered to Antigua and St Kitts is presented below in Table 3. Figures on sugar production and exports from these islands are given in Deerr, *op. cit.*, I, pp. 193–197 and Sheridan, *op. cit.*, pp. 490–492.

<sup>49</sup> Slave imports were cut off for three years beginning on 1 January 1766 by an act of 25 August 1764 which imposed prohibitive duties on slave imports. Donnan (ed.), *op. cit.*, IV, pp. 401, 415.

originally for its northern neighbour were directed to it. At Virginia, too, slave imports were also subject at times to duties imposed by the colonial assembly and this may have affected the level of its import of slaves as well as that of adjacent colonies such as Maryland.<sup>50</sup> A 20 per cent *ad valorem* duty imposed in 1757 may have been particularly important in depressing official imports of slaves into Virginia in the late 1750s and encouraging their import instead through Maryland. The easing of duties at Virginia in 1761 seems to have stimulated a modest recovery in levels of slave imports into the colony in the 1760s, but, despite expanding employment of slaves by Virginian planters, their imports of slaves in the 1760s seem to have been well below the level prevailing thirty years earlier.<sup>51</sup> One reason for this, perhaps, was an improvement in the reproductive capacity of the colony's stock of slaves.

Bristol's pattern of slave deliveries to America after 1746 – with its greater emphasis on the smaller Caribbean islands relative to Jamaica and the North American mainland colonies – appears generally to have followed trends in the demand for slaves in the New World during the third quarter of the eighteenth century. Bristol traders seem, therefore, to have remained as sensitive to changing market conditions for slaves in America in 1746–69 as they had been in earlier years. This is hardly surprising, for even though at the outset of voyages merchants were often undecided about the final market at which their slave cargoes were to be sold, slave factors in the various American ports helped to guide incoming slave ships toward the markets that offered the best prospects for slave sales. Moreover, once the market at which the slaves were to be sold had been settled, the slave factor normally organised their sale and arranged for the recovery of payment for them and the remittance of such payments to Britain. For such services, factors were usually paid a commission of 5 per cent on sales and 5 per cent on returns of the net proceeds.<sup>52</sup>

Slave factors were of major importance to the marketing of British slave cargoes in America throughout the eighteenth century, but their importance may have been further enhanced in the period after 1748 as the scale of British slave sales to French planters increased. Recent research has indicated that the nominal price of slaves in the French islands was normally higher than in the British colonies in this

<sup>50</sup> D.M. Sweig, "The Importation of African Slaves to the Potomac River, 1732–1772", *William and Mary Quarterly*, 42 (1985), pp. 507–524.

<sup>51</sup> On trends in slave imports into Virginia, see Susan Westbury, "Slaves of Colonial Virginia: Where They Came From", *William and Mary Quarterly*, 42 (1985), pp. 228–237; Minchinton, King and Waite (eds.), *op. cit.*; H.S. Klein, "New Evidence on the Virginia Slave Trade", *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, XVII, no. 4 (1987), pp. 871–877.

<sup>52</sup> On factors' commissions, see Bristol Record Office, Account Book of Snow Molly, 18 March 1752, accounts of Bright, Hall & Co.; Hamer and Rogers (eds.), *op. cit.*, VI, p.88.

period.<sup>53</sup> The reasons for this remain uncertain. Nevertheless, the higher prices offered by French planters provided an obvious incentive for the British to supply them with slaves and may have helped to stimulate a rise in slave prices generally in British America after 1748. It also appears, however, that French planters were more than usually slow in paying for slaves and in many cases failed to meet all the debts arising from their purchase. Expanding trade with the French islands was perhaps a factor, therefore, in encouraging British traders to reduce the risks they incurred in advancing credit to planters by seeking to develop new remittance procedures in the West Indian sphere of the slave trade in the 1750s. Instead of making payments for slaves, as in earlier years, as they became due, slave factors were expected under this new system to remit the full proceeds of sales of slaves by the ship or 'in the bottom' that delivered them.<sup>54</sup> Moreover, where payment was made in post-dated bills of exchange, the bills were to be drawn against a British merchant house prepared to guarantee them. Evidence regarding this 'bills in the bottom' or 'guarantee' system of remittances, which effectively transferred the burden and risk of providing credit on slave sales from the slave trader to the colonial factor and his British guarantor, is mainly to be found in the records of Liverpool traders.<sup>55</sup> There are nevertheless signs of its emergence in the 1750s in the few surviving accounts and papers of Bristol slaving voyages for this period. Thus, for instance, in January 1751, John Fowler, master of the *Molly*, was given no specific instructions by the owners of his ship regarding the remittance of the proceeds from the sale of its slaves in America, whereas in 1759, James McTaggart, master of the *Swift*, was clearly instructed to demand of the factors who sold his cargo of slaves that they should remit 'six eights of the N[e]t Proceeds in Produce and Bills of Exchange with their Indorsement thereon and the other two Eights so as to compleat the whole in like good Bills of Exchange in twelve Months after the Sale is compleated'.<sup>56</sup>

Factors' knowledge of changing market conditions for slaves in America and their ability to guarantee returns of the proceeds arising from slave sales undoubtedly helped to shape the general pattern of sales of Bristol slave cargoes between 1746 and 1769. The ability of Bristol merchants to respond to changing market conditions and the advice of factors was also influenced, however, by growing

<sup>53</sup> Prices of slaves in the French islands are reported in Stein, *op. cit.*, pp. 141, 144.

<sup>54</sup> R.B. Sheridan, "The Commercial and Financial Organisation of the British Slave Trade, 1750-1807", *Economic History Review*, XI (1958-9), pp. 249-263.

<sup>55</sup> Richardson, "Profits in Liverpool Slave Trade", *op. cit.*, pp. 73-74; B.L. Anderson, "The Lancashire Bill System and its Liverpool Practitioners: the case of a Slave Merchant", in W.H. Chaloner and B.M. Ratcliffe (eds.), *Trade and Transport: Essays in Economic History in Honour of T.S. Willan*, Manchester, 1977, pp. 59-97.

<sup>56</sup> Bristol Record Office, Account Book of Snow *Molly* 1750-52 and Account Book of *Swift* 1759.

TABLE 2: *Bristol Traders' Shares of Slave Imports at Various Colonies in British America, 1709-1769*

<i>Colony</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Bristol Share of Imports (per cent)</i>
Antigua	1721-26	8.9
Barbados	1711-19	29.3
	1720-26	28.7
	1730-37	35.1
	1746-67	2.0
Grenada	1764-67	nil
Jamaica	1709-15	31.0
	1718-20	35.6
	1728-30	68.7
	1742-49	40.4
	1751-57	31.9
	1761-69	25.0
St Kitts	1721-30	21.7
South Carolina	1723-25	44.5
	1730-39	48.9
	1757-66	23.6
Virginia	1710-18	43.6
	1718-27	66.1
	1731-46	59.7
	1748-52	60.4
	1759-66	46.2

*Sources:* Antigua, P.R.O. CO 152/15, R191; Barbados, CO 28/27-33, 33/15-17, 30; Grenada, CO 106/1; Jamaica, CO 142/13-18; St Kitts, CO 152/15, R190, 19, T150; South Carolina, CO 5/509-11; Virginia, CO 5/1320, R3, R55, 1443-50.

competition from other suppliers of slaves. Assessing the competitive position of mid-eighteenth century Bristol slave traders relative to other traders is not easy, but some light might be shed on their position by examining changes in their shares of slave imports at different markets in America. Detailed information on market shares is not available for all the colonies to which Bristol traders delivered slaves in 1746-69. One can calculate, nevertheless, Bristol's share of

TABLE 3: *The Numbers of Bristol and Liverpool Vessels Supplying Slaves from Africa to Various West Indian Colonies, 1746–1769*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Colony</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Bristol</i>	<i>Liverpool</i>	<i>Ratio of (4) to (3)</i>
Antigua	1746–69	44	75	1.70
	1748–55	14	17	1.21
	1763–69	17	44	2.59
Dominica	1763–69	23	37	1.61
Guadeloupe	1759–62	8	44	5.50
St Kitts	1746–69	108	74	0.69
	1748–55	37	20	0.54
	1763–69	49	17	0.35

Note: the calculation of vessels is based on their date of departure from Bristol and Liverpool, not their date of arrival in the colonies.

Sources: Bristol, *voyage* accounts, this volume; Liverpool, David Richardson, Kathy Beedham, and M.M. Schofield, *Computerised Edition of the Liverpool Plantation Registers*, forthcoming.

slave imports at Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica, St Kitts, South Carolina, and Virginia for various years before and after 1746. These constituted the largest markets for slaves in British America before the American Revolution, and information relating to Bristol's share of their slave imports is set out in Table 2. In addition, crude estimates may be made of Bristol's share of slave imports at Antigua and St Kitts between 1746 and 1769 as well as several foreign colonies that came under British control during and after the Seven Years War by comparing the total numbers of Bristol and Liverpool slave cargoes delivered to these colonies. The data relating to Bristol and Liverpool slave shipments to these colonies are presented in Table 3.

The figures in tables 2 and 3 describe a complex picture of Bristol merchants' shares of slave imports at these various markets in British America. Bearing in mind that Bristol's share of British annual clearances to Africa fell from 43 per cent in the 1730s to 17 per cent in the 1760s while Liverpool's share rose from 25 per cent to 49 per cent,<sup>57</sup> it is apparent that Bristol merchants lost ground, primarily to

<sup>57</sup> Based on my "British Slave Trade", *op. cit.*

Liverpool merchants, in most of the older markets for slaves in British America after the 1730s, and, again mainly because of Liverpool competition, succeeded in capturing only modest shares of imports at some of the new colonies that came under British control in 1759–63. Among the older markets, the largest declines occurred at Jamaica, where Bristol's share of slave imports fell from almost 70 per cent in the late 1720s to 25 per cent in the 1760s, and at Barbados, where Bristol's share of imports fell from around 35 per cent in the 1720s and 1730s to 2 per cent in 1746–67. Outside these older colonies, Bristol merchants seem to have contributed only very modestly to Guadeloupe's slave imports in 1759–63 and totally failed to supply any slaves to Grenada during its first four years under Bristol control after 1763.<sup>58</sup>

Further inspection of tables 2 and 3 reveals, however, that Bristol traders were not totally eclipsed by Liverpool traders as slave importers to America after 1746. It appears, for instance, Bristol merchants were successful in retaining in the 1750s and 1760s a substantial share of slave imports at Virginia, one of the older, though declining, markets for slaves. Moreover, there are indications that they may have succeeded in both expanding their share of slave imports at Antigua and St Kitts after 1746 and capturing a relatively large share of slave imports into Dominica after it came under British rule in 1763. For none of these last three colonies is it possible to make a precise calculation of Bristol's share of their slave imports after 1746. It is apparent, nonetheless, that Bristol merchants almost achieved parity with Liverpool merchants in delivering slave cargoes to Antigua in 1748–55 and comfortably outstripped them in numbers of slave cargoes delivered to St Kitts throughout the 1750s and 1760s. In addition, largely because of the endeavours of John Powell, one of the largest Bristol slave merchants in the two decades before 1776, they seem to have captured a rather larger share of slave cargoes reaching Dominica between 1763 and 1770 than their overall standing in the British slave trade in the 1760s might have led one to anticipate.<sup>59</sup> Thus, although Bristol merchants clearly lost much of their earlier dominance of slave supply to several of the major traditional markets for slaves in British America after the 1730s, at these three Caribbean islands at least they seem to have displayed considerable resilience in meeting the challenge of competition from Liverpool and other suppliers of slaves. Indeed, it is highly likely

<sup>58</sup> Liverpool merchants claimed that they had delivered some 12,437 slaves to Guadeloupe in 1759–63. Pares, *op. cit.*, pp. 188–189.

<sup>59</sup> My voyage data suggest that of the 31 Bristol ships that delivered slaves to Dominica between 1763 and 1776 no less than 18 were managed by John Powell. Since Powell managed, in all, some 58 voyages to Africa during his career, almost a third of his African ventures were involved in supplying slaves to Dominica. Why Powell directed such a high proportion of his slave ships to Dominica is, as yet, unclear.

that, in the case of St Kitts at least, they managed to increase their share of slave imports after 1746 in comparison with their modest share of the island's imports of slaves in the 1720s.

Their successes in expanding slave imports at certain American markets after 1746 cannot disguise the fact that Bristol merchants failed between 1746 and 1769 to regain their earlier ascendancy in the British slave trade to Africa. Overshadowed by Liverpool throughout the 1750s and 1760s, Bristol was in fact challenged by a revitalised London for the position as Britain's second slaving port during the decade after the Seven Years War.<sup>60</sup> The reasons for the waning of Bristol's interest in the African slave trade after the 1730s remain uncertain, though several possible explanations for it have been tentatively suggested by historians.<sup>61</sup> It seems unlikely, however, that it reflected a major decline in the trade's profitability, for the African trade continued to attract substantial levels of investment at Bristol after the War of Austrian Succession and, on available evidence, yielded fairly satisfactory returns. Moreover, much of this investment was undertaken by groups of new merchants who not only invested regularly in the African trade but also took over the organisation and management of most of the voyages fitted out for the coast. As the data on annual clearances to Africa indicate, these new Bristol slave merchants were unable to mount an effective challenge to Liverpool's dominance of the African trade after the 1740s. But as the major financiers and organisers of some 25 voyages to Africa a year after 1748 they certainly ensured that their city's longstanding association with the notorious trans-Atlantic traffic in slaves would continue through to and beyond the War of American Independence.

<sup>60</sup> London's trade is discussed briefly in J.A. Rawley, *The Transatlantic Slave Trade*, London, 1981, pp. 219–241.

<sup>61</sup> Richardson, *Slave Traders*, *op. cit.*, pp. 27–28.

## NOTE ON TRANSCRIPTION

As in previous volumes in this series, no effort has been made to standardise names, whether of people or ships, in this volume. Names are reproduced as far as possible as they appear in the sources used. Where the spelling of names associated with a particular voyage differs from one source to another, I have normally preferred the spelling given in the Port Books to that given in other sources. Entries included without clear documentary evidence to support them are given in square brackets, while doubts about the accuracy of any information given are signalled by (?). References to duties at South Carolina are in local currency. It should be noted that £1 sterling exchanged for over £7 currency in South Carolina during this period (J.J. McCusker, *Money and Exchange in Europe and America, 1600–1775*, London, 1978, pp. 222–224).

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations have been used in the listing of sources of information about voyages:

ADM	Admiralty papers, Public Record Office.
BL	British Library.
BT	Board of Trade papers, Public Record Office.
Bristol	
Presentments	Bristol Presentments, Bristol Central Library.
CO	Colonial Office papers, Public Record Office.
Damer Powell	J.W. Damer Powell, <i>Bristol Privateers and Ships of War</i> , Bristol, 1930.
Donnan	Elizabeth Donnan (ed.), <i>Documents Illustrative of the History of the Slave Trade to America</i> , 4 volumes, Washington, D.C., 1930–35.
E190	Exchequer K.R. Port Books, Public Record Office.
Felix Farley	<i>Felix Farley's Bristol Journal</i> , Bristol Central Library.
Guerard letterbook	Letterbook of John Guerard, South Carolina Historical Society.
Laurens	P.M. Hamer, G.C. Rogers jr, et al (eds.), <i>Papers of Henry Laurens</i> , 10 volumes, Columbia, South Carolina, 1968–85.
List of shipping	Bristol Society of Merchant Venturers, List of shipping, 1747–87.
Mills transcripts	D.W. Thoms, “West India Merchants and Planters in the Mid-Eighteenth Century, with Special Reference to St Kitts”, Unpublished MA thesis, 2 volumes, University of Kent at Canterbury, 1967.
Minchinton, King and Waite	W.E. Minchinton, Celia King and Peter Waite (eds.), <i>Virginia Slave-Trade Statistics 1698–1775</i> , Richmond, Virginia, 1984.
Report on African trade	Board of Trade, Report on the present state of the trade to Africa, 1789, part III, appendix, Jamaica, account no. 1.
SC Duty books	Duty books of the Public Treasurer of South Carolina, 1735–1776, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

SMV  
Southwell list  
  
T 70

Society of Merchant Venturers.  
List of Ships Belonging to the Port of Bristol  
Trading to the Coast of Africa, Southwell papers,  
volume X, B11161, Bristol Central Library.  
Treasury papers, expired commissions, Public  
Record Office.

**BRISTOL, AFRICA  
 AND THE  
 EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY  
 SLAVE TRADE TO AMERICA**  
**VOL. 3 THE YEARS OF DECLINE 1746-1769**

<b>ANN</b>	<b>1746/1</b>
(1) 120 tons; 4 (8) guns	(8)
(2) 30 outward; 23 homeward	(9)
(3) Bristol; 1729	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 8 August 1743	(11) 17 December 1746
(5) Edmund Holland	(12) 346
(6) William Gordon & Co.	(13) 6 May 1747
(7) Pass 26 April	(14) 18 July (9 October) 1747
	The vessel was reported as carrying 32 crew on its arrival at Jamaica.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; SMV Wharfage books; Lloyd's List, 17 February, 21 July 1747

<b>BENIN</b>	<b>1746/2</b>
(1) 40 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2) 18 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10)
(4)	(11)
(5) John Seires	(12)
(6)	(13)
(7) Pass 13 February	(14) No pass returned
	The vessel was reported to have been carried into Martinique en route from Africa to Antigua.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; Lloyd's List, 5 May 1747

<b>DUKE OF QUEENSBURY</b>	<b>1746/3</b>
(1) 100 tons; 8 guns	(8)
(2) 30 outward; 20 homeward	(9)
(3) Bristol; 1739	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 27 July 1739	(11) 14 February 1747
(5) Isaac Haig	(12) 256
(6) William Hare & Co.	(13) 14 May 1747
(7) Pass 14 June	(14) 22 August (9 October) 1747
	The vessel was reported to have carried 28 crew on its arrival at Jamaica.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; SMV Wharfage books; Lloyd's List, 12 May, 25 August 1747

EMPEROR	1746/4
(1) 200 tons; 22 guns	(8)
(2) 50 outward; 57 at and from	(9)
Jamaica	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(3) Boston; 1744	(11) 10 January 1747
(4) Bristol; 22 July 1746	(12) 324
(5) Charles Gwynn	(13) 21 May 1747
(6) Christopher Devonshire & Co.	(14) 20 July (29 August) 1747
(7) Pass 25 July	

Sources: ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; SMV Wharfage books; Lloyd's List, 21 July 1747

FANTYN	1746/5
(1) 100 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2) 30 outward	(9) 300*
(3) British	(10)
(4)	(11)
(5) Joseph Little	(12)
(6) [James Laroche & Co.]	(13)
(7) Pass 30 June	(14) Pass returned 6 May 1747

The vessel was reported to have been taken by the French en route from Africa to the West Indies and carried into Martinique.

Sources: ADM 7/84; Lloyd's List, 7 July 1747; Southwell list

GRACIOUS	1746/6
(1) 80 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2) 23 outward; 9 homeward	(9)
(3) French prize; 1745	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 20 October 1746	(11) 2 (16) June 1747
(5) Abraham Gally	(12) 173
(6) George (Thomas ?) Power & Co.	(13) 14 October 1747
(7) Pass 23 October	(14) Pass returned 27 August 1748

It was reported that the vessel was spoken with by the *Emperor*, Gwynn (see 1746/4), going into Jamaica, and carried 19 crew on its arrival at the island. George Power & Co. were named as owners of the vessel in the naval office list, but the register of passes names Thomas Power as the merchant that had taken out bond for the vessel.

Sources: ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; Lloyd's List, 21 July, 21 August 1747

**JASON GALLY****1746/7**

(1)	150 tons; 8 (10) guns	(8)	Gold Coast
(2)	30 outward and at Jamaica; 20 homeward	(9)	450*
(3)	Bristol; 1716	(10)	Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 30 June 1743	(11)	27 June 1747
(5)	Charles Cruoly	(12)	360
(6)	Michael Becher & Co.	(13)	16 December 1747
(7)	24 August (pass 5 July)	(14)	4 March (11 April) 1748

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was £4439.13s., of which £3087.16s. was the cost of cargo. Captain James Day had a  $\frac{1}{6}$  share of the venture. The voyage appears to have been very successful, for an account of 4 March 1747 reveals a net inset of £8353.12s. for the whole venture, with a further £1887.6s. Jamaican currency (or about £1348 sterling) still owing by DuCommon & Co., slave factors in Jamaica.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; SMV Wharfage books; Lloyd's List, 23 June, 22 September 1747; Bristol Record Office, 40044 (2), Account book of James Day; Southwell list

**LEVANT****1746/8**

(1)	200 tons; 16 guns	(8)	St Thomas
(2)	42 outward and at Jamaica; 37 homeward	(9)	550*
(3)	Bristol; 1706	(10)	Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 22 January 1741	(11)	22 August 1747
(5)	William Miller	(12)	463
(6)	James Laroche & Co.	(13)	20 November 1747
(7)	Pass 22 October	(14)	2 April (20 September) 1748

Letters of marque were declared on 5 October 1746, when the vessel's other owners were named as Isaac Hobhouse, Edward and William Oliver, Henry Gresley, Humphrey Fitzherbert, Michael White and Thomas Smith. It was reported well at St Thomas in West Africa on 24 May 1747 and on 5 January 1748 to have been taken by a Spanish privateer 100 leagues west of Cape Clear and then retaken by H.M.S. *Thetis* and sent into Kinsale.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; SMV Wharfage books; Lloyd's List, 14 July, 30 October, 10 November 1747; Damer Powell, p. 152; Southwell list

<b>PEARL</b>	<b>1746/9</b>
(1) 100 tons; 8 (10) guns	(8)
(2) 30 outward; 15 homeward	(9)
(3) Bristol; 1712	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 11 August 1746	(11) 19 January 1747
(5) William Dighton	(12) 350
(6) William Jefferis & Co.	(13) 10 May 1747
(7) Pass 21 February	(14) 30 (31) July (9 October) 1747
The vessel was reported to have entered Jamaica with 20 crew.	

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; SMV Wharfage books; Lloyd's List, 4 August 1747

<b>SOUTHWELL</b>	<b>1746/10</b>
(1) 300 tons; 20 guns	(8)
(2) 60 outward; 50 homeward	(9) 650*
(3) Prize; 1741	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 3 November 1746	(11) 17 July 1747
(5) John Braickenridge	(12) 629
(6) Michael Beecher & Co.	(13) 9 November 1747
(7) Pass 5 November	(14) 1 March (11 April) 1748

Letters of marque were declared on 29 October 1746, when the vessel's owners were named as James Laroche, Martin French and William Miller & Co. It was reported to have lost 150 slaves in its passage from Africa and to have arrived in October 1747 at Antigua with 301 slaves. These may have been taken out of the slaves delivered to Jamaica. On its arrival at Jamaica, the vessel was reported as carrying 63 crew.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; SMV Wharfage books; Lloyd's List, 4 August, 22 September 1747; Damer Powell, pp. 166-7, appendix; Southwell list

<b>TOWNSEND</b>	<b>1746/11</b>
(1) 100 tons; 12 guns	(8)
(2) 40 outward	(9)
(3) British	(10)
(4)	(11)
(5) Joseph Richards	(12)
(6)	(13)
(7) Pass 27 October	(14) No pass returned
The vessel was reported to have been taken into Martinique en route from Africa to St Kitts.	

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; Lloyd's List, 7, 14 July, 23 October 1747

<b>VICTORY</b>	<b>1746/12</b>
(1) 150 tons; 5 guns	(8)
(2) 40 outward	(9) 400*
(3) Foreign	(10)
(4)	(11)
(5) Henry Brown	(12)
(6)	(13)
(7) Pass 21 July	(14) Pass 29 April 1748
Reported to have been seized and taken into Martinique en route from Africa to the West Indies.	

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; Lloyd's List, 7 July 1747; Southwell list

<b>VINE</b>	<b>1746/13</b>
(1) 50 tons; no guns	(8)
(2) 20 outward	(9) 200*
(3) Irish	(10)
(4)	(11)
(5) Richard Jenkins	(12)
(6)	(13)
(7) Pass 21 July	(14) No pass returned
Reported to have been cut away by negroes on the Windward Coast of Africa.	

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; Lloyd's List, 23 June, 7 July 1747; Southwell list

<b>VOLUNTEER</b>	<b>1746/14</b>
(1) 90 (100) tons; 8 (4) guns	(8)
(2) 26 outward and at Jamaica; 20	(9) 350*
homeward	
(3) Prize; 1743	(10) Barbados/Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 24 April 1744	(11) 12 May 1747 at Jamaica
(5) Thomas Robbins	(12) 287 at Jamaica
(6) James Laroche & Co.	(13) 1 August 1747
(7) Pass 28 July	(14) 7 (8) October 1747 (9 January 1748)

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; SMV Wharfage books; Lloyd's List, 23 June, 7, 21 July, 9 October 1747; Southwell list

<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>1747/1</b>
(1) 90 tons; 6 guns	(8) Guinea
(2) 26 outward	(9) 320*
(3) Plantation	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) 24 October 1747
(5) Eustace Hardwicke	(12)
(6) [Thomas Deane & Co.]	(13)
(7) Pass 5 January	(14) 22 February (11 April) 1748

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; SMV Wharfage books; Lloyd's List, 30 October, 18 December 1747; Southwell list

## ANN GALLY

1747/2

(1)	120 tons; 10 (8) guns	(8)
(2)	35 outward; 15 homeward	(9) 460*
(3)	Bristol; 1729	(10) Kingston, Jamaica/Portobello
(4)	Bristol; 8 August 1743	(11) 24 August 1748 at Jamaica
(5)	Robert Cowie	(12) 243/356
(6)	William Gordon & Co.	(13) 8 April 1749 from Jamaica
(7)	26 December (pass 13 October)	(14) 19 (17) June (19 July) 1749

According to its muster roll, the vessel carried 31 crew outward and returned home with 16. Twenty-nine of the original crew reached Jamaica, and 13 were discharged on 26–30 October 1748. The naval office list suggests the vessel entered Jamaica with 32 crew. It cleared on 1 September 1748 from Jamaica for Portobello with 356 slaves. Whether these included the 243 entered at Jamaica on 24 August is uncertain.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1749–50, no. 16; Southwell list

## ANN SNOW

1747/3

(1)	(8)
(2)	(9) 200*
(3)	(10)
(4)	(11)
(5) William New	(12)
(6)	(13)
(7)	(14)

Reportedly taken by the French.

*Sources:* Southwell list

## ANTELOPE

1747/4

(1)	80 tons; 2 guns	(8)
(2)	24 outward and at Jamaica; 12 homeward	(9) 300* (10) Kingston, Jamaica
(3)	River Thames; 1726	(11) 11 May 1748
(4)	Bristol; 22 January 1743	(12) 215
(5)	Charles Smith	(13) 28 July (4 August) 1748
(6)	Thomas Pennington & Co.	(14) 27 October (30 December) 1748
(7)	10 September (pass 17 August)	

According to its muster roll, the vessel carried 24 crew outward and returned home with 12. Of the original crew, 23 reached Jamaica, and 12 were discharged between May and July 1748. Two new crew were enrolled on 4 August. One crewman died on the home run.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1748–9, no. 39; Southwell list

**BONNY****1747/5**

(1)	100 tons; 14 guns	(8)
(2)	35 outward	(9) 400*
(3)	British	(10)
(4)		(11)
(5)	Charles Tweedy	(12)
(6)	[William Hare & Co.]	(13)
(7)	Pass 12 January	(14) 16 June (30 June) 1748
	The vessel is reported to have returned from Africa.	

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; SMV Wharfage books; Lloyd's List, 13 October 1747; Southwell list

**BRISTOL MERCHANT****1747/6**

(1)	100 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2)	30 outward	(9) 340*
(3)	Plantation	(10) Jamaica
(4)		(11)
(5)	John Brown (— Neal)	(12)
(6)	[Henry Tonge & Co.]	(13)
(7)	Pass 10 January	(14) No pass returned

Lloyd's List reports the vessel at Jamaica on 14 October 1747, but no other record of this has been found.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; Lloyd's List, 25 September, 18 December 1747; Southwell list

**BROOMFIELD****1747/7**

(1)	50 (55) tons; 4 (7) guns	(8)
(2)	20 outward; 12 homeward	(9) 200*
(3)	Prize; 1742	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 14 February 1745	(11) 14 August 1747
(5)	Pat Turner	(12) 191
(6)	John Crosse & Co.	(13) 10 October 1747
(7)	Pass 2 January	(14) No pass returned

The vessel was reported to have carried 16 crew on its arrival at Jamaica.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; Lloyd's List, 16 October 1747; Southwell list

<b>CHARD</b>	<b>1747/8</b>
(1) 70 (60) tons; 2 guns	(8)
(2) 24 outward; 14 homeward	(9) 300*
(3) New York; 1746	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 31 July 1747	(11) 26 May 1748
(5) Edward Tovey (Henry Henley)	(12) 200
(6) Thomas Deane & Co.	(13) 7 November (12 December)
(7) 10 September (pass 4 August)	1748
	(14) 8 (7) March (4 April) 1749

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 19 crew and returned with 12. Thirteen of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica, where 4 were discharged on 20 August 1748. Three new crew enlisted on 12 December. The naval office list suggests that the vessel entered Jamaica with 23 crew.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1748-9, no. 111; Southwell list

<b>CHARMING MOLLY</b>	<b>1747/9</b>
(1) 100 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2) 28 outward	(9) 300*
(3) Plantation	(10)
(4)	(11)
(5) Samuel Rowles	(12)
(6) [Henry Tonge & Co.]	(13)
(7) Pass 10 January	(14) No pass returned

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; Southwell list

<b>DUKE OF QUEENSBURY</b>	<b>1747/10</b>
(1) 100 tons; 8 guns	(8)
(2) 30 outward; 15 homeward	(9) 480*
(3) Bristol; 1739	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 27 July 1748	(11) 20 (1) September 1748
(5) Isaac Haig	(12) 373
(6) William Hare & Co.	(13) 4 (15) March 1749
(7) 30 December (pass 17 November)	(14) 31 (29) May (19 July) 1749

According to its muster roll, the vessel left Bristol with 31 crew and returned home with 20. Twenty-seven of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica; 16 were discharged on 1 September 1748 and 9 new crew engaged on 15 March 1749.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1748-9, no. 166; Southwell list

<b>EARL OF RADNOR</b>		<b>1747/11</b>
(1)	100 tons; 8 guns	(8)
(2)	35 outward	(9) 360*
(3)	British	(10)
(4)		(11)
(5)	Joseph Sharp	(12)
(6)	[James Laroche & Co.]	(13)
(7)	Pass 15 June	(14) 5 July (9 August) 1748

The vessel is reported to have returned from Africa.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; SMV Wharfage books; Southwell list

<b>EMPEROR</b>		<b>1747/12</b>
(1)	200 tons; 18 (20) guns	(8)
(2)	50 outward; 30 homeward	(9) 550*
(3)	Boston; 1744	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 22 July 1746	(11) 4 April 1748
(5)	Charles Gwynn	(12) 384
(6)	John Easton & Co.	(13) 14 (25) July 1748
(7)	11 September (pass 31 August)	(14) 12 (11) September (10 October) 1748

According to its muster roll, the vessel carried 51 crew on its outward voyage and returned home with 28. Of the original crew, 47 appear to have reached Jamaica; 25 were then discharged on 11 April 1748 and 6 new crew engaged on 25 July. The naval office list suggests the vessel entered Jamaica with 60 crew.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1748–9, no. 59; Southwell list

<b>FANNY</b>		<b>1747/13</b>
(1)	60 tons; 2 guns	(8) Guinea
(2)	17 outward; 19 homeward	(9) 200*
(3)	Prize (Plantation); 1746	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 14 July 1746	(11) 30 May 1748
(5)	John Sinclair	(12) 169
(6)	John Plummer & Co.	(13) 10 October 1748
(7)	21 July (pass 6 July)	(14) 9 (12) January (17 March) 1749

The muster roll indicates that the vessel carried 19 crew on its outward voyage and returned home with 12. Seventeen of the original crew reached Jamaica, where 10 were discharged. Five new crew were enrolled on 21 September 1748. The naval office list suggests the vessel entered Jamaica with 15 crew.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1748–9, no. 109; Southwell list

<b>INDIAN PRINCE</b>	<b>1747/14</b>
(1) 90 tons; 2 (4) guns	(8) Calabar
(2) 25 outward; 14 homeward	(9) 340*
(3) New England; 1738	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 3 March 1739	(11) 4 July 1748
(5) Rowland Rice	(12) 269
(6) Richard Louther & Co.	(13) 12 October 1748
(7) 10 September (pass 12 August)	(14) 22 (19) December 1748 (2 January 1749)

According to its muster roll, the vessel carried 28 crew outward and returned home with 14. Twenty-six of the original crew seem to have reached Jamaica, where 17 were discharged on 5 July. Five new crew were enrolled prior to the vessel leaving Jamaica.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1748–9, no. 96; Southwell list

<b>IRIS</b>	<b>1747/15</b>
(1) 60 tons; 4 (8) guns	(8)
(2) 60 (?) outward; 13 homeward	(9) 250*
(3) New England; 1742	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 4 December 1747	(11) 14 July (26 June) 1748
(5) John Mathews (William Lewis)	(12) 161
(6) Samuel Munckley & Co.	(13) 18 October 1748
(7) 26 December (pass 1 December)	(14) 26 (22) January (4 April) 1749

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 25 crew and returned with 8. Twenty-one of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica where 13 were discharged between 26 June and 26 July 1748. The naval office list suggests that the vessel entered Jamaica with 23 crew.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1749–50, no. 104; Southwell list

<b>JOHN AND MARTHA</b>	<b>1747/16</b>
(1) 140 tons; 14 guns	(8)
(2) 55 outward	(9) 500*
(3) Foreign	(10) Montserrat
(4)	(11)
(5) Alexander Hamilton	(12)
(6)	(13)
(7) Pass 17 November	(14) 27 June (5 October) 1749

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; SMV Wharfage books; Southwell list

JUNO		1747/17
(1)	80 tons; 4 (6) guns	(8)
(2)	24 outward; 10 at Jamaica	(9) 300*
(3)	British	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4)		(11) 28 September 1748
(5)	Allen Lane	(12)
(6)	[Thomas Power & Co.]	(13)
(7)	Pass 12 August	(14) No pass returned
Entered Jamaica under a letter of licence dated 23 September 1748, in ballast from Africa, 'She being taken and Retaken'.		

Sources: ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; Southwell list

LOUISA		1747/18
(1)	120 tons; 12 guns	(8)
(2)	40 outward	(9) 450*
(3)	Foreign	(10)
(4)		(11)
(5)	John Seires	(12)
(6)	[Isaac Hobhouse & Co.]	(13)
(7)	Pass 20 August	(14) No pass returned

Sources: ADM 7/84; Southwell list

MANCHESTER		1747/19
(1)	100 tons; 10 guns	(8)
(2)	34 outward	(9) 360*
(3)	Plantation	(10)
(4)		(11)
(5)	John Brown	(12)
(6)	[Henry Tonge & Co.]	(13)
(7)	Pass 22 May	(14) No pass returned

Sources: ADM 7/84; Southwell list

NANCY		1747/20
(1)	70 tons; 3 guns	(8)
(2)	22 outward	(9) 300*
(3)	British	(10)
(4)		(11)
(5)	Edward Tovey	(12)
(6)	[Samuel Jacob & Co.]	(13)
(7)	Pass 10 February	(14) No pass returned
The vessel was reported to have been taken en route to Africa and sent into Bayonne.		

Sources: ADM 7/84; Lloyd's List, 31 March 1747; Southwell list

**NIGHTINGALE****1747/21**

(1)	60 tons; 6 guns	(8)	
(2)	25 outward; 16 homeward	(9)	250*
(3)	Bristol; 1729	(10)	Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 18 August 1747	(11)	25 April 1748
(5)	William Townsend	(12)	194
(6)	Henry West & Co.	(13)	30 July 1748
(7)	Pass 20 August	(14)	5 January (12 March) 1749

On its arrival at Jamaica, the vessel was reported as carrying 23 crew.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; SMV Wharfage books; Southwell list**PEARL****1747/22**

(1)	100 tons; 8 guns	(8)	
(2)	30 outward	(9)	400*
(3)	British	(10)	
(4)		(11)	
(5)	William Dighton	(12)	
(6)	[William Jefferis & Co.]	(13)	
(7)	Pass 6 September	(14)	No pass returned

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; Southwell list**POLLY****1747/23**

(1)	120 tons; 10 guns	(8)	
(2)	35 outward; 20 homeward	(9)	400*
(3)	Bristol; 1728	(10)	Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 14 July 1747	(11)	12 May 1748
(5)	Samuel Rowles	(12)	331
(6)	Thomas Power & Co.	(13)	8 (9) October 1748
(7)	10 September (pass 19 August)	(14)	11 (8) January (4 April) 1749

According to its muster roll the vessel carried 36 crew on its outward voyage and returned home with 21. Thirty-five of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica. Fifteen were then discharged on 13 May 1748 and 2 new crew enrolled on 9 October. One crewman died on the run home. The naval office list suggests that the vessel had 34 crew on its arrival at Jamaica.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1748-9, no. 91; Southwell list**ROEBUCK****1747/24**

(1)	50 tons; no guns	(8)	
(2)	18 at Jamaica; 10 homeward	(9)	200*
(3)	Prize; 1742	(10)	Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 22 January 1747	(11)	24 November 1747
(5)	Thomas Saunderson	(12)	161
(6)	Michael Atkins	(13)	24 March 1748
(7)	Bond 22 January	(14)	

*Sources:* CO 142/15; Southwell list

<b>SUCCESS</b>	<b>1747/25</b>
(1) 80 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2) 28 outward	(9) 300*
(3) Plantation	(10) Antigua
(4)	(11)
(5) William Jefferis	(12)
(6) [Thomas Easton & Co.]	(13)
(7) 21 July (pass 26 June)	(14) 22 (21) August (10 October) 1748

According to its muster roll the vessel carried 30 crew on its outward voyage and returned home with 13. It seems that only 15 crew reached Antigua. Two more were discharged at the island, the last on 24 June 1748.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1748-9, no. 7; Southwell list

<b>SWAN</b>	<b>1747/26</b>
(1) 100 tons; 10 guns	(8)
(2) 30 outward; 14 homeward	(9) 350*
(3) New England; 1737	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 21 November 1745	(11) 23 July 1748
(5) Thomas Kennedy	(12) 300
(6) John Tonge & Co.	(13) 19 November 1748
(7) Pass 10 August	(14) No pass returned

According to the naval office list, the vessel had 22 crew on its arrival at Jamaica.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; Southwell list

<b>SWIFT</b>	<b>1747/27</b>
(1) 90 tons; 4 guns	(8) Guinea
(2) 28 outward; 14 homeward	(9) 300*
(3) Prize; 1745	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 27 May 1745	(11) 25 November 1747
(5) Charles Finlay	(12) 280
(6) William Reeve & Co.	(13) 29 March 1748
(7) Pass 7 January	(14) 18 June (30 June) 1748

According to the naval office list, the vessel had 23 crew on its arrival at Jamaica.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; SMV Wharfage books; Lloyd's List, 30 October 1747; Southwell list

TRYAL	1747/28
(1) 90 tons; 12 guns	(8)
(2) 30 outward	(9) 400*
(3) British	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c. March 1748
(5) Abraham Saunders	(12)
(6) [Philip Protheroe & Co.]	(13)
(7) 7 August (pass 8 July)	(14) 18 (17) July (23 September) 1748

According to its muster roll the vessel carried 34 crew on its outward voyage, and returned home with 20. It appears that 33 of the original crew reached St Kitts and that 18 were discharged at the island in March-April 1748. Six new crew were enrolled before the vessel left St Kitts. One crewman died on the run home.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; SMW Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1748-9, no. 14; Southwell list

TWO BROTHERS	1747/29
(1) 90 tons; 2 (6) guns	(8)
(2) 26 outward; 11 homeward	(9) 300*
(3) New England; 1744	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Boston; 24 December 1744	(11) 12 February 1748
(5) Richard Haskins	(12) 260
(6) Thomas Perkins & Co.	(13) 31 (sic) June (7 July) 1748
(7) 7 April (pass 19 February)	(14) 14 (13) September (10 October) 1748

According to its muster roll the vessel carried 29 crew on its outward voyage and returned home with 13. Of the original crew, 25 reached Jamaica, where 17 were discharged on 16 February 1748. Five new crew were enrolled on 7 July. The naval office list suggests that the vessel had 20 crew on its arrival at Jamaica.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1748-9, no. 113; Southwell list

WILLIAMSBURGH	1747/30
(1) 100 (150) tons; 10 (8) guns	(8)
(2) 40 outward; 20 homeward	(9) 400*
(3) Bristol; 1735	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 2 October 1738	(11) 1 February 1748
(5) John Tate	(12) 365
(6) John King & Co.	(13) 1 (13) June 1748
(7) 21 July (pass 3 July)	(14) 25 (21) August (10 October) 1748

According to its muster roll the vessel carried 37 crew on its outward voyage and returned home with 21. Of the original crew, 33 reached Jamaica, where 13 were subsequently discharged. Four new crew were enrolled on 13 June. Three died on the run home. The naval office list suggests that the vessel had 36 crew on its arrival at Jamaica.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1748-9, no. 16; Southwell list

**AFRICA****1748/1**

(1)	90 tons; 10 (8) guns	(8)
(2)	26 outward and at Jamaica; 14 homeward	(9)
(3)	New England; 1742	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 7 October 1743	(11) 7 February 1749
(5)	John Griffin	(12) 180
(6)	Thomas Dean & Co.	(13) 11 (25) May 1749
(7)	9 June (pass 20 April)	(14) 17 (15) July (5 October) 1749

According to its muster roll the vessel had 28 crew on its outward voyage and 13 on its return home. It appears that 26 of the original crew reached Jamaica where 18 were discharged on 9 February. Five new crew were enlisted between 3 April and 25 May 1749.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1748–9, no. 183

**ALEXANDER****1748/2**

(1)	250 tons; 14 (10) guns	(8) Gold Coast/Anamaboe
(2)	50 outward and at Jamaica	(9) 450*
(3)	Spanish prize; 1744	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 25 November 1746	(11) 8 April 1749
(5)	David Duncomb	(12) 405
(6)	Henry West & Co.	(13) c. 5 August 1749
(7)	21 July (pass 21 June)	(14) 7 (6) October (20 December) 1749

A report from Anamaboe on 17 March 1749 referred to the vessel as 'from Bristol but owned chiefly in London'. The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £8500. According to its muster roll the vessel had 53 crew on its outward voyage and 30 on its return home. It appears that 29 of the original crew reached Jamaica. Five were discharged on 21 July 1749 and 8 new crew enlisted on 5 August. Two died on the run home. The naval office list suggests that the vessel had 50 crew on its arrival at Jamaica.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; CO 267/5; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1749–50, no. 87

AMORETTA		1748/3
(1)	50 tons; 3 guns	(8) Bight
(2)	53 (?) outward; 15 homeward	(9) 260*
(3)	New England; 1734	(10) Upper James, Virginia
(4)	Bristol; 5 October 1748	(11) 14 August 1749
(5)	Samuel Timberman	(12) 185
(6)	Joseph Iles & Co.	(13) 18 October (6 November) 1749
(7)	22 October (pass 7 October)	(14) 8 (1) December 1749 (11 January 1750)

The cost of the vessel's cargo and outfit was reported to be £3500. According to its muster roll the vessel had 23 crew on its outward voyage and 11 on its return home. Fifteen of the original crew appear to have reached Virginia, where 6 were discharged on 25 October. Two new crew were enlisted on 6 November. The naval office list suggests the vessel had 19 crew on its arrival at Virginia.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 5/1446; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1749–50, no. 94

ANTELOPE		1748/4
(1)	80 tons; 2 guns	(8) Gold Coast
(2)		(9) 230*
(3)	British	(10)
(4)		(11)
(5)	Thomas Sanderson	(12)
(6)	[Thomas Pennington & Co.]	(13)
(7)	Pass 24 December	(14) No pass returned

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £5000.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 388/45, Dd4

BONNY		1748/5
(1)	100 tons; 6 guns	(8) Bight/Bonny
(2)	35 outward	(9) 450*
(3)	British	(10) Jamaica
(4)		(11) c.13 July 1749
(5)	George Thompson	(12)
(6)	[William Hare & Co.]	(13) c.9 December 1749
(7)	22 October (pass 3 September)	(14) 3 February (30 January) (19 April) 1750

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £5800. According to its muster roll the vessel had 35 crew on its outward voyage and 19 on its return home. Of the original crew, 25 appear to have reached Jamaica, where 17 were discharged between 13 July and 9 December 1749. Eleven new crew were enlisted on 9 December 1749.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1749–50, no. 141

**CHARMING BETTY****1748/6**

(1) 130 tons; 10 guns	(8) Bonny
(2) 40 outward	(9) 400*
(3) Plantation	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c. January 1749
(5) William Bundy	(12)
(6) [James Laroche & Co.]	(13)
(7) 2 May (pass 8 April)	(14) 28 (26) July (3 October) 1749

According to its muster roll the vessel had 39 crew on its outward voyage and returned home with 12. Of the original crew, 24 appear to have reached St Kitts, where 11 were discharged in January-February 1749. One crewman died on the run home.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1748-9, no. 194; Southwell list

**CULLODEN****1748/7**

(1) 150 tons; 6 guns	(8) Bight
(2) 35 outward	(9) 380*
(3) Plantation	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c. April 1749
(5) Patrick Turner	(12)
(6)	(13) c. 28 June 1749
(7) 22 July (pass 10 June)	(14) 14 (12) August (5 October) 1749

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £5400. According to its muster roll the vessel had 33 crew on its outward voyage and 20 on its return home. Twenty-two of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts where 3 were discharged in April-May 1749. One new man was enlisted on 28 June.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1749-50, no. 20

**EARL OF RADNOR****1748/8**

(1) 100 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2) 25 outward	(9)
(3) British	(10) West Indies
(4)	(11) c. April 1749
(5) Thomas Willyams	(12)
(6) [James Laroche & Co.]	(13)
(7) 31 August (pass 9 August)	(14) 31 August (5 October) 1749

According to its muster roll the vessel had 34 crew on its departure from Bristol and returned home with 22. Of the original crew, 25 appear to have reached the West Indies, where 3 were discharged in April-May 1749.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; SMV Muster rolls, 1749-50, no. 14

FLY	1748/9
(1) 60 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2) 24 outward and at Jamaica; 18 homeward	(9) 260* (10) Kingston, Jamaica
(3) Prize (Plantation); 1746	(11) 26 November 1748
(4) Bristol; 8 April 1747	(12) 200
(5) Alexander Graham	(13) 15 April 1749
(6) William Gordon & Co.	(14) 19 (17) June (19 July) 1749
(7) 30 January (pass 13 November 1747)	

According to its muster roll the vessel had 25 crew on its departure from Bristol and returned home with 18. Twenty-four of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica, where 6 were discharged.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1748–9, no. 176; Southwell list

GREYHOUND	1748/10
(1) 120 tons; 10 guns	(8) Melimba
(2) 40 outward	(9) 400*
(3) Plantation	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.7 January 1749
(5) Ambrose Voss (John Davies)	(12)
(6)	(13) c.10 April 1749
(7) 20 March (pass 3 February)	(14) 19 June (19 July) 1749

According to its muster roll the vessel had 39 crew on its departure from Bristol and returned home with 17. Twenty-seven of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts; of these, 11 were discharged between January and April 1749. One new crewman was enlisted on 10 April.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1749–50, no. 31; Southwell list

JAMAICA PACQUET	1748/11
(1) 120 tons; 6 guns	(8) Gold Coast
(2) 32 outward; 29 at Jamaica	(9) 360*
(3) New England; 1747	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Boston; 16 July 1747	(11) 13 April 1749
(5) Thomas Elsworthy (James Sanders)	(12) 332 (13)
(6) Thomas Perkins & Co.	(14) 6 December 1749 (10 January 1750)
(7) 22 July (pass 20 June)	

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £7000. According to its muster roll the vessel had 21 crew on its departure from Bristol and 16 on its return home. Eighteen of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica; two were discharged in July 1749.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1749–50, no. 127

**JASON****1748/12**

(1) 200 tons; 20 (16) guns	(8) Angola
(2) 70 outward; 65 at Jamaica	(9) 600*
(3) Foreign prize; 1747	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 3 June 1747	(11) 27 February 1749
(5) John Clark	(12) 340
(6) Edward Willcocks & Co.	(13)
(7) Pass 6 June	(14) 6 October 1749 (10 January 1750)

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £8400.

Sources: ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Wharfage books

**JASON****1748/13**

(1) 150 tons; 8 guns	(8) Gold Coast
(2) 30 outward	(9) 360*
(3) British	(10) Jamaica
(4)	(11) c.1 December 1749
(5) Abraham Gally	(12)
(6) Michael Becher & Co.	(13)
(7) 6 (7) October (pass 27 August)	(14) 6 (5) July (26 September) 1750

One report suggests that the cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was £6600, but merchant accounts show that the cost of its outfit and cargo was £4937.13s.7d., of which £3715.15s.3d. was the cost of cargo. The accounts also show that net returns from the voyage totalled £6381.17s.3d. between 1750 and 1753. Captain James Day had a  $\frac{1}{6}$  share in the voyage. According to its muster roll the vessel had 35 crew on its departure from Bristol and 8 on its return home. Twenty-nine of the original crew seem to have reached Jamaica, where 21 were discharged between 1 December 1749 and 4 March 1750.

Sources: ADM 7/84; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1749–50, no. 227; Bristol Record Office, 40044 (2), Account book of James Day

**LEVANT****1748/14**

(1) 200 tons; 8 guns	(8) Bight/Bonny
(2) 32 outward; 30 homeward	(9) 450*
(3) Bristol; 1740	(10) York river, Virginia
(4) Bristol; 22 January 1740	(11) 9 August 1749
(5) William Miller	(12) 252
(6) James Laroche	(13) 20 November 1749
(7) 6 October (pass 19 September)	(14) 3 (1) January (25 February) 1750

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £5700. According to its muster roll the vessel had 49 crew on its departure from Bristol and 28 on its return. Thirty-nine of the original crew seem to have reached Virginia; 11 were discharged there between 9 September and 3 October 1749. The naval office list suggests that the vessel had 50 crew on its arrival at Virginia.

Sources: ADM 7/84; CO 5/1444; CO 388/45, Dd45; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1749–50, no. 138

**MARLBOROUGH****1748/15**

(1)	80 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2)	30 outward	(9) 350*
(3)	British	(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11) c.October 1748
(5)	Robert Codd	(12)
(6)	[Walter Louther & Co.]	(13)
(7)	11 February (pass 9 January)	(14) 3 (1) January (6 February) 1749

According to its muster roll the vessel had 27 crew on its departure from Bristol and 19 on its return home. Of the original crew, 26 seem to have reached St Kitts; 6 were discharged there in October-November 1748.

One of the crew died on the run home.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1748-9, no. 84; Southwell list

**MOLLY****1748/16**

(1)	70 tons; 4 guns	(8) Dixcove [Gold Coast]
(2)	25 outward; 18 at Jamaica	(9) 300*
(3)	Bristol; 1738	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 18 April 1748	(11) 17 February 1749
(5)	Hyacinth Brown	(12) 210
(6)	Martin French & Co.	(13) c.29 June 1749
(7)	7 June (pass 20 April)	(14) 6 September (5 October) 1749

There is an entry in the Wharfage book, dated 19 August 1749, to a *Molly*, 70 tons, from Antigua. This may refer to the vessel covered here, in which case it is possible that the *Molly* may have called at Antigua either before or after visiting Jamaica. According to the muster roll the vessel had 22 crew on its departure from Bristol and 12 on its return home. Of the original crew, 18 seem to have reached Jamaica, where 10 were discharged between 28 February and 7 March. Four new crew were enlisted between 10 April and 29 June 1749.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1749-50, no. 35; Southwell list

**MONTSERAT PACQUET****1748/17**

(1)	40 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2)	16 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10)
(4)		(11)
(5)	Joseph Hunt	(12)
(6)		(13)
(7)	Pass 23 April	(14) No pass returned

*Sources:* ADM 7/84

PEGGY	1748/18
(1)	(8)
(2) 39 outward; 26 return	(9)
(3)	(10)
(4)	(11) <i>c.4 August 1749</i>
(5) Anthony Fox	(12)
(6) [Walter Louther & Co.]	(13)
(7) 13 August	(14) 28 October 1749
Three of the vessel's crew were discharged between 4 August and 17 September 1749, probably in America.	

Sources: SMV Muster rolls, 1749–50, no. 77

PHOENIX	1748/19
(1) 100 tons; 6 guns	(8) Angola
(2) 26 outward	(9) 400*
(3) Foreign	(10) Barbados
(4)	(11) 29 March 1749
(5) Henry Weare (Ware)	(12) 280
(6) [Richard Haskins & Co.]	(13)
(7) 3 September (pass 29 August)	(14) 6 (5) July (29 July) 1749
The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £5200. According to its muster roll the vessel had 30 crew on its departure from Bristol and 14 on its return. Of the original crew, 26 seem to have reached Barbados; 12 were apparently discharged there on 18 May 1749. David Minvielle & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves at Barbados.	

Sources: ADM 7/84; CO 28/29, Cc 41; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1748–9, no. 175

PLANTER	1748/20
(1)	(8)
(2) 52 outward; 18 return	(9)
(3)	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) <i>c.22 April 1749</i>
(5) Samuel Whyting	(12)
(6) [Edward Charleton & Co.]	(13) <i>c. 22 July 1749</i>
(7) 22 July	(14) 5 October 1749
Of its original crew, 43 appear to have reached St Kitts. Twenty-four were discharged there between 22 April and 22 July 1749. One died on the run home.	

Sources: SMV Muster rolls, 1749–50, no. 38

PRINCE OF ORANGE	1748/21
(1)	(8)
(2)	(9)
(3)	(10)
(4)	(11)
(5)	(12)
(6)	(13)
(7) Pass 10 February	(14) Pass returned 7 March 1749

*Sources:* ADM 7/84

RAINBOW	1748/22
(1) 100 tons; 8 guns	(8)
(2) 25 outward	(9) 400*
(3) New England	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.18 August 1748
(5) Moses Morgan	(12)
(6) [John Thompson & Co.]	(13) c.3 December 1748
(7) 11 February (pass 13 October 1747)	(14) 28 (26) January (21 March) 1749

According to its muster roll the vessel had 34 crew on its departure from Bristol and 22 on its return home. It appears to have arrived at St Kitts with 27 crew, and discharged 5 between 18 August and 3 December 1748.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1748-9, no. 112; Southwell list

SOUTHWELL	1748/23
(1) 300 tons; 10 guns	(8) Angola
(2) 50 outward and at Virginia	(9) 500*
(3) Spanish prize	(10) Upper James, Virginia
(4) Bristol; 3 November 1748 [1746]	(11) 30 (8) August 1749
(5) John Braikenridge	(12) 284
(6) Michael Becher & Co.	(13) 4 (11) December 1749
(7) 6 October (pass 13 August)	(14) 9 (7) January (19 April) 1750

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £8000. According to its muster roll it had 58 crew on its departure from Bristol and 34 on its return. Four crew were lost before 8 August 1749, and 21 were discharged between 8 August and 5 November 1749. Three new crew were enlisted on 11 December 1749. Two were lost on the run home.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 5/1446; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1749-50, no. 132

**SPY****1748/24**

(1) 90 tons; 2 guns	(8) Gold Coast
(2)	(9) 320*
(3) British	(10)
(4)	(11)
(5) Charles Finlay	(12)
(6)	(13)
(7) Pass 19 September	(14) No pass returned

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £6000.

Sources: ADM 7/84; CO 388/45, Dd4

**SUSANNA****1748/25**

(1) 140 tons; 12 guns	(8)
(2) 50 outward; 21 homeward	(9) 550*
(3) Prize; 1747	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 30 March 1748	(11) 11 January 1749
(5) Joseph Townsend (Godfrey Spencer)	(12) 470
(6) William Gordon & Co.	(13) 16 June 1749
(7) Pass 8 April	(14) 21 August (5 October) 1749

The naval office list suggests that the vessel had 33 crew on its arrival at Jamaica. It cleared on 20 January 1749 with 365 slaves for the Spanish Coast. It returned to Jamaica before finally clearing for Bristol on 16 June 1749.

Sources: ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; SMV Wharfage books; Southwell list

**SWIFT****1748/26**

(1) 90 tons; 4 guns	(8) Gold Coast
(2) 28 outward	(9) 280*
(3) Plantation	(10) Jamaica
(4)	(11) c.17 October 1749
(5) Mathew Combe (Abram Ketheless)	(12)
(6)	(13) c.30 December 1749
(7) 4 November (pass 21 October)	(14) 24 (19) March (19 April) 1750

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £5200. According to its muster roll the vessel had 28 crew on its departure from Bristol and 15 on its return. It appears to have arrived at Jamaica with 20 of its original crew and to have discharged 14 at Jamaica between 17 October and 27 November 1749. Nine new crew were enlisted on 30 December.

Sources: ADM 7/86; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1749–50, no. 137

**SYBYLLA****1748/27**

(1)	60 tons; 4 guns	(8)	Gold Coast
(2)	27 outward	(9)	180*
(3)	British	(10)	St Kitts
(4)		(11)	
(5)	Henry Bray	(12)	
(6)	[William Swymmer & Co.]	(13)	
(7)	Pass 3 May	(14)	24 July (5 October) 1749

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £3400.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Wharfage books

**SYLVIA****1748/28**

(1)	70 tons; 4 guns	(8)	
(2)	25 outward	(9)	200*
(3)	British	(10)	
(4)		(11)	c.December 1748
(5)	Richard Jenkins	(12)	
(6)	[Richard Farr jr & Co.]	(13)	
(7)	11 February (pass 26 December 1747)	(14)	21 April (19 July) 1749

According to the wharfage book the vessel returned from Africa, but it seems likely that it carried slaves to a market in America. Its muster roll shows that it had 26 crew on its departure from Bristol and 13 on its return home. Five of the crew were lost before December 1748, and a further 8 were discharged during December, probably in an American port.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1748–9, no. 168; Southwell list

**TRITON****1748/29**

(1)	120 tons; 10 guns	(8)	Gold Coast
(2)	30 outward	(9)	450*
(3)	British	(10)	Jamaica
(4)		(11)	c.13 January 1750
(5)	Edward Boucher	(12)	
(6)	[John Tonge & Co.]	(13)	c.22 May 1750
(7)	29 July (pass 30 June)	(14)	18 June (22 July) (26 September) 1750

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £10000. According to its muster roll it had 30 crew on its departure from Bristol and 17 on its return. It appears to have arrived at Jamaica with 24 of its original crew, and discharged 14 at the island. Seven new crew were engaged on 22 May 1750.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1749–50, no. 217

**TRYALL****1748/30**

(1) 90 tons; 6 guns	(8) Angola
(2) 30 outward and at Virginia	(9) 400*
(3) River Thames; 1724	(10) Upper James, Virginia
(4) Bristol; 24 September 1744	(11) 21 September 1749
(5) Abraham Saunders	(12) 356
(6) Philip Protheroe & Co.	(13) 26 December 1749 (4 January 1750)
(7) 22 October (pass 23 September)	(14) 7 February (19 April) 1750

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £5000. According to its muster roll it had 32 crew on its departure from Bristol and 19 on its return. Eight crew were lost before 16 August 1749 and a further 10 were discharged between 16 August and 25 December 1749, probably in America. Five new crew were enlisted on 4 January 1750.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 5/1446; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Muster rolls, 1749–50, no. 109

**VOLUNTEER****1748/31**

(1) 100 tons; 8 guns	(8) Gold Coast
(2) 30 outward; 20 homeward	(9) 320*
(3) Prize; 1743	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 4 April 1744	(11) 24 December 1748
(5) Thomas Robbins	(12) 210
(6) James Laroche & Co.	(13) 3 June 1749
(7) Pass 1 April	(14) 5 August (5 October) 1749

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £5600.

*Sources:* ADM 7/84; CO 142/15; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Wharfage books

**WILLIAMSBURGH****1748/32**

(1) 150 (100) tons; 8 (10) guns	(8) Bight
(2) 30 at Virginia	(9) 400*
(3) Bristol; 1735	(10) Upper James, Virginia
(4) Bristol; 2 October 1748	(11) 13 September 1749
(5) John Tate	(12) 335
(6) John King & Co.	(13) 9 October (21 November) 1749 from Lower James
(7) 28 December (pass 28 October)	(14) 5 (4) April (10 July) 1750

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £5000. According to its muster roll it had 36 crew on its departure from Bristol and 17 on its return. Thirty of the original crew appear to have reached Virginia, where 13 were discharged between 27 September 1749 and 2 January 1750. One new man was enlisted on 21 November 1749. The vessel was reported to have cleared from Virginia in ballast for Bristol.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 5/1446; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1749–50, no. 204

**AFRICA****1749/1**

(1)	90 (100) tons; 4 guns	(8)	Bight
(2)	24 at Virginia	(9)	320*
(3)	New England; 1742	(10)	Upper James, Virginia
(4)	Bristol; 10 October 1749	(11)	4 August 1750
(5)	William (Alexander) Miller	(12)	280
(6)	Joseph Iles & Co.	(13)	27 (29) September 1750
(7)	12 November (pass 11 October)	(14)	19 November 1750 (14 January 1751)

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £4300. According to its muster roll it had 31 crew on its departure from Bristol and 16 on its return. Eighteen of its original crew seem to have reached Virginia; two of them were discharged in Virginia.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 5/1446; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Muster rolls, 1750-1, no. 146

**ANN****1749/2**

(1)	150 tons; 4 guns	(8)	Bight
(2)		(9)	400*
(3)		(10)	
(4)		(11)	
(5)	William Perry	(12)	
(6)		(13)	
(7)	Pass 11 October	(14)	Pass 12 August 1751

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £5200.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 388/45, Dd4

**BALTIMORE****1749/3**

(1)	80 tons; 6 guns	(8)	Gold Coast
(2)	25 outward	(9)	280*
(3)	British	(10)	
(4)		(11)	
(5)	Charles Smith	(12)	
(6)		(13)	
(7)	Pass 29 April	(14)	Pass 6 March 1752

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £5500.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 388/45, Dd4

**CHARD****1749/4**

(1)	60 tons; 4 guns	(8)	Bight/Bonny
(2)		(9)	300*
(3)		(10)	St Kitts
(4)		(11)	
(5)	James Lecky (Thomas Charleton)	(12)	
(6)	[Thomas Deane & Co.]	(13)	c.9 June 1750
(7)	16 August (pass 10 July)	(14)	17 (15) July (10 October) 1750

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £4000. According to its muster roll it had 28 crew on its departure from Bristol and 16 on its return home. One additional man was enlisted at St Thomas in West Africa on 21 February 1750. Of the original crew only 8 reached St Kitts. Seven new crew enlisted at St Kitts on 9 June 1750.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1750–1, no. 19

**CHARMING BETTY****1749/5**

(1)	130 tons; 6 guns	(8)	Bight
(2)	36 at Virginia	(9)	400*
(3)	Virginia; 1747	(10)	Barbados/Upper James, Virginia
(4)	Williamsburg; 7 July 1747	(11)	c.9 June/7 July 1750
(5)	William Bundy (Thomas Skinner)	(12)	280 at Virginia
(6)	James Laroche & Co.	(13)	8 October 1750 from Virginia
(7)	28 October (pass 25 September)	(14)	6 October 1750 (no pass returned)

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £5400. According to its muster roll it had 34 crew on its departure from Bristol and returned home with only 7. It appears to have reached Barbados with 26 of its original crew, and then discharged 23 crew between 9 June and 13 September 1750. Four new crew were enlisted at Barbados on 10–12 June. William Bundy died on 5 April 1750. The vessel was re-named the *Eugene* before its next voyage (see 1752/8).

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 5/1446; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Muster rolls, 1751–2, no. 50; SMV List of shipping

**DUKE OF QUEENSBURY****1749/6**

(1)	100 tons; 8 guns	(8)	Angola
(2)		(9)	450*
(3)		(10)	
(4)		(11)	
(5)	Abraham Parsons	(12)	
(6)	[William Hare & Co.]	(13)	
(7)	Pass 28 July	(14)	Pass 26 September 1750

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £6300.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 388/45, Dd4

<b>EARL OF RADNOR</b>		<b>1749/7</b>
(1)	100 tons; 6 guns	(8) Bight
(2)		(9) 320*
(3)		(10)
(4)		(11)
(5)	William Willyams	(12)
(6)	[James Laroche & Co.]	(13)
(7)	Pass 5 December	(14) No pass returned

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £5000.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 388/45, Dd4

<b>EMPEROR</b>		<b>1749/8</b>
(1)	200 tons; 6 guns	(8) Angola
(2)	35 outward	(9) 500*
(3)	Plantation	(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11) c.18 November 1749
(5)	Charles Gwynn	(12)
(6)	[John Easton & Co.]	(13)
(7)	28 January (pass 27 December)	(14) 3 January (28 December 1749) (4 March) 1750

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £7000. According to its muster roll it left Bristol with 40 crew and returned with 30. All the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts, where 10 were discharged between 18 and 23 November.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1749–50, no. 79

<b>FLY</b>		<b>1749/9</b>
(1)	60 tons; 4 guns	(8) Gold Coast
(2)		(9) 220*
(3)		(10) Barbados/Jamaica
(4)		(11) c.29 October/c.10 November
(5)	Alexander Graham	(12) 1750
(6)	[William Gordon & Co.]	(13) c.16 April 1751 from Jamaica
(7)	14 August (pass 15 July)	(14) 29 June (6 September) 1751

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £4600. According to its muster roll it had 22 crew on its departure from Bristol and returned home with 14. Three new crew were enlisted in Africa on 3 February 1750. The vessel appears to have reached Barbados with 17 crew and to have discharged 10 between 10 November 1750 and 22 February 1751. One new man was enlisted at Barbados on 29 October 1750 and six men at Jamaica on 16 April 1751.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Muster rolls, 1750–1, no. 213

<b>GREYHOUND</b>		<b>1749/10</b>
(1)	120 tons; 8 guns	(8) Bight
(2)		(9) 400*
(3)		(10) Barbados
(4)		(11) 24 September 1750
(5)	John Davis	(12) 384
(6)	[John Jones & Co.]	(13)
(7)	Pass 2 November	(14) Pass returned 14 January 1751
The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £5600. At Barbados the slaves were consigned for sale to Samuel Carter.		

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 388/45, Dd4; CO 28/29, Cc136

<b>HAWK</b>		<b>1749/11</b>
(1)	110 tons; 6 guns	(8) Bight/Calabar
(2)		(9) 340*
(3)		(10) Antigua
(4)		(11) c.4 May 1750
(5)	Organ Furnell	(12)
(6)	[Charles Tweedy & Co.]	(13) c.25 June 1750
(7)	1 August (pass 10 July)	(14) 15 (13) August (10 October) 1750

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £4900. According to its muster roll it had 28 crew on its departure from Bristol and returned home with 14. Three additional crew were enlisted at Calabar on 17–26 January 1750. The vessel appears to have arrived at Antigua with only 14 crew. Three were discharged between 4 and 22 May and replaced by three new crew, the last enlisted on 25 June 1750.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1749–50, no. 235

<b>HOPE</b>		<b>1749/12</b>
(1)	60 tons; 2 guns	(8) Bight
(2)	30 at Virginia	(9) 250*
(3)	Bristol; 1747	(10) Upper James, Virginia
(4)	Bristol; 12 December 1747	(11) 15 August 1750
(5)	John Clayton	(12) 153
(6)	John Harmer & Co.	(13) 4 October 1750
(7)	Pass 15 December	(14) Pass 17 December 1750
The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £3600.		

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 5/1446; CO 388/45, Dd4

**HOUND****1749/13**

(1)	50 tons; no guns	(8)	Bight
(2)	20 outward	(9)	200*
(3)	Plantation	(10)	Tortola
(4)		(11)	c.11 January 1750
(5)	Alexander Robe	(12)	
(6)	[Thomas Deane & Co.]	(13)	c.26 February 1750
(7)	11 February (pass 21 October 1748)	(14)	27 (26) April (6 May) 1750

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £2800. According to its muster roll it had 24 crew on its departure from Bristol and 14 on its return home. Of the original crew, 17 appear to have reached Tortola. Five were discharged there between 11 January and 12 February 1750 and two new crew were enlisted on 26 February.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1749–50, no. 145

**INDIAN PRINCE****1749/14**

(1)	90 tons; 4 guns	(8)	Bight
(2)		(9)	350*
(3)		(10)	St Kitts
(4)		(11)	c.26 December 1749
(5)	Rowland Rice	(12)	
(6)	[Walter Louther & Co.]	(13)	c.27 February 1750
(7)	19 March (pass 7 February)	(14)	7 (2) June (10 July) 1750

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £4900. According to its muster roll it had 30 crew on its departure from Bristol and 17 on its return. Twenty-four of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts, where 7 were discharged between 26 December 1749 and 27 February 1750.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1749–50, no. 189

**JOHN AND MARTHA****1749/15**

(1)	140 tons; 4 guns	(8)	Bight
(2)	14 at Virginia	(9)	430*
(3)	French prize	(10)	Montserrat/Hampton, Virginia
(4)	Bristol; 20 October 1746	(11)	24 July 1750 at Virginia
(5)	William Clutsam	(12)	17 at Virginia
(6)	James Williams	(13)	3 November 1750 for Montserrat
(7)	Pass 15 December	(14)	Pass returned 15 January 1752

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £5700.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 5/1446; CO 388/45, Dd4

**JUNO****1749/16**

(1) 80 tons; 6 guns	(8) Gold Coast
(2)	(9) 250*
(3)	(10) Jamaica
(4)	(11) c.24 April 1750
(5) Allen Lane (Samuel Hort)	(12)
(6)	(13) c.13 August 1750
(7) 12 May (pass 24 March)	(14) 26 November (14 June ?) 1750

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £5700. According to its muster roll it had 21 crew on its departure from Bristol and 10 on its return. One additional man was enlisted on 11 July 1749. The vessel appears to have reached Jamaica with 16 crew. Eleven were discharged between 24 April and 8 July 1750 and 8 new crew were enlisted on 13 August. One man died on the run home.

Sources: ADM 7/86; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Muster rolls, 1750–1, no. 52

**KING DAVID****1749/17**

(1) 150 tons; 8 guns	(8) Bight
(2) 30 outward	(9) 350*
(3) British	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.5 June 1750
(5) Edmund Holland (Hamilton Montgomery)	(12)
(6) [Walter Louther & Co.]	(13) c.2 August 1750
(7) 23 June (pass 2 June)	(14) 22 (20) September (10 Octo- ber) 1750

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £5000. According to its muster roll it left Bristol with 35 crew and returned with 15. Of the original crew, only 8 appear to have survived to St Kitts. One was discharged at St Kitts on 5 June; 8 new crew were enlisted at the island on 2 August 1750. Edmund Holland died on 8 May 1750.

Sources: ADM 7/86; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1750–1, no. 20

**MARLBOROUGH****1749/18**

(1) 80 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2) 27 outward	(9)
(3) British	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.24 November 1749
(5) Robert Codd	(12)
(6) [Walter Louther & Co.]	(13)
(7) 13 March (pass 7 February)	(14) 2 January (29 December 1749) (19 April) 1750

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 30 crew and returned with 21. Twenty-five of the original crew seem to have reached St Kitts. Four were discharged at the island on 24–27 November 1749.

Sources: ADM 7/86; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1749–50, no. 86

**MATILDA****1749/19**

(1)	80 tons	(8)	Bight
(2)		(9)	320*
(3)		(10)	South Carolina
(4)		(11)	6 August 1750
(5)	William Townsend	(12)	
(6)	[Nathanial Wraxall & Co.]	(13)	c.25 September 1750
(7)	10 October (pass 4 September)	(14)	15 November 1750 (14 January 1751)

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £4400. According to its muster roll it left Bristol with 27 crew and returned home with 12. Twenty-five of the original crew seem to have reached South Carolina, where 17 were discharged between 19 August and 16 September 1750. Four new crew were enlisted on 25 September. J. & B. Savage were agents for the sale of the slaves on 15 August. Import duties on the slaves totalled £1415 currency.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 388/45, Dd4; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1750–1, no. 80; Donnan, IV, 301

**MOLLY****1749/20**

(1)	70 tons	(8)	Gold Coast
(2)		(9)	230*
(3)		(10)	
(4)		(11)	
(5)	Roger Allen	(12)	
(6)	[Martin French & Co.]	(13)	
(7)	Pass 11 September	(14)	Pass 14 August 1750

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £5200.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 388/45, Dd4

**PLANTER****1749/21**

(1)	150 tons; 4 guns	(8)	Bight
(2)		(9)	470*
(3)		(10)	
(4)		(11)	c.24 October 1750
(5)	Samuel Whyting	(12)	
(6)	[Edward Charlton & Co.]	(13)	c.24 November 1750
(7)	22 December (pass 27 November)	(14)	5 January (20 April) 1751

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £6200. According to its muster roll it had 45 crew on its departure from Bristol and 23 on its return. Of the original crew, 35 appear to have reached America; 12 were discharged between 24 October and 24 November 1750.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Muster rolls, 1750–1, no. 88

**POLLY****1749/22**

(1) 120 tons; 6 guns	(8) Gold Coast
(2)	(9) 400*
(3)	(10)
(4)	(11) <i>c.23 December 1750</i>
(5) Samuel Rowles	(12)
(6)	(13)
(7) 21 September (pass 31 August)	(14) 29 June (28 October) 1751

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £7500. According to its muster roll it had 34 crew on its departure from Bristol and 21 on its return. Thirty of its original crew appear to have reached America; nine were discharged on 23 December 1750.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Muster rolls, 1751–2, no. 9

**RAINBOW****1749/23**

(1) 80 tons; 4 guns	(8) Bight/Bonny
(2) 26 outward	(9) 300*
(3) Plantation	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) <i>c.5 April 1750</i>
(5) Moses Morgan (William Engledue)	(12)
(6) [John Thompson & Co.]	(13)
(7) 26 April (pass 5 April)	(14) 7 (3) June (10 July) 1750

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £4600. According to its muster roll it had 33 crew on its departure from Bristol and 25 on its return. Of the initial crew, 30 appear to have reached St Kitts. Five were discharged there between 11 and 20 April 1750.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1749–50, no. 202

**ROEBUCK****1749/24**

(1) 50 tons; no guns	(8) Bight
(2) 20 outward	(9) 250*
(3) Plantation	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11)
(5) James Leech	(12)
(6) [Michael Atkins & Co.]	(13)
(7) Pass 7 March	(14) 23 March (19 April) 1750

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £3400.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Wharfage books

**SUCCESS****1749/25**

(1) 80 tons; 3 guns	(8) Bight
(2)	(9) 320*
(3)	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.23 November 1749
(5) William Jefferies	(12)
(6) [Thomas Easton & Co.]	(13) c.21 March 1750
(7) 23 March (pass 11 March)	(14) 7 (2) June (10 July) 1750

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £4400. According to its muster roll it had 30 crew on its departure from Bristol and returned with 19. Two additional crew were enlisted on 7 July 1749. It appears that the vessel reached St Kitts with 26 crew. Seven were discharged between 23 November 1749 and 21 March 1750.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1749–50, no. 184

**SUSANNA****1749/26**

(1) 140 tons; 4 guns	(8) Angola/Melimba
(2)	(9) 500*
(3)	(10) Jamaica
(4)	(11) c.7 December 1750
(5) Robert Cowie	(12)
(6) [William Gordon & Co.]	(13) c.7 March 1751
(7) 9 November (pass 17 October)	(14) 7 May (12 August) 1751

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £7000. According to its muster roll it had 33 crew on leaving Bristol and returned with 20. Of the initial crew, 26 seem to have reached Jamaica. Eleven of them were discharged there between 7 December 1750 and 8 February 1751. Five new crew were enlisted on 7 March 1751.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Muster rolls, 1750–1, no. 167

**SWALLOW****1749/27**

(1) 70 tons; 6 guns	(8) New Calabar
(2)	(9)
(3) British	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.6 March 1750
(5) Charles Bell (Andrew Whelan)	(12)
(6)	(13) c.7 May 1750
(7) 14 August (pass 15 December 1748)	(14) 13 (12) June 1750 (no pass returned)

According to the muster roll, Andrew Whelan was the master of the vessel on its departure from Bristol; Charles Ball was named at the time of issue of the pass. Whelan died on 17 November 1749. The vessel had 23 crew on leaving Bristol and returned with 11. Of the initial crew, 16 seem to have reached St Kitts. Five were discharged there between 6 March and 5 May 1750. Three new crew were enlisted between 10 March and 7 May.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1749–50, no. 188

**SYLVIA****1749/28**

(1)	70 tons	(8)	Gold Coast
(2)		(9)	250*
(3)		(10)	Jamaica
(4)		(11)	c.21 December 1750
(5)	Richard Jenkins	(12)	
(6)	[Richard Farr jr & Co.]	(13)	c.3 April 1751
(7)	21 September (pass 15 August)	(14)	2 June (12 August) 1751

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £5400. According to its muster roll it had 25 crew on leaving Bristol and returned with 16. Of the initial crew, 20 seem to have reached Jamaica. Seven were discharged there between 21 December 1750 and 7 January 1751. Three new crew were enlisted on 3 April 1751.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Muster rolls, 1750–1, no. 232

**TWO BROTHERS****1749/29**

(1)	90 tons; 6 guns	(8)	Gold Coast
(2)		(9)	300*
(3)		(10)	
(4)		(11)	
(5)	Richard Haskins	(12)	
(6)	[Thomas Perkins & Co.]	(13)	
(7)	Pass 4 January	(14)	Pass returned 10 October 1750

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £5700.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 388/45, Dd4

**AMORETTA****1750/1**

(1)	50 tons; 2 guns	(8)	
(2)	23 outward	(9)	
(3)	Plantation	(10)	South Carolina
(4)		(11)	8 October 1750
(5)	Samuel Timberman	(12)	
(6)	[Joseph Iles & Co.]	(13)	c.15 December 1750
(7)	7 March (pass 24 January)	(14)	27 January (20 April) 1751

According to its muster roll the vessel had 25 crew on its departure from Bristol and 11 on its return. Twenty of the initial crew appear to have reached South Carolina. Twelve were discharged there after 9 November 1750 and 5 new crew were enlisted on 15 December 1750. Two men died on the run home. J. & B. Savage were agents for the sale of the slaves which was scheduled to begin on 18 October 1750. Import duties on the slaves totalled £1640 currency.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Muster rolls, 1750–1, no. 25; Donnan, IV, 301

<b>ANN</b>	<b>1750/2</b>
(1) 120 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2) 30 outward	(9)
(3) British	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.20 January 1751
(5) Alexander Robe	(12)
(6) [William Gordon & Co.]	(13) c.26 March 1751
(7) 20 May (pass 3 May)	(14) 25 May (12 August) 1751
According to its muster roll the vessel had 39 crew on leaving Bristol and 25 on its return. Thirty-four of the initial crew seem to have reached St Kitts. Eight were discharged there between 20 January and 26 March 1751. One man died on the run home.	

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; SMV Muster rolls, 1750–1, no. 165

<b>BLACK PRINCE</b>	<b>1750/3</b>
(1) 100 tons; 4 guns	(8) Calabar
(2) 36 outward	(9)
(3) British	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c. 15 October 1750
(5) William Miller	(12)
(6) [James Laroche & Co.]	(13) c. 21 November 1750
(7) 13 March (pass 23 February)	(14) 4 January (20 April) 1751
According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 43 crew and returned with 25. Thirty-four of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts where 9 were discharged between 15 October and 21 November 1750.	

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; SMV Muster rolls, 1750–1, no. 126

<b>CHARD</b>	<b>1750/4</b>
(1) 60 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2) 25 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10)
(4)	(11)
(5) James Leach	(12)
(6) [Thomas Deane & Co.]	(13)
(7) Pass 25 October	(14) No pass returned

*Sources:* ADM 7/86

**CORNWALL****1750/5**

(1) 90 tons; 6 guns	(8) Gold Coast
(2)	(9) 300*
(3)	(10) Jamaica
(4)	(11) c.5 June 1751
(5) David Duncomb	(12)
(6) [James Laroche & Co.]	(13) c.23 September 1751
(7) 21 January (pass 19 December 1749)	(14) 21 November 1751 (15) January 1752

The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was reported to be £6200. According to its muster roll it had 28 crew on its departure from Bristol and 18 on its return. Of the initial crew, 24 seem to have reached Jamaica. Eight were discharged there between 5 June and 20 August 1751. Two new crew were enlisted on 23 September.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 388/45, Dd4; SMV Muster rolls, 1751-2, no. 195

**CULLODEN****1750/6**

(1) 150 tons; 5 guns	(8)
(2) 30 outward	(9)
(3) British	(10) Jamaica
(4)	(11) c.16 October 1750
(5) Pat Turner (James Mathews)	(12)
(6)	(13) c.15 April 1751
(7) 12 March (pass 24 January)	(14) 22 June (28 October) 1751

According to its muster roll the vessel had 35 crew on leaving Bristol and 19 on its return. Thirty of the initial crew seem to have reached Jamaica. Fifteen were discharged there between 16 October 1750 and 12 April 1751. Four new crew were enlisted on 15 April 1751. The register of passes lists Pat Turner as master; the muster roll gives James Mathews.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; SMV Muster rolls, 1751-2, no. 24

**EMPEROR****1750/7**

(1) 200 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2) 45 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10)
(4)	(11)
(5) William Thanes	(12)
(6) [John Easton & Co.]	(13)
(7) Pass 26 February	(14) Pass returned 12 August 1751

*Sources:* ADM 7/86

**HALLIFAX****1750/8**

(1)	100 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2)	30 outward	(9)
(3)	Spanish	(10) Jamaica
(4)		(11) <i>c.24 October 1751</i>
(5)	Henry Ellis	(12)
(6)	[William Wansey & Co.]	(13) <i>c.1 February 1752</i>
(7)	20 August (pass 28 June)	(14) 11 April 1752 (1 June 1753)

According to its muster roll the vessel had 31 crew when it left Bristol and returned home with 19. One additional man was enlisted in Africa on 7 February 1751. The vessel appears to have reached Jamaica with 28 crew. Seventeen were discharged between 24 October and 28 December 1751. Eight new crew were enlisted between 28 January and 1 February 1752.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; SMV Muster rolls, 1751–2, no. 201

**HOPE****1750/9**

(1)	60 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2)	30 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10)
(4)		(11) <i>c.23 July 1751</i>
(5)	John Clayton	(12)
(6)	[John Harmer & Co.]	(13) <i>c.8 September 1751</i>
(7)	23 December (pass 15 December)	(14) 14 November 1751 (15 January 1752)

According to its muster roll the vessel had 21 crew on leaving Bristol and 10 on its return home. Two further crew were enlisted on 3 April 1751. The vessel probably carried 18 crew when it reached its (unknown) American destination. Eleven men were discharged between 23 July and 1 September 1751 and 3 new crew enlisted on 8 September.

*Sources:* ADM 7/87; SMV Muster rolls, 1751–2, no. 72

**HOUND****1750/10**

(1)	50 tons; 2 guns	(8)
(2)	20 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) Antigua
(4)		(11) <i>c.24 April 1751</i>
(5)	Japhet Bird	(12)
(6)	[Thomas Deane & Co.]	(13) <i>c.18 June 1751</i>
(7)	6 September (pass 4 August)	(14) 3 August (28 October) 1751

According to its muster rolls the vessel had 21 crew when it left Bristol and returned home with 13. Nineteen of the initial crew seem to have reached Antigua. Six were discharged there between 24 April and 18 June 1751.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; SMV Muster rolls, 1751–2, no. 32

<b>INDIAN QUEEN</b>	<b>1750/11</b>
(1) 200 tons; 10 guns	(8)
(2) 40 outward	(9)
(3) British	(10) Jamaica
(4)	(11) c.30 September 1751
(5) Rowland Rice	(12)
(6) [Isaac Edwards & Co.]	(13) c.3 February 1752
(7) 22 December (pass 23 October)	(14) 10 April 1752 (1 May 1753)
According to its muster roll the vessel had 35 crew on leaving Bristol and 22 on its return. Five crew were discharged at St Thomas in West Africa on 14 July 1751. Twenty-six of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica. Fourteen were discharged there between 30 September 1751 and 10 January 1752. Ten new crew were enlisted between 3 December 1751 and 3 February 1752.	

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; SMV Muster rolls, 1751–2, no. 197

<b>JAMAICA PACKET</b>	<b>1750/12</b>
(1) 120 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2) 30 outward	(9)
(3) New England	(10) Barbados
(4)	(11) 8 December 1750
(5) George Merrick	(12) 260
(6) [Thomas Perkins & Co.]	(13) c. 6 May 1751
(7) 12 May (pass 10 April)	(14) 6 July (28 October) 1751
According to its muster roll the vessel had 32 crew on its departure from Bristol and 15 on its return. Several crew died on 7 November, suggesting perhaps that a slave uprising occurred on board ship. Twenty of the original crew appear to have reached Barbados. Twelve were discharged there between 9 January and 22 April 1751. Eight new crew were enlisted on 6 May 1751. One man died on the run home. David Minvielle & Co. sold the slaves at Barbados.	

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 28/29, Cc136; SMV Muster rolls, 1751–2, no. 82

<b>JASON GALLY</b>		<b>1750/13</b>
(1)	150 tons; 2 guns	(8) Gold Coast
(2)	30 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) Jamaica
(4)		(11) c.27 October 1751
(5)	Abraham Gally	(12)
(6)	Michael Becher & Co.	(13) c.1 May 1752
(7)	19 October (pass 27 September)	(14) 24 June 1752 (21 May 1753)
	The cost of the vessel's outfit and cargo was £6084.19s.9d., of which £4206.4s.4d. was the cost of cargo. Net returns from the voyage totalled £6581.11s. by 7 August 1753, with £1153.2s. plus interest still outstanding from DuCommon & French, merchants, of Jamaica. Captain James Day had a $\frac{1}{6}$ share in the voyage. According to its muster roll the vessel had 33 crew on leaving Bristol and 19 on its return. Twenty-nine of the original crew seem to have arrived at Jamaica. Seventeen were discharged between 27 October and 12 December 1751. Seven new crew were enlisted on 1 May 1752.	

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; SMV Muster rolls, 1752-3, no. 20; Felix Farley, 27 June 1752; Bristol Record Office, 40044 (2), Account book of James Day

<b>LEVANT</b>		<b>1750/14</b>
(1)	80 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2)	30 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10)
(4)		(11) c.5 June 1751
(5)	William Wall	(12)
(6)	[James Laroche & Co.]	(13) c.3 July 1751
(7)	22 October (pass 9 October)	(14) c.9 August (28 October) 1751
	According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 31 crew and returned with 12. Twenty-four of the original crew appear to have reached America, where 11 were discharged between 5 June and 3 July 1751. One other man died on the run home.	

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; SMV Muster rolls, 1750-1, no. 209

<b>MARLBRO</b>		<b>1750/15</b>
(1)	100 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2)	30 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11) c.29 November 1750
(5)	Robert Codd	(12)
(6)	[Walter Louther & Co.]	(13) c.17 December 1750
(7)	9 May (pass 10 April)	(14) 27 January (10 April) 1751
	According to its muster roll the vessel had 33 crew on leaving Bristol and 21 on its return. All the original crew appear to have arrived at St Kitts, where 12 were discharged between 29 November and 17 December 1750. One new man was enlisted on 17 December. One man died on the run home.	

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; SMV Muster rolls, 1750-1, no. 82

**RAINBOW****1750/16**

(1) 80 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2) 31 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.26 April 1751
(5) William Engledue	(12)
(6) [John Thompson & Co.]	(13) c.3 July 1751
(7) 29 August (pass 21 July)	(14) 7 August (28 October) 1751

According to its muster roll the vessel had 33 crew on leaving Bristol and returned with 13. Of the initial crew, 19 appear to have arrived at St Kitts. Eight were discharged between 26 April and 6 June 1751. Two new men were enlisted on 3 July.

Sources: ADM 7/86; SMV Muster rolls, 1751-2, no. 11

**SALLY****1750/17**

(1) 150 tons; 2 guns	(8) Bonny
(2) 30 outward	(9)
(3) British	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.7 March 1751
(5) Hyacinth Brown	(12)
(6) [Martin French & Co.]	(13)
(7) 10 May (pass 3 May)	(14) 4 May (12 August) 1751

According to its muster roll the vessel carried 31 crew when it left Bristol and had 18 on its return. Of the original crew, 20 seem to have reached St Kitts. One was discharged there on 7 March.

Sources: ADM 7/86; SMV Muster rolls, 1750-1, no. 148

**SYBYLLA****1750/18**

(1) 60 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2) 18 outward	(9)
(3) British	(10)
(4)	(11)
(5) Richard Power	(12)
(6) [William Swymmer & Co.]	(13)
(7) Pass 23 January	(14) Pass returned 12 August 1751

Sources: ADM 7/86

**THISTLE****1750/19**

(1) 50 tons; no guns	(8) Gambia
(2) 10 outward	(9)
(3) British	(10) Barbados
(4)	(11) 10 June 1751
(5) Henry Bray	(12) 44
(6) [John Baber & Co.]	(13)
(7) Pass 5 July	(14) Pass returned 28 October 1751

It was reported to have left the Gambia c. 30 October 1750. John Deverall sold the slaves at Barbados.

Sources: ADM 7/86; CO 28/30, Dd12; CO 267/5, f.101

TRITON	1750/20
(1) 120 tons; 10 (6) guns	(8) Cape Coast
(2) 30 outward and at Jamaica	(9) 400*; took off 380 (275)
(3) Bristol; 1748	(10) Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 27 January 1748	(11) 15 January 1752
(5) Edward Boucher	(12) 350
(6) John Tonge & Co.	(13) 23 May (2 June) 1752
(7) 11 October (pass 22 September)	(14) 13 July 1752 (21 May 1753)
Reports from the African coast suggest that the vessel was at Cape Coast in March 1751 and took off 275 slaves for Jamaica. On 5 May 1751 it allegedly fought with the <i>L'Aigle</i> of Nantes at Anamaboe in an attempt to prevent the latter from trading. Subsequent reports suggest that the vessel intended to load 400 slaves and sailed from Africa with 380. According to its muster roll it left Bristol with 31 crew and returned with 18. Twenty of its original crew seem to have reached Jamaica, where 13 were discharged between 3 February and 10 May 1752. Eleven new men enlisted on 2 June.	

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 142/15; CO 267/5, ff. 45, 59, 170; SMV Muster rolls, 1751–2, no. 203; Jean Mettas, *Répertoire des Expéditions Négrière Françaises au XVIII Siècle: Nantes* (ed. Serge Daget) (Paris, 1978), p. 333

TRYAL	1750/21
(1) 90 tons; 6 guns	(8) Angola
(2) 30 outward and at Virginia	(9)
(3) River Thames; 1724	(10) York river, Virginia
(4) Bristol; 24 September 1744	(11) 21 (15) May 1751
(5) Abraham Saunders	(12) 390
(6) Philip Protheroe	(13) 19 (22) July 1751
(7) 29 August (pass 26 July)	(14) 30 August (28 October) 1751
The <i>Virginia Gazette</i> reported on 16 May 1751 that the vessel had lost very few slaves and that they were all 'exceeding healthy'. The slaves were consigned to Rootes & Hill for sale. According to its muster roll the vessel had 32 crew on leaving Bristol and 20 on its return. Of the original crew, 6 were reported to have run away between 12 and 19 April 1751, possibly in the West Indies. Twenty-three crew reached Virginia, where 6 were discharged between 21 May and 9 July. Three new men enlisted on 22 July 1751.	

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 5/1444; SMV Muster rolls, 1751–2, no. 10; Minchinton, King and Waite, p. 144n

**WILLIAMSBURGH****1750/22**

(1) 100 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2) 32 outward and at Virginia	(9)
(3) Bristol; 1735	(10) Upper James, Virginia
(4) Bristol; 2 October 1738	(11) 31 July 1751
(5) John Tate (James Sword)	(12) 295
(6) John King & Co.	(13) c.5 October 1751
(7) 30 August (pass 24 July)	(14) c.26 November 1751 (15 January 1752)

According to its muster roll the vessel had 37 crew when it left Bristol and 16 on its return. One additional man was enlisted on 19 January 1751. It seems that 27 crew reached Virginia. All were discharged on 5 October 1751, and 16 new crew engaged, including James Sword as master.

*Sources:* ADM 7/86; CO 5/1446; SMV Muster rolls, 1752-3, no. 68

**AFRICA****1751/1**

(1) 90 tons; 2 guns	(8)
(2) 25 outward and at Virginia	(9)
(3) New England; 1742	(10) Barbados/Upper James, Virginia
(4) Bristol; 10 October 1749	(11) 3 June 1752 at Virginia
(5) Alexander Miller	(12) 260 at Virginia
(6) Thomas Deane & Co.	(13) 21 July (1 August) 1752
(7) 8 August (pass 11 July)	(14) 15 September 1752 (15 May 1753)

According to its muster roll the vessel had 23 crew on leaving Bristol and 14 on its return. It seems that only 11 of the original crew reached Virginia. One man was discharged there on 17 July; 4 new crew were enlisted on 1 August.

*Sources:* ADM 7/87; CO 5/1446; SMV Muster rolls, 1752-3, no. 17; Felix Farley, 20 June, 11 July, 23 September 1752

**ANN GALLY****1751/2**

(1) 120 tons; 4 guns	(8) Old Calabar
(2) 30 outward and at Virginia	(9)
(3) Bristol; 1729	(10) Upper James, Virginia
(4) Bristol; 2 May 1750	(11) 9 (10) July 1752
(5) Alexander Robe	(12) 240
(6) John Lidderdale & Co.	(13) 21 September 1752
(7) 23 August (pass 30 July)	(14) 30 October 1752 (1 July 1753)

According to its muster roll the vessel had 41 crew on leaving Bristol and returned with 23. Thirty-five of the original crew reached Virginia, where 12 were discharged between 11 July and 6 September 1752. The *Virginia Gazette* reported on 10 July that the slaves were healthy and that their sale would begin at Bermuda Hundred on 16 July; agents for the sale were John Ruffin & Co.

*Sources:* ADM 7/87; CO 5/1446; SMV Muster rolls, 1752-3, no. 64; Felix Farley, 22 August, 11 November 1752; Minchinton, King and Waite, p. 148n

**BLACK PRINCE****1751/3**

(1)	100 tons; 6 guns	(8)	Anamaboe
(2)	30 outward; 40 at Virginia	(9)	
(3)	London; 1739	(10)	York river, Virginia
(4)	Bristol; 19 February 1749	(11)	22 (5) June 1752
(5)	William Miller	(12)	214
(6)	James Laroche & Co.	(13)	4 August 1752
(7)	13 August (pass 24 July)	(14)	4 September 1752 (1 May 1753)

According to its muster roll the vessel had 43 crew on leaving Bristol and 22 on its return. Of the original crew, 38 reached Virginia, where 16 were discharged between 6 and 13 June 1752. The *Virginia Gazette* reported on 5 June that the sale of the slaves was to begin on 11 June at West Point, agents for the sale being John Robinson and Humphrey Hill.

*Sources:* ADM 7/87; CO 5/1444; SMV Muster rolls, 1752–3, no 50; Felix Farley, 11, 18 July, 23 September 1752; Minchinton, King and Waite, p. 148n

**BONNY****1751/4**

(1)		(8)	Bonny
(2)	35 outward; 18 return	(9)	
(3)		(10)	Barbados
(4)		(11)	15 (6) August 1751
(5)	George Thompson	(12)	215
(6)	[William Hare & Co.]	(13)	c.22 October 1751
(7)	21 January	(14)	14 December 1751

According to the muster roll 3 of the initial crew ran away at St Thomas in Africa on 25 June. Thirty-one of the crew seem to have reached Barbados, where 18 were discharged between 6 August and 13 October. Five new crew were enlisted on 22 October. Smith & Dowling were agents for the sale of the slaves at Barbados.

*Sources:* CO 28/30, Dd12; SMV Muster rolls, 1751–2, no. 108

**CAPE COAST****1751/5**

(1)	110 tons; 6 guns	(8)	Cape Coast
(2)	26 outward and at Jamaica	(9)	
(3)	Bristol; 1751	(10)	Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 3 June 1751	(11)	1 June (13 May) 1752
(5)	Walker Stroud	(12)	285
(6)	John Tonge & Co.	(13)	2 (23) September 1752
(7)	26 June (pass 6 June)	(14)	8 November 1752 (1 June 1753)

The vessel was reported to be at Cape Coast on 8 January 1752, wanting 150 slaves. According to its muster roll it left Bristol with 28 crew, took on a further 8 on 20 August 1751, and returned home with 14 crew. It reached Jamaica with apparently 22 crew, discharged 13 at the island between 16 May and 19 August 1752, and enlisted 5 fresh crew on 23 September.

*Sources:* ADM 7/87; CO 142/15; CO 267/5, f. 185; SMV Muster rolls, 1752–3, no. 48; Felix Farley, 20 June, 18 July, 11 November 1752

**DELIGHT****1751/6**

(1) 100 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2) 32 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) Antigua/South Carolina
(4)	(11) 28 (16) May 1752 at South Carolina
(5) William Colquhoun	(12) 160 at South Carolina
(6)	(13) c. 15 July 1752 for London
(7) 7 May (pass 22 April)	(14) 23 September 1752 (1 May 1753) at London

According to its muster roll the vessel had 40 crew on leaving Bristol and 19 on its return to London. It appears to have reached South Carolina with 31 of its original crew and to have discharged 12 there between 16 May and 15 July. The *South Carolina Gazette* reported on 28 May that the sale of the slaves was to begin on 9 June, agents for the sale being Stead & Evance. Import duties on the slaves amounted to £1340 currency. The vessel was reported to have had 'great Mortality' among its slaves.

*Sources:* ADM 7/87; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Muster rolls, 1752–3, no. 53; Felix Farley, 30 May, 4 July, 23 September 1752; Donnan, IV, 310; Guerard letterbook, 9 June 1752

**EARL OF RADNOR****1751/7**

(1) 120 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2) 32 outward	(9)
(3) Spanish	(10) Antigua/South Carolina
(4)	(11) 10 January 1752 at South Carolina
(5) Robert Rait	(12) 300 at South Carolina
(6) [James Laroche & Co.]	(13) 7 March 1752
(7) 29 April (pass 28 March)	(14) 11 April (22 May) 1752

According to its muster roll the vessel had 31 crew when it left Bristol and 19 when it returned home. Of the original crew, 30 reached South Carolina. Eleven were discharged there between 22 January and 14 February 1752. One new man was enlisted on 7 March. One died on the run home. The *South Carolina Gazette* reported on 10 January that Austin & Laurens were agents for the sale of the slaves. Import duties on the slaves at South Carolina totalled £2205 currency.

*Sources:* ADM 7/87; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Muster rolls, 1751–2, no. 149; Donnan, IV, 310; Guerard letterbook, 7 March 1752

EMPEROR	1751/8
(1) 200 tons; 6 guns	(8) Congo (Calabar)
(2) 47 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) South Carolina
(4)	(11) 6 (20) April 1752
(5) Charles Gwynn	(12) 250
(6) [John Easton & Co.]	(13) c. 6 May 1752
(7) 6 August (pass 19 July)	(14) 13 July 1752 (1 May 1753)

According to its muster roll the vessel had 37 crew on leaving Bristol and 15 on its return. Thirty of the original crew appear to have reached South Carolina. Fifteen were discharged between 6 April and 6 May 1752. The *South Carolina Gazette* of 20 April advertised the sale of the slaves on 29 April, agents Austin & Laurens. Import duties on the slaves amounted to £1925 currency. John Guerard reported the arrival of the vessel from Calabar and that 'there has been great Mortallity in her Cargoe & that she will thereby make a poore Voyage'. He later noted that Austin & Laurens had begun the sale at a high rate, 'but I imagine soon Lowered their Top Sails finding they kept at too high a Pitch for that Sort [of slaves]'.

*Sources:* ADM 7/87; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Muster rolls, 1751–2, no. 235; Felix Farley, 6 June, 18 July 1752; Donnan, IV, 310; Guerard letterbook, 23 April, 27 May 1752

FLY	1751/9
(1) 60 tons; 4 (no) guns	(8) Anamaboe
(2) 21 outward; 20 at Jamaica	(9) 220
(3) British (Prize); 1746	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 8 April 1747	(11) 29 (16) November 1752
(5) Alexander Graham	(12) 218
(6) Robert Gordon & Co.	(13) 22 January 1753
(7) 30 September (pass 31 August)	(14) 14 March (11 April) 1753

The muster roll indicates that the vessel had 24 crew when it left Bristol and 19 when it returned. Twenty-three of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica, where 11 were discharged between 16 November and 26 December 1752. Seven new crew were enlisted on 16 January 1753. Richards & Gordon were agents for the sale of the slaves at Jamaica. The vessel reportedly took off 220 slaves from the African coast for Jamaica.

*Sources:* ADM 7/87; CO 142/15; CO 142/16; CO 388/45, Dd 115, 151; SMV Muster rolls, 1752–3, no. 168; Felix Farley, 3 February, 31 March 1753

**GREYHOUND**

	<b>1751/10</b>
(1) 120 tons; 6 guns	(8) Angola
(2) 36 outward; 34 at Virginia	(9)
(3) Boston; 1747	(10) York river, Virginia
(4) Boston; 16 June 1747	(11) 2 September 1752
(5) John Davies	(12) 336
(6) William Wansey & Co.	(13)
(7) Pass 8 August	(14) c. 13 January (11 April) 1753

According to the naval office list, John Jones of Boston was the owner of the vessel. Reports from St Kitts suggest that the vessel experienced considerable delays in achieving its loading of slaves at Angola, with the master complaining that 'the great Rains' had prevented African traders from crossing the rivers with their slaves.

*Sources:* ADM 7/87; CO 5/1444; Felix Farley, 4 July, 28 October 1752, 13 January 1753; Mills transcripts, 29 August, 4 October 1752

**HAMPTON**

	<b>1751/11</b>
(1) 110 tons; 8 (4) guns	(8) Bonny
(2) 30 outward; 31 at Virginia	(9)
(3) New England; 1750	(10) Upper James, Virginia
(4) Bristol; 24 October 1751	(11) 29 July 1752
(5) John Skinner (Edward Wiltshire)	(12) 273
(6) John King & Co.	(13) 15 (26) November 1752
(7) 7 December (pass 26 October)	(14) 27 December 1752 (11 April 1753)

The muster roll shows that the vessel had 31 crew on leaving Bristol and 13 on its return. Twenty-two crew reached Virginia, where 14 were discharged between 3 August and 27 October 1752. Five new crew were enlisted on 26 November. The slaves were advertised to be sold at Bermuda Hundred from 4 August 1752, agents John Robinson and Humphrey Hill. John Skinner died on 20 April 1752.

*Sources:* ADM 7/87; CO 5/1446; SMV Muster rolls, 1752-3, no. 90; Felix Farley, 27 June, 23 September 1752; Minchinton, King and Waite, p. 151

**HAWKE**

	<b>1751/12</b>
(1)	(8)
(2) 28 outward; 17 return	(9)
(3)	(10) Antigua
(4)	(11) c. 9 September 1751
(5) William Jefferis	(12)
(6) [Charles Tweedy & Co.]	(13) c. 3 December 1751
(7) 9 January	(14) 9 February 1752

It is probable that the vessel arrived at Antigua with 19 crew. Five crew were discharged between 9 September and 9 November 1751; 3 were enlisted between 18 November and 3 December.

*Sources:* SMV Muster rolls, 1751-2, no. 123

<b>INDIAN PRINCE</b>		<b>1751/13</b>
(1)	90 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2)	27 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10)
(4)		(11)
(5)	John Watkins	(12)
(6)	[Walter Louther & Co.]	(13)
(7)	23 July (pass 13 June)	(14) Pass returned 1 May 1753 According to its muster roll the vessel had 28 crew on its departure from Bristol and was bound for Africa and St Kitts. It was reportedly lost on its outward voyage on Neath Sands but all its crew were said to have been saved.
<i>Sources:</i> ADM 7/87; SMV Muster rolls, 1752-3, no. 42; Felix Farley, 2 May 1752		
<b>JERONOMY</b>		<b>1751/14</b>
(1)	50 tons; no guns	(8) Cape Mount
(2)	18 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) Antigua
(4)		(11) c.16 September 1752
(5)	Daniel Ward (George Saunders)	(12)
(6)		(13) c.5 May 1753
(7)	7 December (pass 4 November)	(14) 20 June (1 July) 1753 According to its muster roll the vessel had 19 crew on leaving Bristol and 6 on its return. Fifteen of the original crew appear to have reached Antigua. Thirteen were discharged there between 16 September 1752 and 27 January 1753; these included 2 hanged on 11 November. Four new crew were enlisted between 7 February and 5 May 1753. Daniel Ward died on 13 March 1752. The newspapers reported a mutiny on board the vessel en route from Guinea to Antigua. This was suppressed with the assistance of a passing man of war. The offending crew were tried for piracy at Antigua. As noted above, 2 were hanged.
<i>Sources:</i> ADM 7/87; SMV Muster rolls, 1752-3, no. 184; Felix Farley, 23 May 1752, 13 January, 3 February, 23 June 1753		
<b>JUNO</b>		<b>1751/15</b>
(1)	80 tons; 4 guns	(8) Cape Coast
(2)	24 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) Jamaica
(4)		(11) c.7 December 1751
(5)	Samuel Hort	(12)
(6)		(13) c.14 April 1752
(7)	2 February (pass 7 January)	(14) 4 June (12 August) 1752 According to its muster roll the vessel had 20 crew when it left Bristol and 13 when it returned. Seventeen of the original crew appear to have arrived at Jamaica, where 12 were discharged from 7 December 1751 to 21 February 1752. Eight new crew were enlisted between 26 March and 14 April 1752. The vessel was reported to have arrived at Cape Coast requiring 90 slaves and to have left with its required number.
<i>Sources:</i> ADM 7/87; CO 267/5, f. 45; SMV Muster rolls, 1751-2, no. 171; Felix Farley, 6 June 1752		

**LEVANT**

	<b>1751/16</b>
(1) 80 tons; no (4) guns	(8) Old Calabar
(2) 30 outward; 20 at Virginia	(9)
(3) New England; 1742	(10) York river, Virginia
(4) Bristol; 6 October 1750	(11) 8 October 1752
(5) James McMurdo	(12) 184
(6) James Laroche	(13) 16 January 1753
(7) 27 November (pass 11 November)	(14) 14 March (11 April) 1753

According to its muster roll the vessel had 34 crew on leaving Bristol and 27 on its return. Of the original crew, 32 seem to have arrived at Virginia. Five were discharged there between 8 October 1752 and 4 January 1753.

*Sources:* ADM 7/87; CO 5/1444; SMV Muster rolls, 1752–3, no. 153; Felix Farley, 6 June, 25 November 1752, 17 March 1753

**MARLBOROUGH**

	<b>1751/17</b>
(1) 100 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2) 35 outward	(9)
(3) British	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.30 November 1751
(5) Robert Codd	(12)
(6) [Walter Louther & Co.]	(13) c.15 December 1751
(7) 4 June (pass 9 May)	(14) 27 January 1752 (no pass returned)

According to its muster roll the vessel had 34 crew when it left Bristol and 21 when it returned. All the crew appear to have reached St Kitts, where 13 were discharged between 30 November and 15 December 1751.

*Sources:* ADM 7/87; SMV Muster rolls, 1751–2, no. 96

**MATILDA**

	<b>1751/18</b>
(1) 80 tons; 2 guns	(8)
(2) 30 outward	(9) 230
(3) Plantation	(10) South Carolina
(4)	(11) c.21 May 1752
(5) Samuel Timberman	(12) 160
(6) Nathaniel Wraxall & Co.	(13) c.30 July 1752
(7) 24 August (pass 12 August)	(14) 20 September 1752 (21 May 1753)

According to its muster roll the vessel had 30 crew on leaving Bristol and 13 on its return. Twenty-two of the original crew appear to have arrived at South Carolina. Eleven were discharged between 21 May and 15 June 1752. Two new crew were enlisted on 8 June and 30 July. Inglis, Pickering & Wraxall were agents for the sale of the slaves at South Carolina. Import duties on the slaves totalled £1390 currency. Described as 'a likely parcel', the slaves were sold on and after 25 June, the first 120 reportedly averaging £250 currency for men and £210 currency for women.

*Sources:* ADM 7/87; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Muster rolls, 1752–3, no. 32; Felix Farley, 11, 25 July, 23 September 1752; Guerard letterbook, 1, 9, 25 June, 30 July 1752

MOLLY		1751/19
(1)	90 tons; 4 guns	(8) Bonny
(2)	28 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) Savanna la Mar, Jamaica
(4)		(11) c.22 December 1751
(5)	John Fowler	(12) 125
(6)	Richard Meyler & Co.	(13) c.24 March 1752
(7)	10 January (pass 20 December 1750)	(14) 29 May 1752 (1 June 1753)

Total investment in the voyage was £3864.17s.1d., of which £2333.13s.4d. constituted trade goods. Shareholders in the voyage were Richard Meyler (5/12), Jeremiah Ames (1/10), John Collet (1/10), John Fowler (1/12), Corsley Rogers & son (1/5), and Henry West (1/10). The master was advised to trade initially at the Windward Coast (including Sierra Leone and Bananes), then along the coast to Anamaboe, and finally at Bonny or Calabar where he was expected to complete his purchase of slaves. The sale of slaves at Jamaica was conducted by Bright, Hall & Co. and included 49 men, 32 women, 20 boys, and 24 girls. The average gross price fetched by the slaves was £39.6s. Jamaican currency or £28.2s. sterling. Recorded net returns from the voyage were £2570.6s.3d. According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 23 crew (including 3 taken on at Ilfracombe) and returned with 9. Two extra crew enlisted in Africa. The vessel seems to have arrived at Jamaica with 24 crew and discharged 15 there between 22 December 1751 and 24 March 1752.

*Sources:* ADM 7/87; SMV Muster rolls, 1751–2, no. 214; Felix Farley, 6 June 1752; Bristol Record Office, Logbook of Snow *Molly* 1750–52

PENELOPE		1751/20
(1)	50 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2)	25 outward; 24 at Virginia	(9)
(3)	British; 1748	(10) St Kitts/Rappahannock river, Virginia
(4)	Bristol; 29 October 1751	(11) 3 August 1752 at Virginia
(5)	John Clark	(12) 223
(6)	Henry Allen & Co.	(13)
(7)	Pass 28 October	(14) c.2 December 1752 (1 July 1753)

*Sources:* ADM 7/87; CO 5/1444; Felix Farley, 11 July, 23 September, 2 December 1752

**PHOENIX****1751/21**

(1) 100 tons; 10 guns	(8) Cape Coast
(2) 30 outward; 29 at Jamaica	(9) 300*
(3) Spanish prize; 1746	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 27 August 1748	(11) 4 April 1752
(5) Richard Haskins	(12) 285
(6) Richard Haskins & Co.	(13) 11 (14) July 1752
(7) 2 April (pass 7 February)	(14) 29 August 1752 (15 May 1753)

According to its muster roll the vessel had 34 crew on its departure from Bristol. It enlisted another man on 27 July 1751 and two more on 13 August 1751. It reached Jamaica with 28 crew. Fifteen were discharged between 7 April and 4 July 1752 and another man enlisted on 14 July. The vessel returned to Bristol with 14 crew. It was reported at Cape Coast on 8 January 1752 wanting 300 slaves.

*Sources:* ADM 7/87; CO 142/15; CO 267/5, f. 185; SMV Muster rolls, 1752-3, no. 78; Felix Farley, 16 September 1752

**PLANTER****1751/22**

(1) 150 tons; no guns	(8)
(2) 40 outward	(9)
(3) British	(10) Jamaica
(4)	(11) c.29 December 1751
(5) Samuel Whyting	(12)
(6) [Edward Charleton & Co.]	(13) c.8 March 1752
(7) 15 April (pass 1 April)	(14) 24 June 1752 (21 May 1753)

According to its muster roll the vessel had 46 crew on leaving Bristol and 24 on its return. Of the original crew, 41 appear to have reached Jamaica, where 26 were discharged between 29 December 1751 and 8 March 1752. One man died on the run home.

*Sources:* ADM 7/87; SMV Muster rolls, 1751-2, no. 181; Felix Farley, 27 June 1752

**POLLY****1751/23**

(1) 120 tons; 6 guns	(8) Anamaboe
(2) 32 outward and at Jamaica; 18	(9)
homeward	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(3) Bristol; 1728	(11) 3 January 1753
(4) Bristol; 14 July 1747	(12) 293
(5) Samuel Rowles	(13) 8 (12) May 1753
(6) [Henry Bright & Co.]	(14) 2 July (1 July (?)) 1753
(7) 30 November (pass 17 October)	

According to its muster roll the vessel had 36 crew when it left home and 17 when it returned. Thirty-one of the original crew reached Jamaica, where 23 were discharged between 11 January and 5 May 1753. Nine new men enlisted on 12 May. Bright, Whatley & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves at Jamaica.

*Sources:* ADM 7/87; CO 142/15; CO 142/16; CO 388/45, Dd 115; SMV Muster rolls, 1753-4, no. 34; Felix Farley, 2 May 1752, 7 July 1753

SUSANNA	1751/24
(1) 140 tons; 2 (4) guns	(8) Bonny
(2) 40 outward; 32 at Virginia	(9) c.433
(3) Spanish prize	(10) Upper James, Virginia
(4) Bristol; 13 March 1748	(11) 3 June 1752
(5) Robert Cowie	(12) 233
(6) William Gordon & Co.	(13) 5 (12) August 1752
(7) 20 October (pass 27 September)	(14) 9 September 1752 (1 July 1753)

According to its muster roll the vessel had 40 crew when it left Bristol, enlisted another man at St Thomas in West Africa on 23 March 1752, and arrived at Virginia with 25 crew. Fourteen were discharged there between 3 June and 26 July 1752, and 4 new men enlisted on 12 August. The vessel had 15 crew on its arrival home. Newspaper reports claimed that it reached Virginia in a sickly condition, a 'malignant disorder' having killed the doctor and his mate, most of the crew, and upward of 200 slaves. The muster roll suggests that the claims regarding the crew were exaggerated.

*Sources:* ADM 7/87; CO 5/1446; SMV Muster rolls, 1752-3, no. 24; Felix Farley, 11 July, 1 August, 23 September 1752

SYBYLLA	1751/25
(1) 60 tons; 4 (6) guns	(8) Gambia/Anamaboe
(2) 20 outward and at Jamaica	(9)
(3) Bristol; 1748	(10) St Kitts/ Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 29 April 1748	(11) 20 August/22 (15) September
(5) Richard Power	1752
(6) William Swymmer & Co.	(12) 163 at Jamaica
(7) 23 August (pass 1 August)	(13) 22 December 1752
	(14) 14 February (11 April) 1753

According to its muster roll the vessel had 23 crew on leaving Bristol and 12 on its return. Eighteen of the original crew appear to have arrived at Jamaica, where 11 were discharged between 15 September and 6 November 1752. Five new crew were enlisted between 24 September and 22 December 1752. The vessel reportedly touched at St Kitts on its way to Jamaica. Watson, Swymmer & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves at Jamaica. The vessel appears to have been renamed the *Rachell* before its next voyage in 1753 (see 1753/21).

*Sources:* ADM 7/87; CO 142/15; CO 142/16; CO 388/45, Dd 115-16; SMV Muster rolls, 1752-3, no. 151; Felix Farley, 11 November 1752, 3 March 1753; Mills transcripts, 22 August 1752

**SYLVIA****1751/26**

(1)	70 tons; 6 (no) guns	(8)	Anamaboe
(2)	24 outward; 25 at Jamaica	(9)	220(?)
(3)	Prize (British); 1747	(10)	Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 24 December 1747	(11)	14 November 1752
(5)	Richard Jenkins	(12)	223
(6)	Richard Farr jr & Co.	(13)	27 March (2 April) 1753
(7)	30 September (pass 21 September)	(14)	11 June (1 July) 1753

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 25 crew, enlisted 2 more at Anamaboe between 10 and 15 May 1752, and arrived at Jamaica with 23 crew. Eighteen were discharged there between 20 November and 16 December 1752. Nine new men were enlisted between 14 February and 2 April 1753. The agents for the sale of the slaves at Jamaica were Bailey, Elworthy & Co.

*Sources:* ADM 7/87; CO 142/15; CO 142/16; CO 388/45, Dd 115, 151; SMV Muster rolls, 1752-3, no. 215; Felix Farley, 3 February, 16 June 1753

**TRYALL****1751/27**

(1)	90 tons; 6 guns	(8)	
(2)	39 outward and at Virginia	(9)	
(3)	River Thames; 1742	(10)	York river, Virginia
(4)	Bristol; 24 September 1744	(11)	24 (20) October 1752
(5)	Joseph Little	(12)	182
(6)	Philip Protheroe	(13)	27 December 1752
(7)	6 December (pass 12 November)	(14)	21 January (11 April) 1753

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 40 crew and returned with 24. Thirty-three of the original crew appear to have arrived at Virginia, where 9 were discharged between 20 October and 21 November 1752. The *Virginia Gazette* reported the sale of the slaves at York Town on 26 October and West Point on 31 October 1752, agents John Robinson and Humphrey Hill.

*Sources:* ADM 7/87; CO 5/1444; SMV Muster rolls, 1752-3, no. 105; Felix Farley, 3 February 1753; Minchinton, King and Waite, p. 153

**AFRICA****1752/1**

(1)	80 (90) tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2)	25 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) Virginia
(4)		(11) c.15 August 1753
(5)	William (Alexander) Miller	(12)
(6)	Thomas Deane & Co.	(13) c.19 September 1753
(7)	1 November (pass 26 October)	(14) 22 (20) October (17 December) 1753

According to its muster roll the vessel had 29 crew on leaving Bristol and enlisted another man at Plymouth on 16 November 1752. Of the 30 outward crew, 21 appear to have arrived at Virginia where 5 were discharged between 15 August and 11 September 1753. Two new crew enlisted on 19 September and the vessel returned home with 18 crew.

*Sources:* E190/1217/1; ADM 7/88; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1753-4, no. 41; Felix Farley, 26 May, 8 September, 27 October 1753

**BLACK PRINCE****1752/2**

(1)	100 tons; 2 guns	(8) Bonny
(2)	32 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) York river, Virginia
(4)		(11) c.7 July 1753
(5)	William Miller	(12)
(6)	James Laroche & Co.	(13) c.26 August 1753
(7)	20 November (pass 8 November)	(14) 7 (5) November 1753 (21 January 1754)

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 43 crew and returned with 27. Thirty-nine of the original crew appear to have arrived at Virginia where 12 were discharged between 7 July and 26 August 1753

*Sources:* E190/1217/1; ADM 7/88; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1753-4, no. 178; Felix Farley, 26 May, 18 August, 10 November 1753

BONNY		1752/3
(1)	100 tons; 6 (4) guns	(8) Calabar
(2)	30 outward and at Jamaica; 16 homeward	(9)
(3)	Bristol; 1746	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 9 January 1746	(11) 6 August (25 July) 1753
(5)	Patrick Campbell (Thomas Chandler)	(12) 189
(6)	William Hare & Co.	(13) 27 October 1753
(7)	7 August (pass 24 July)	(14) 17 (13) January (18 May) 1754

Peter Furnell was agent for the sale of the slaves at Jamaica. According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 35 crew and returned with 17. Twelve further crew enlisted between 8 October 1752 and 17 May 1753 in Africa. The vessel seems to have arrived at Jamaica with 23 crew and to have discharged 19 there between 25 July and 2 October 1753. Thirteen new men enlisted between 4 and 20 October 1753.

*Sources:* E190/1217/1; ADM 7/87; CO 142/15; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1753-4, no. 78; Felix Farley, 24 February, 13 October 1753, 19 January 1754

BRISTOL		1752/4
(1)	90 tons; 4 guns	(8) Anamaboe
(2)	24 outward; 23 at Jamaica and homeward	(9) 154 (?)
(3)	Bristol; 1749	(10) St Kitts/Kingston Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 18 March 1749	(11) c.22 December 1752/3
(5)	William Brown	January 1753
(6)	Thomas Harris & Co.	(12) 195 at Jamaica
(7)	7 April (pass 20 March)	(13) 17 February (13 April) 1753
		(14) 13 June (1 July) 1753

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 22 crew and returned with 12. All the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts. Fourteen were discharged there and at Jamaica between 22 December 1752 and 31 January 1753. Four new men enlisted on 13 April 1753. According to Robert Calhoun and Thomas Mills of St Kitts, trade at Anamaboe was dull in 1752, and although the vessel was expected to trade at 'that part of the Coast' that 'furnishes the best Slaves', they could not agree to sell the slaves if directed to them, given the 'Limitation' [i.e. price] set upon them by the vessel's owners. The vessel was reported to have taken on 154 slaves at Anamaboe, but this was less than the number of slaves it delivered to Jamaica. Hibbert & Spriggs sold the slaves at Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1217/1; ADM 7/87; CO 142/15; CO 142/16; CO 388/45, Dd 115, 154; SMV Muster rolls, 1752-3, no. 188; Felix Farley, 7 October 1752, 24 February, 3 March, 16 June 1753; Mills transcripts, 22 August 1752

<b>CORNWALL</b>		<b>1752/5</b>
(1)	150 tons; 4 guns	(8) Sierra Leone
(2)	36 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) Antigua
(4)		(11) c.9 June 1753
(5)	David Duncomb	(12)
(6)	James Laroche & Co.	(13) c.24 July 1753
(7)	1 August (pass 27 June)	(14) 11 September 1753 (no pass returned)

According to its muster roll the vessel had 30 crew when it left Bristol and 23 when it returned. Twenty-nine of the original crew appear to have reached Antigua, where 10 were discharged between 9 and 15 June 1753. Four new crew enlisted on 24 July.

*Sources:* E190/1217/1; ADM 7/87; SMV Muster rolls, 1753–4, no. 74; Felix Farley, 17 February, 14 July, 15 September 1753

<b>EARL OF RADNOR</b>		<b>1752/6</b>
(1)	120 tons; 4 guns	(8) Bonny
(2)	30 outward and at Jamaica; 26 homeward	(9)
(3)	Spanish prize; 1742	(10) Barbados/Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 26 March 1751	(11) c.24 January/8 February 1753
(5)	Robert Rait	(12) 319 at Jamaica
(6)	James Laroche & Co.	(13) 10 (12) April 1753
(7)	7 June (pass 19 May)	(14) 6 June (1 July) 1753

According to its muster roll the vessel had 38 crew on its departure from Bristol and 25 on its return. All of the original crew appear to have reached Barbados. Thirteen were discharged there and at Jamaica between 24 January and 12 April 1753. Watson, Swymmer & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves at Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1217/1; ADM 7/87; CO 142/15; CO 142/16; SMV Muster rolls, 1753–4, no. 3; Felix Farley, 30 December 1752, 24, 31 March, 9 June 1753

EMPEROR	1752/7
(1) 200 tons	(8) Angola
(2) 33 outward; 20 return	(9)
(3)	(10) South Carolina
(4)	(11) 25 August 1753
(5) Charles Gwynn	(12) 350 (342)
(6) Richard Prankard & Co.	(13) c.1 October 1753
(7) 30 October	(14) 6 (2) November 1753

According to its muster roll 32 of the vessel's original crew appear to have arrived at South Carolina. Twelve were discharged there between 27 August and 2 September 1753. The sale of the slaves was reported to have begun on 5 September, Austin & Laurens agents. Import duties on the slaves totalled £3062.10s. currency.

*Sources:* E190/1217/1; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1753-4, no. 60; Felix Farley, 2 June, 13 October, 10 November 1753; Donnan, IV, 310; Guerard letter-book, 25 August 1753

EUGENE	1752/8
(1) 130 tons; 2 (one or no) guns	(8) Old Calabar
(2) 35 outward; 15 homeward	(9)
(3) Virginia; 1747	(10) South Carolina
(4) Bristol; 15 January 1752	(11) 24 (12) November 1752
(5) George Merrick	(12) 250
(6) Sedgley, Cheston & Co.	(13) 14 (23) January 1753
(7) 24 February (pass 3 February)	(14) 13 March (11 April) 1753

Previously known as the *Charming Betty* (see 1749/5), the vessel's owners were named as Samuel Sedgley, James Laroche, Cranfield Becher, James Bannister & Co. According to its muster roll it left Bristol with 36 crew and returned with 14. Thirty-three of the original crew appear to have reached South Carolina, although the naval office list suggests it entered with 34. Nineteen crew were discharged there between 12 November and 18 December 1752. The vessel seems initially to have been intended to sell its slaves at Antigua or St Kitts but does not appear to have visited either island. Austin & Laurens were agents for the sale of the slaves at South Carolina on 29 November. Import duties on the slaves totalled £2320 currency.

*Sources:* E190/1217/1; ADM 7/87; CO 5/510; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Muster rolls, 1752-3, no. 131; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 22 August, 30 December 1752, 17 March 1753; Donnan, IV, 310; Mills transcripts, 4 October 1752; Guerard letterbook, 7, 12 December 1752, 23 January 1753

**GOLDEN FLEECE****1752/9**

(1) 70 tons; 2 guns	(8) Cape Coast
(2) 28 outward; 14 homeward	(9) 190
(3) New England; 1747	(10) St Kitts/Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 13 October 1748	(11) 3 September (28 August) 1753 at Jamaica
(5) Archibald Walker	
(6) Thomas Harris & Co.	(12) 170 at Jamaica
(7) 28 February (pass 29 January)	(13) 26 January (6 February) 1754
	(14) 18 (5) April (11 July) 1754

According to its muster roll the vessel had 28 crew when it left Bristol and enlisted 4 more between 1 May 1752 and 20 March 1753. It appears to have arrived at Jamaica with 19 crew. Twelve were discharged there between 28 August and 3 October 1753. Eight new men were enlisted on 6 February 1754. Reports from Cape Coast on 1 July 1753 indicate that it had lately departed for America with 190 slaves. The slaves were consigned for sale to John and Edward Ford.

*Sources:* E190/1217/1; ADM 7/87; CO 142/15; CO 142/16; CO 388/46, Ee14; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1753-4, no. 154; Felix Farley, 11 July 1752, 20 October, 17 November 1753

**HALLIFAX****1752/10**

(1) 100 tons; 4 guns	(8) Cape Coast
(2) 30 outward and at Jamaica; 20 homeward	(9) 260
(3) Spanish prize; 1743	(10) Barbados/Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 25 June 1750	(11) c.31 May/20 July 1753
(5) Henry Ellis	(12) 256 at Jamaica
(6) William Wansey & Co.	(13) 4 (6) October 1753
(7) 27 September (pass 11 August)	(14) 22 (20) December 1753 (21 January 1754)

According to its muster roll the vessel carried 34 crew on leaving Bristol and returned with 19. Of its original crew, 33 may have reached Barbados. Fourteen were discharged between 31 May and 6 October 1753. The vessel was reported to have sailed from Cape Coast with 260 slaves. At Jamaica the slaves were consigned to Hibbert & Spriggs for sale.

*Sources:* E190/1217/1; ADM 7/87; CO 142/15; CO 142/16; CO 388/46, Ee14; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1753-4, no. 119; Felix Farley, 5 May, 25 August, 22 September, 22 December 1753

**HAWK****1752/11**

(1) 100 tons; 6 guns	(8) Bonny
(2) 28 outward	(9)
(3) Spanish prize	(10) Barbados/Antigua
(4)	(11) c.19 May 1753 at Antigua
(5) Thomas Jefferies (Thomas Jones)	(12)
(6) Charles Tweedy & Co.	(13)
(7) 8 August (pass 31 July)	(14) 9 July (26 October) 1753

According to its muster roll the vessel had 32 crew on its departure from Bristol and 15 on its return. It appears that 17 crew reached Antigua, where 2 were discharged between 19 and 26 May 1753. While Jefferies was named as master of the vessel in the register of passes and the port book, Jones was named master on the muster roll.

*Sources:* E190/1217/1; ADM 7/87; SMV Muster rolls, 1752–3, no. 201; Felix Farley, 10, 17 February, 26 May, 14 July 1753

**HOPE****1752/12**

(1) 60 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2) 21 outward	(9)
(3) British	(10) Barbados/Virginia
(4)	(11) c.12 May/c. 7 June 1753
(5) William Owens (James Richardson)	(12)
(6) John Malcolm & Co.	(13) c.28 September 1753
(7) 28 September (pass 1 September)	(14) 6 (5) November (17 December) 1753

According to its muster roll the vessel had 21 crew when it left Bristol and arrived at Barbados with 15. There it discharged 6 on 12 May 1753, and enlisted 9 more on 12–14 May. It sailed with 18 crew to Virginia. At Virginia, 9 crew were discharged on 7 June and 3 new crew enlisted on 28 September. The vessel returned home with 12 crew.

*Sources:* E190/1217/1; ADM 7/87; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1753–4, no. 47; Felix Farley, 26 May, 30 June, 21 July, 10 November 1753

**INDIAN PRINCE****1752/13**

(1)	(8)
(2) 33 outward; 19 return	(9)
(3)	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.4 June 1753
(5) John Watkins	(12)
(6) Walter Louther & Co.	(13)
(7) 15 November	(14) 9 September 1753

According to its muster roll 30 of the vessel's original crew appear to have arrived at St Kitts, where 11 were discharged between 4 and 26 June 1753. The vessel was previously known as the *William*.

*Sources:* E190/1217/1; SMV Muster rolls, 1753–4, no. 20; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 26 May, 14 July, 15 September 1753

**INDIAN QUEEN****1752/14**

(1)	200 tons; 8 (12) guns	(8)	Old Calabar
(2)	40 outward and at Jamaica; 20	(9)	
	homeward	(10)	St Kitts/Kingston, Jamaica
(3)	Bristol; 1706	(11)	c.13 May/9 June 1753
(4)	Bristol; 20 October 1750	(12)	275 at Jamaica
(5)	Rowland Rice	(13)	24 July 1753
(6)	Isaac Edwards & Co.	(14)	7 September (29 October)
(7)	26 July (pass 10 July)		1753

According to its muster roll the vessel had 41 crew on leaving Bristol and 17 on its return. Twenty-four of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts. Seventeen were discharged between 13 May and 14 July 1753. Ten new crew were enlisted on 15 July. At Jamaica the slaves were consigned to Hibbert & Spriggs for sale.

*Sources:* E190/1217/1; ADM 7/87; CO 142/15; CO 142/16; SMV Muster rolls, 1753-4, no. 48; Felix Farley, 10 February, 14 July, 11 August, 22 September 1753

**JASON GALLY****1752/15**

(1)	150 tons; 2 guns	(8)	Angola
(2)	35 outward	(9)	
(3)	British	(10)	Antigua
(4)		(11)	c.16 September 1753
(5)	George (John) Braikenridge	(12)	
(6)	Michael Becher & Co.	(13)	
(7)	28 December (pass 22 November)	(14)	29 (26) December 1753 (21 January 1754)

According to its muster roll the vessel had 31 crew when it left Bristol and returned with 11. Thirty of its original crew appear to have reached Antigua. Nineteen were discharged there between 16 September and 7 October 1753. Writing from St Kitts to Michael Becher, Thomas Mills expressed the hope that the vessel 'may Arrive time Enough to reach Virginia before the Cold weather sets in as you stand a Chance to Sell his Slaves better there than with us'.

*Sources:* E190/1217/1; ADM 7/88; SMV Wharfage books; SMV muster rolls, 1753-4, no. 66; Felix Farley, 17 November 1753; Mills transcripts, 23 June 1753

**JUBA****1752/16**

(1) 200 (250) tons; 4 (no) guns	(8) Anamaboe
(2) 30 outward and at Jamaica; 20 homeward	(9) (10) Kingston, Jamaica
(3) Prize; 1744	(11) 21 (10) March 1753
(4) Bristol; 16 January 1752	(12) 277
(5) Charles Smith	(13) 9 July 1753
(6) John Curtis & Co.	(14) 24 August (26 October) 1753
(7) 28 February (pass 1 February)	

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 37 crew. It took on 8 more crew at Anamaboe between 16 October 1752 and 8 January 1753. It appears to have arrived at Jamaica with 31 crew and to have discharged 23 there between 10 March and 18 May 1753. Thirteen fresh crew were enlisted on 24 June, and the vessel arrived home with 21 men. At Jamaica the slaves were consigned to Bailey, Elworthy & Co. for sale.

*Sources:* E190/1217/1; ADM 7/87; CO 142/15; CO 142/16; SMV Muster rolls, 1753–4, no. 4; Felix Farley, 18 July 1752, 9 June, 8 September 1753

**KING DAVID****1752/17**

(1) 150 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2) 35 outward; 20 homeward	(9)
(3) Bristol; 1730	(10) St Kitts/Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 4 March 1752	(11) c.30 November 1752/
(5) Anthony Fox	9 January 1753
(6) Walter Louther & Co.	(12) 253 at Jamaica
(7) 29 March (pass 28 February)	(13) 6 April 1753
	(14) 3 June (1 July) 1753

According to its muster roll the vessel had 33 crew on departing from Bristol and 18 on its return. Thirty of the original crew seem to have reached St Kitts. Twelve crew were discharged between 30 November 1752 and 2 February 1753. The naval office list suggests that the vessel entered Jamaica with 34 crew. The slaves were consigned to Watson, Swymmer & Co. for sale.

*Sources:* E190/1217/1; ADM 7/87; CO 142/15; CO 142/16; SMV Muster rolls, 1752–3, no. 187; Felix Farley, 24 February, 31 March, 16 June 1753

**MARLBOROUGH****1752/18**

(1)	(8)	Anamaboe/Bonny
(2)	(9)	420
(3)	(10)	
(4)	(11)	
(5) Robert Codd	(12)	
(6) Walter Louther & Co.	(13)	
(7) 24 March	(14)	

It was reported on 10 February 1753 that the vessel had been lost during a slave revolt in October 1752, three days after sailing from the Bar of Bonny. The master had employed 28 Gold Coast slaves on deck to assist in navigating the vessel. These led a revolt of the slaves which resulted in the death of all the white crew except two men who helped to sail the vessel back to Bonny. There 270 'Bite' slaves were relanded; the remaining 150 slaves reportedly put to sea again.

*Sources:* E190/1217/1; Felix Farley, 18 November 1752, 10 February, 31 March 1753

**MOLLY****1752/19**

(1) 90 tons; 4 guns	(8)	Angola
(2) 24 outward	(9)	
(3) British	(10)	St Kitts
(4)	(11)	c.24 May 1753
(5) John Fowler	(12)	193
(6) Richard Meyler & Co.	(13)	c.8 August 1753
(7) 25 August (pass 3 August)	(14)	19 (7) October 1753 (21 January 1754)

Total investment in the voyage was some £4069.2s.3d., of which £2843.14s.10d. constituted trade goods. This was described as a large cargo and was expected to buy more slaves than the vessel could carry; the surplus was to be used to buy ivory and other African produce. Although Richard Fowler & Co. were named as merchants involved in the vessel in the port book, the shareholders in the voyage were listed in the vessel's account book as Richard Meyler (5/12), John Fowler (2/5), Corsley Rogers & son (1/5), Jeremiah Ames (3/20), and Henry West (1/10). The master was instructed to trade at Cape Benda in Angola if trade was open, but if it was not then to trade at Malimba or Loango. He was encouraged to 'purchase at Least  $\frac{2}{3}$ ds of the Male Kind' of slaves. At St Kitts the slaves were sold by James South and included 52 men, 43 women, 66 boys, and 32 girls. The average gross price fetched by the slaves was £19.4s. sterling. Seven of the slaves, all men, were sold to Henry West. Recorded gross proceeds from the voyage totalled £2838.14s.5d. and included earnings from freight to Cork from the West Indies. According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 28 crew and returned with 12. Twenty-five of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts, where 13 were discharged between 24 May and 1 August 1753. A report that the vessel had been lost in a storm off Cornwall was said on 16 September 1753 to be unfounded; the vessel was reported safe off Padstow.

*Sources:* E190/1217/1; ADM 7/87; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1753-4, no. 35; Felix Farley, 9 June, 11 August, 16 September, 20 October 1753; Bristol Record Office, Logbook of Snow *Molly* 1750-52; Mills transcripts, 23 June 1753

**PEARL****1752/20**

(1) 110 tons; 6 guns	(8) Angola
(2) 28 outward	(9)
(3) French prize	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c. 1 May 1753
(5) William Jefferies	(12)
(6) Thomas Easton & Co.	(13)
(7) 13 July (pass 10 June)	(14) 3 August (10 October) 1753

According to its muster roll the vessel had 27 crew on its departure from Bristol and 21 on its return. All but one of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts, where 5 were discharged between 1 May and 3 June 1753. A letter of Thomas Mills of St Kitts, dated 23 June 1753, suggested that the sale of the vessel's slaves had gone well, 'Owing to the Demand at St Eustatius'. According to Mills, 'We had not a Cargo of Slaves from any part of the Coast for a Long time before, that stopt, and the French traders was very Eager to buy any thing to send up for Sale that the Cargo was soon bought up but we have been informed that some of the Slaves would not Sell at the French Islands & yt some of them were returnd to St Eustatius'. He later reported that the slaves had 'turnd out round at more then £20 Sterl. which is [a] great price for Slaves from that Country', and noted that 'the Choice of the Men' had sold at £24 sterling.

*Sources:* E190/1217/1; ADM 7/87; SMV Muster rolls, 1753–4, no. 59; Felix Farley, 7 April, 16 June, 18 August 1753; Mills transcripts, 23 June 1753

**RAINBOW****1752/21**

(1) 80 tons; 2 guns	(8) New Calabar
(2) 30 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11)
(5) William Engledue	(12)
(6) John Thompson & Co.	(13)
(7) 7 April (pass 10 March)	(14) 10 February (11 April) 1753

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 30 crew and returned with 15. It seems that 22 crew may have reached St Kitts and that 9 were discharged at the island. Two new crew were apparently enlisted there.

*Sources:* E190/1217/1; ADM 7/87; SMV Muster rolls, 1752–3, no. 108; Felix Farley, 18 November 1752, 24 February 1753

SALLY		1752/22
(1)	150 tons; 2 guns	(8)
(2)	32 outward; 30 at Jamaica and homeward	(9)
(3)	Bristol; 1750	(10) St Kitts/ Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 2 May 1750	(11) c.8 March/20 March 1753
(5)	Hyacinth Brown	(12) 212 (242) at Jamaica
(6)	Martin French & Co.	(13) 24 May (5 June) 1753
(7)	27 March (pass 28 February)	(14) 25 July (29 October) 1735
	According to its muster roll the vessel had 31 crew when it left Bristol and returned with 15. Of the original crew, 22 appear to have reached St Kitts. Fourteen were discharged between 8 March and 11 May 1753. Seven new crew were enlisted on 5 June. At Jamaica the slaves were consigned to Hibbert & Spriggs for sale.	

*Sources:* E190/1217/1; ADM 7/87; CO 142/15; CO 142/16; SMV Muster rolls, 1752–3, no. 245; Felix Farley, 7 October 1752, 28 April, 9 June, 11 August 1753

THISTLE		1752/23
(1)	50 tons; no guns	(8)
(2)	12 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) Antigua
(4)		(11) c.30 May 1753
(5)	Henry Bray	(12)
(6)	John Baber & Co.	(13) c.18 July 1753
(7)	1 March (pass 15 January)	(14) 10 September (29 October) 1753

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 11 crew. It recruited 4 more in Africa between 5 September 1752 and 9 March 1753, and appears to have arrived at Antigua with 9. Four men were discharged between 30 May and 10 June 1753 and 3 new crew enlisted on 18 July.

*Sources:* E190/1217/1; ADM 7/87; SMV Muster rolls, 1753–4, no 25; Felix Farley, 25 July 1752, 14 July, 29 September 1753

**TRYTON****1752/24**

(1) 120 tons; 6 guns	(8) Cape Coast
(2) 33 at Jamaica; 18 homeward	(9)
(3) Bristol; 1748	(10) Barbados/Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 27 June 1748	(11) 18 December 1753 at Jamaica
(5) John Chilcott	(12) 293
(6) Henry Tonge & Co.	(13) 19 (24) April 1753
(7) 15 October	(14) 10 (7) June 1753

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 33 crew and returned home with 17. Of the original crew, 28 appear to have reached Jamaica, where 20 were discharged between 19 December 1753 and 7 March 1754. Nine new crew were enlisted on 24 April 1754. The vessel was reported to have sailed from Cape Coast around 1 July 1753. Its slaves were consigned to Peter Furnell for sale at Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1217/1; CO 142/15; CO 142/16; CO 388/46, Ee14; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1753-4, no. 176; Felix Farley, 19 May 1753, 16 February, 6 April, 15 June 1754

**AFRICA****1753/1**

(1) 90 tons; no (8) guns	(8)
(2) 30 outward, at Virginia and homeward	(9)
(3) New England; 1743	(10) Upper James, Virginia
(4) Bristol; 10 October 1749	(11) 17 September 1754
(5) Alexander Miller	(12) 240
(6) Thomas Deane & Co.	(13) 13 December 1754
(7) 3 December (pass 24 November)	(14) 17 January (14 April) 1755

According to its muster roll the vessel had 30 crew when it left Bristol and returned home with 15. Sixteen of the original crew appear to have reached Virginia, where 6 were discharged between 30 October and 28 November 1754. Six fresh crew were enlisted between 7 and 29 November.

*Sources:* E190/1217/5; ADM 7/88; CO 5/1447; SMV Muster rolls, 1754-5, no. 95; Felix Farley, 20 July, 30 November 1754, 25 January 1755

**ANN GALLY****1753/2**

(1)	120 tons; 4 guns	(8)	Angola
(2)	30 outward and at Jamaica; 15 homeward	(9)	
(3)	Bristol; 1729	(10)	Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 2 May 1750	(11)	7 (5) December 1753
(5)	Alexander Robe	(12)	310
(6)	Thomas Deane & Co.	(13)	13 April 1754
(7)	8 April (pass 21 March)	(14)	18 (16) June (11 July) 1754

According to its muster roll the vessel had 34 crew when it left Bristol and 12 when it returned. All but one of the crew reached Jamaica, where 21 were discharged between 5 December 1753 and 1 March 1754. Richards & Gordon were agents for the sale of the slaves at Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1217/5; ADM 7/88; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1753–4, no. 192; Felix Farley, 17 November 1753, 23 February, 22 June 1754

**ANNAMABOE****1753/3**

(1)	80 tons; 2 guns	(8)	Junk [Sierra Leone]
(2)	22 outward; 21 homeward	(9)	
(3)	Bristol; 1747	(10)	Barbados/Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 29 December 1752	(11)	c.4 December/14 December
(5)	Samuel Hort		1753
(6)	James Rumsey & Co.	(12)	180 at Jamaica
(7)	27 January (pass 5 January)	(13)	23 January (11 March) 1754
		(14)	16 (14) May (11 July) 1754

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 21 crew and returned with 13. Of the original crew, 18 seem to have reached Barbados. Ten were discharged between 4 and 15 December 1753 and 5 new crew enlisted between 2 and 11 March 1754. The naval office list reported that the vessel entered Jamaica with 19 crew. Bright, Whatley & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves at Jamaica. The vessel was previously known as the *Prince William*.

*Sources:* E190/1217/5; ADM 7/88; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1753–4, no. 152; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 21 July 1753, 16, 23 February, 9 March, 18 May 1754

**BRISTOL****1753/4**

(1)	90 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2)	25 outward and at Jamaica; 12 homeward	(9) (10) Kingston, Jamaica
(3)	Bristol; 1749	(11) 5 December 1754
(4)	Bristol; 12 March 1752	(12) 227
(5)	William Brown	(13) 17 (21) May 1755
(6)	Thomas Harris & Co.	(14) 24 (20) July (24 October) 1755
(7)	23 October (pass 19 September)	

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 27 crew and returned with 12. Thirteen of the original crew reached Jamaica, where 5 were discharged between 5 December 1754 and 26 January 1755. Four new men enlisted on 21 May 1755.

*Sources:* E190/1217/5; ADM 7/88; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1754–5, no. 206; Felix Farley, 13 July 1754, 15 March, 26 July 1755

**CAPE COAST****1753/5**

(1)	110 tons; 6 (4) guns	(8)
(2)	20 outward and at Jamaica; 16 homeward	(9) (10) Kingston, Jamaica
(3)	Bristol; 1751	(11) 2 March 1754
(4)	Bristol; 3 June 1751	(12) 250
(5)	Walker Stroud	(13) 2 (5) July 1754
(6)	Henry Tonge & Co.	(14) 10 (8) September (18 October) 1754
(7)	5 February (pass 8 January)	

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 28 crew and returned with 16. Twenty-five of the initial crew appear to have reached Jamaica, where 12 were discharged between 4 March and 18 June 1754. Three new crew were enlisted on 5 July. On its next voyage to Africa, the vessel was known as the *Mercury* (see 1757/4).

*Sources:* E190/1217/5; ADM 7/88; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1753–4, no. 239; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 21 July 1753, 14 September 1754

**EARL OF RADNOR****1753/6**

(1)	120 tons; 4 guns	(8)	Calabar
(2)	30 outward; 20 homeward	(9)	
(3)	Spanish prize; 1742	(10)	Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 26 March 1751	(11)	28 (21) June 1754
(5)	Robert Rait	(12)	241
(6)	James Laroche & Co.	(13)	5 (7) September 1754
(7)	7 October (pass 19 September)	(14)	9 (8) November 1754 (20 January 1755)

According to its muster roll the vessel had 37 crew on leaving Bristol and returned with 17. Thirty-two of its original crew seem to have reached Jamaica, where 20 were discharged between 21 June and 28 July 1754. Six new crew were enlisted on 7 September. The naval office list reported that the vessel had 39 crew when it entered Jamaica. The vessel was reported to have passed St Kitts on its way to Jamaica. At St Kitts the slaves were apparently offered for sale to Wells, Wharton & Doran but they were reportedly so sickly that the firm was unable to accept to sell them even 'at so low a limit as £21 per head'. From this it was concluded by Henry Laurens of South Carolina that the vessel 'must have made the Gentlemen concern'd but a bad Voyage'.

*Sources:* E190/1217/5; ADM 7/88; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls 1754-5, no. 131; Felix Farley, 15 June, 27 July, 31 August, 9 November 1754; Laurens, I, 257; Donnan, IV, 319

**ELIZABETH****1753/7**

(1)	15 tons; 6 guns	(8)	
(2)	10 outward	(9)	
(3)	British	(10)	Antigua
(4)		(11)	
(5)	John Clarke	(12)	
(6)	John Willett jr & Co.	(13)	
(7)	5 April (pass 17 February)	(14)	8 (5) January (18 May) 1754

According to its muster roll the vessel had 13 crew on leaving Bristol and 11 on its return home. One man appears to have been lost before the vessel reached Antigua and another man died on the run home from the island.

*Sources:* E190/1217/5; ADM 7/88; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1753-4, no. 100; Felix Farley, 25 August 1753, 5, 12 January 1754

**EUGENE****1753/8**

(1) 130 tons; 2 guns	(8)
(2) 30 at Jamaica; 20 homeward	(9)
(3) Virginia; 1747	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 15 January 1752	(11) 22 February 1754
(5) George Merrick	(12) 250
(6) Cheston, Sedgley, Hilhouse & Co.	(13) 10 May 1754
(7) 18 May	(14) 15 (14) July 1754

According to its muster roll the vessel had 36 crew on leaving Bristol and 11 on its return. Twenty of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica, the other 16 having died. Nine crew were discharged at Jamaica between 26 February and 11 April 1754.

*Sources:* E190/1217/5; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1754-5, no. 39; Felix Farley, 5 January, 20 July 1754

**FANTYN****1753/9**

(1) 100 tons; 6 (4 guns)	(8) Anamaboe
(2) 30 at Jamaica; 16 homeward	(9)
(3) Bristol; 1752	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 19 August 1752	(11) 23 November 1754
(5) Alexander Graham (Andrew Knox)	(12) 315
(6) Robert Gordon & Co.	(13) 6 June 1755
(7) 25 August	(14) 21 (19) August 1755

According to its muster roll the vessel had 34 crew on leaving Bristol and 6 on its return. Of the original crew, 22 reached Jamaica, where 16 were discharged between 29 November 1754 and 26 May 1755. Those discharged included 13 who entered service on a man of war.

*Sources:* E190/1217/5; CO 142/16; CO 388/45, Dd 157; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1755-6, no. 8; Felix Farley, 16 March 1754, 22 February, 23 August 1755

**FLY****1753/10**

(1) 60 (70) tons; 4 guns	(8) Anamaboe (?)
(2) 20 outward, at Jamaica and homeward	(9)
(3) Prize (Plantation); 1746	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 8 April 1747	(11) 27 February 1754
(5) John Gordon	(12) 193
(6) Robert Gordon & Co.	(13) 13 April 1754
(7) 7 June (pass 23 May)	(14) 3 (2) July (11 July) 1754

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 26 crew and returned with 13. All the original crew appear to have arrived at Jamaica, where 18 were discharged between 4 March and 7 May 1754. Five new crew were allegedly enlisted on 2 July as the vessel returned home.

*Sources:* E190/1217/5; ADM 7/88; CO 142/16; CO 388/45; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1753-4, no. 186; Felix Farley, 16 February, 6 July 1754

**FORTUNE**

- (1) 80 tons; 4 guns
- (2) 25 outward
- (3) British
- (4)
- (5) Edward Boucher
- (6) Henry Weare & Co.
- (7) 24 February (pass 26 January)

**1753/11**

- (8) Sierra Leone/Windward and Gold Coast
- (9)
- (10) Barbados/South Carolina
- (11) c.26 June 1754 at South Carolina
- (12) 180 at South Carolina
- (13) c.2 August 1754
- (14) 9 (8) October (18 October) 1754

According to its muster roll the vessel had 23 crew on leaving Bristol and 12 on its return home. Eighteen of the original crew reached South Carolina, where 6 were discharged between 9 July and 2 August 1754. The *South Carolina Gazette* reported on 20 June that the sale of the slaves was to begin on 3 July, agents Austin & Laurens. Import duties on the slaves amounted to £1220 currency. It seems that the slaves consisted of 25 men, 22 women, 70 boys, and 51 girls, and included 92 under 50 inches in height. Described by Laurens as 'the most mangey Creatures that ever were seen', they appear to have fetched less than £20 sterling each on average.

*Sources:* E190/1217/5; ADM 7/88; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1754-5, no. 84; Felix Farley, 21 July 1753, 20 July, 10 August, 12 October 1754; Donnan, IV, 310, 331-2; Laurens, I, 326-7

**HAWK**

- (1) 110 tons; 6 guns
- (2) 30 outward
- (3) Spanish prize
- (4)
- (5) Thomas Jones
- (6) George Lookup & Co.
- (7) 20 October (pass 3 October)

**1753/12**

- (8)
- (9)
- (10) St Kitts
- (11)
- (12)
- (13)
- (14) 2 September (18 October) 1754

The vessel was renamed the *Marquis of Lothian* before its next voyage in 1755 (see 1755/10).

*Sources:* E190/1217/5; ADM 7/88; SMV Wharfage books; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 15 June, 27 July, 31 August 1754

**HOPE****1753/13**

(1)	60 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2)	25 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) Barbados/Antigua
(4)		(11) 18 (19) November 1754/30
(5)	James Richardson (William Lugen)	January 1755
(6)	John Malcolm & Co.	(12) 133 at Barbados
(7)	6 December (pass 26 November)	(13)
	According to its muster roll the vessel had 23 crew on leaving Bristol and 12 on its return. Thirteen of the original crew seem to have reached Barbados, where 9 were discharged between 19 November and 20 December 1754. Seven new crew were engaged at Barbados on 30 December 1754, and a further man was enlisted at Antigua on 30 January 1755. Hannington & Stritch sold the slaves at Barbados.	(14) 26 (22) March (14 April) 1755

Sources: E190/1217/5; ADM 7/88; CO 28/30, Dd76; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1754-5, no. 142; Felix Farley, 29 March 1755

**JAMAICA PACKET****1753/14**

(1)	120 tons; 2 guns	(8)
(2)	24 outward and at Jamaica; 10 homeward	(9) (10) Kingston, Jamaica
(3)	New England; 1747	(11) 13 (12) December 1754
(4)	Bristol; 7 September 1753	(12) 230
(5)	Abraham Gally	(13) 15 March (6 April) 1755
(6)	Robert Gordon & Co.	(14) 17 (15) June (18 July) 1755
(7)	21 September (pass 11 September)	
	According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 33 crew. Three further crew were enlisted on 3 July 1754 while 4 left to join a man of war on 8 July 1754. The vessel arrived at Jamaica with 29 crew. Nineteen crew were discharged there between 12 December 1754 and 21 January 1755 and 7 new crew enlisted on 6 April. The vessel was renamed the <i>America</i> before its next voyage in 1755 (see 1755/2).	

Sources: E190/1217/5; ADM 7/88; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1755-6, no. 232; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 8 June 1754, 8 March, 21 June 1755

**JOLLY BACHELOR****1753/15**

(1)	120 tons; 2 guns	(8)
(2)	30 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) Jamaica
(4)		(11)
(5)	James Haynes	(12)
(6)		(13)
(7)	Pass 30 March	(14) 19 February (8 May) 1754
	Although issued with a pass for a voyage to Africa and America, the vessel was reported as arriving at Jamaica directly from Bristol and was probably not involved in the African trade.	

Sources: ADM 7/88; SMV Wharfage books; Felix Farley, 8 September 1753

**KING DAVID****1753/16**

(1)	150 tons; 4 (8) guns	(8)
(2)	30 outward; 16 homeward	(9)
(3)	Bristol; 1730	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 4 March 1752	(11) 30 December 1754
(5)	Anthony Fox (George Bishop)	(12) 316
(6)	Walter Louther & Co.	(13) 9 (30) May 1755
(7)	4 December (pass 27 October)	(14) 21 (18) July (24 October) 1755

According to its muster roll the vessel had 30 crew when it left Bristol. It enlisted another man at sea on 23 December 1753, and eventually arrived at Jamaica with 25 crew. Sixteen crew were discharged there between 15 January and 21 May 1755 and 7 new crew engaged on 30 May. Anthony Fox died on 4 May 1754.

*Sources:* E190/1217/5; ADM 7/88; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1755–6, no. 219; Felix Farley, 24 August 1754, 29 March 1755

**MATILDA****1753/17**

(1)	80 tons	(8) Bite
(2)	30 outward; 16 return	(9)
(3)		(10) South Carolina
(4)		(11) 31 May 1754
(5)	Japhet Bird (Henry Davis)	(12) c.150
(6)	Nathaniel Wraxall & Co.	(13) c.13 July 1754
(7)	12 August	(14) 27 (26) August 1754

According to its muster roll 20 of the vessel's initial crew appear to have reached South Carolina. Seven were discharged there between 19 June and 5 July 1754 and 3 new crew were enlisted on 13 July. The *South Carolina Gazette* reported on 4 June that the sale of the slaves was to begin on 11 June, agents Inglis, Pickering & Wraxall. Import duties on the slaves totalled £1260 currency. Japhet Bird died on 2 November 1753.

*Sources:* E190/1217/5; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1753–4, no. 234; Felix Farley, 6 April, 20 July, 31 August 1754; Donnan, IV, 310; Guerard letterbook, 31 May 1754

**PELHAM****1753/18**

(1)	80 tons; 4 guns	(8) Anamaboe
(2)	28 at Jamaica; 16 homeward	(9)
(3)	Bermuda; 1743	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 7 November 1751	(11) 11 (9) June 1754
(5)	David Hamilton	(12) 247
(6)	Henry Bright & Co.	(13) 4 September 1754
(7)	17 July	(14) 6 (5) November 1754

According to its muster roll the vessel had 29 crew on leaving Bristol and 12 on its return. Twenty-seven of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica, where 15 were discharged between 9 June and 1 September 1754.

*Sources:* E190/1217/5; CO 142/16; CO 388/45, Dd 155; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1754–5, no. 47; Felix Farley, 12 January, 10 August, 9 November 1754

**PHOENIX****1753/19**

(1) 100 tons; no (10) guns	(8) Sierra Leone
(2) 32 outward; 31 homeward	(9)
(3) Spanish prize; 1746	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 27 August 1748	(11) 22 February 1754
(5) Richard Haskins	(12) 298
(6) William Wansey & Co.	(13) 15 May (7 June) 1754
(7) 19 January (pass 1 December 1752)	(14) 8 (6) August (18 October) 1754

According to its muster roll the vessel had 35 crew on leaving Bristol and 16 on its return. Twenty-eight of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica, where 18 were discharged after 25 February 1754. Six new crew were enlisted on 7 June. The naval office list reported that the vessel entered Jamaica with 30 crew.

*Sources:* E190/1217/1; E190/1217/5; ADM 7/88; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books: SMV Muster rolls, 1754-5, no. 21; Felix Farley, 2 June 1753, 9 March, 10 August 1754

**PLANTER****1753/20**

(1) 150 tons; 4 guns	(8) Bonny
(2) 30 outward, at Jamaica and homeward	(9)
(3) Bristol; 1743	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 16 June 1743	(11) 17 (13) December 1753
(5) Samuel Whyting (Whitney)	(12) 300
(6) Edward Charlton & Co.	(13) 12 February (1 June) 1754
(7) 20 January (pass 2 November)	(14) 8 (4) August (18 October) 1754

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 44 crew and returned with 14. Twenty-one of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica, the remaining 23 having died either at the African coast or in the passage to America. Fifteen crew were discharged at Jamaica; eleven joined a man of war. Eight fresh crew enlisted on 1 June 1754.

*Sources:* E190/1217/1; E190/1217/5; ADM 7/88; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books: SMV Muster rolls, 1754-5, no. 6; Felix Farley, 14 July 1753, 23 February, 10 August 1754

RACHELL		1753/21
(1)	70 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2)	26 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11) c.19 October 1754
(5)	James Matthews (John Lewis)	(12)
(6)	John Malcolm & Co.	(13) c.20 December 1754
(7)	19 October (pass 28 September)	(14) 18 (15) February (14 April) 1755

According to its muster roll the vessel had 24 crew on leaving Bristol and returned with 10. Thirteen of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts, where 7 were discharged between 19 October and 5 November 1754. Four new crew enlisted between 25 October and 20 December 1754. Previously known as the *Sybella* (see 1751/25), the vessel was renamed the *Two Sisters* before its next voyage to Africa in 1757 (see 1757/9).

*Sources:* E190/1217/5; ADM 7/88; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1754-5, no. 119; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 6 July 1754, 18 January, 22 February 1755

RAINBOW		1753/22
(1)	100 tons; 4 guns	(8) New Calabar
(2)	36 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11) c.26 June 1754
(5)	William Engledue	(12)
(6)	John Thompson & Co.	(13)
(7)	9 May (pass 2 May)	(14) 10 (9) August (18 October) 1754

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 36 crew and returned with 17. Sixteen of the original crew died at New Calabar and another one ran away at St Thomas in West Africa on 22 April 1754. Of the 19 crew who reached St Kitts, 2 were discharged on 26 June 1754.

*Sources:* E190/1217/5; ADM 7/88; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1753-4, no. 210; Felix Farley, 1 December 1753, 27 July, 10 August 1754

SUSANNAH		1753/23
(1)	140 tons; 2 guns	(8)
(2)	40 outward	(9)
(3)	Spanish	(10) St Eustatius/St Kitts
(4)		(11)
(5)	Samuel Timberman	(12)
(6)	Nathaniel Wraxall & Co.	(13)
(7)	5 February (pass 30 January)	(14) 10 April (11 July) 1754

*Sources:* E190/1217/5; ADM 7/88; SMV Wharfage books; Felix Farley, 18 August 1753, 23 February, 13 April 1754

**SYLVIA****1753/24**

(1)	70 tons; no guns	(8)	Guinea
(2)	24 outward	(9)	
(3)	British	(10)	South Carolina
(4)		(11)	c.21 May (30 April) 1754
(5)	James McMurdo	(12)	200
(6)	Thomas Farr jr & Co.	(13)	c.8 July 1754
(7)	1 September (pass 10 August)	(14)	27 (24) August (9 October) 1754

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 28 crew and returned with 13. Twenty-two of the original crew appear to have reached South Carolina, where 11 were discharged between 30 April and 8 July 1754. Two new crew were enlisted on 14 August. On 21 May 1754 the *South Carolina Gazette* reported that the sale of the slaves was to begin on 29 May, agents Benjamin Smith and Benjamin Stead. Import duties on the slaves totalled £1510 currency.

*Sources:* E190/1217/5; ADM 7/88; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1754–5, no. 2; Felix Farley, 6 April, 6 July, 31 August 1754; Donnan, IV, 310

**THETIS****1753/25**

(1)	40 tons; no guns	(8)	Andony
(2)	15 outward; 5 return	(9)	
(3)	British	(10)	Antigua
(4)		(11)	c.20 April 1754
(5)	Joseph Hunt	(12)	
(6)	James Laroche & Co.	(13)	c.22 June 1754
(7)	12 August (pass 23 July)	(14)	5 (2) September (18 October) 1754

Of its original crew of 15, possibly only 8 or even 6 reached Antigua. Two were discharged there between 12 and 20 June 1754, and 2 fresh crew enlisted between 15 and 22 June. One man died on the run home.

*Sources:* E190/1217/1; ADM 7/88; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1754–5, no. 57; Felix Farley, 6 April, 10 August, 7 September 1754

TRYALL	1753/26
(1) 90 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2) 36 outward	(9)
(3) British	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.2 August 1754
(5) John Davis	(12)
(6) Philip Protheroe & Co.	(13) c.23 August 1754
(7) 29 November (pass 26 September)	(14) 7 (5) October (18 October) 1754

According to its muster roll the vessel had 35 crew when it left Bristol and 21 on its return home. Of the original crew, 30 appear to have reached St Kitts, where 9 were discharged after 2 August 1754. One new crewman was enlisted on 23 August. One man died on 4 September 1754, probably on the run home.

*Sources:* E190/1217/5; ADM 7/88; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1754–5, no. 18; Felix Farley, 6 July, 12 October 1754

TWO SISTERS	1753/27
(1) 80 tons; no guns	(8)
(2) 30 outward; 29 at Jamaica and homeward	(9)
(3) Philadelphia; 1748	(10) Barbados/Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 22 January 1753	(11) 12 (11) December 1753 at Jamaica
(5) Robert Cowie	(12) 306 at Jamaica
(6) Samuel Webb & Co.	(13) 24 January (6 February) 1754
(7) 8 February (pass 25 January)	(14) 5 (4) April (18 May) 1754

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 31 crew and returned with 15. Twenty-four of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica, where 13 were discharged between 11 and 26 December 1753. Four new crew enlisted on 6 February 1754. The vessel was previously known as the *Jane*.

*Sources:* E190/1217/5; ADM 7/88; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1753–4, no. 133; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 18 August 1753, 16, 23 February, 6 April 1754

**WILLIAMSBURGH****1753/28**

(1)	100 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2)	35 outward and at Jamaica; 20 homeward	(9)
(3)	Bristol; 1735	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 2 June 1753	(11) 6 May 1754
(5)	William Jenkins	(12) 279
(6)	James Laroche & Co.	(13) 22 (26) July 1754
(7)	17 June (pass 5 June)	(14) 4 (3) October (18 October) 1754

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 38 crew and returned with 18. Thirty-four of the original crew reached Jamaica, where 24 were discharged after 17 May. Eight new crew were enlisted on 26 July 1754. The vessel was reported to have passed Barbados on its way to Jamaica on 20 April 1754.

*Sources:* E190/1217/5; ADM 7/88; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1754-5, no. 197; Felix Farley, 16 February, 15 June, 6 July, 5 October 1754

**ANN GALLY****1754/1**

(1)	120 tons; 6 (no) guns	(8) Old Calabar
(2)	35 outward; 15 homeward	(9) 400*
(3)	Bristol; 1729	(10) St Kitts/Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 2 May 1750	(11) 9 (8) June 1755 at Jamaica
(5)	Alexander Robe	(12) 280 at Jamaica
(6)	Robert Gordon & Co.	(13) 10 (13) July 1755
(7)	20 September (pass 3 September)	(14) 8 (4) September (24 October) 1755

According to its muster roll the vessel had 41 crew when it left Bristol and returned with 18. Thirty-seven of the original crew reached Jamaica, where 20 were discharged between 8 June and 10 July 1755. One new man enlisted on 13 July. The naval office list indicates that the vessel had 30 crew on its arrival at Jamaica.

*Sources:* ADM 7/89; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1755-6, no. 242; Felix Farley, 24 May, 19 July, 23 August, 6 September 1755; BL Egerton MS.1162A

**ANNAMABOE****1754/2**

(1)	80 tons; 2 guns	(8)	Annamaboe/Gold Coast
(2)	22 outward; 21 at Jamaica and homeward	(9)	200*
(3)	Bristol; 1747	(10)	Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 20 December 1752	(11)	22 January 1755
(5)	Samuel Hort	(12)	220
(6)	James Rumsey & Co.	(13)	23 January (10 May) 1755
(7)	29 July (pass 4 July)	(14)	5 (2) July (18 July) 1755

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 21 crew and returned with 14. All the crew appear to have reached Jamaica, where 9 were discharged. Two new crew were enlisted on 10 May 1755.

*Sources:* ADM 7/89; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1754-5, no. 182; Felix Farley, 22 February, 12 April, 5 July 1755; BL Egerton MS.1162A

**BETSEY****1754/3**

(1)	70 tons; no guns	(8)	New Calabar
(2)	25 outward; 12 homeward	(9)	240*
(3)	New England (British); 1749	(10)	St Kitts/Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 31 August 1754	(11)	21 June 1755 at Jamaica
(5)	William Venes (Venice) (James McTaggart)	(12)	219 at Jamaica
(6)	Thomas Deane & Co.	(13)	6 (14) September 1755
(7)	16 September (pass 6 September)	(14)	7 (13) November 1755 (26 January 1756)

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 26 crew and returned with 13. Eighteen of the original crew reached Jamaica, where 14 were discharged between 24 June and 28 August 1755. Nine new crew were enlisted at Jamaica, the last 6 on 14 September. Captain Spurrell was named as master of the vessel at St Kitts.

*Sources:* ADM 7/89; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1755-6, no. 79; Felix Farley, 12 April, 24 May, 19 July, 23 August, 22 November 1755; BL Egerton MS. 1162A

**CHESTER****1754/4**

(1) 100 tons; 4 (2) guns	(8) Old Calabar
(2) 30 outward and at Jamaica; 17 homeward	(9) 300*
(3) Pennsylvania; 1749	(10) Barbados/Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 21 June 1749	(11) 6 December 1754 at Jamaica
(5) James Nixon	(12) 212
(6) Samuel Sedgley & Co.	(13) 7 (28) February 1755
(7) 1 March (pass 12 January)	(14) 25 (23) June (18 July) 1755

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 32 crew and returned with 11. Twenty-eight of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica, where 17 were discharged between 15 December 1754 and 28 February 1755. The vessel was advertised for sale in Bristol on 3 January 1756, burthen 150 tons.

*Sources:* ADM 7/88; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1755–6, no. 24; Felix Farley, 24 August 1754, 22 February, 8 March, 21 June 1755, 3 January 1756; BL Egerton MS.1162A

**CORNWALL****1754/5**

(1) 150 tons; 4 guns	(8) Gold Coast/Windward Coast
(2) 35 outward	(9) 220*/80*
(3) Plantation	(10) Antigua
(4)	(11) c.30 December 1754
(5) David Duncombe	(12)
(6) [James Laroche & Co.]	(13) c.25 April 1755
(7) 30 January (pass 7 January)	(14) 5 (1) June (18 July) 1755

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 37 crew and returned with 25. Thirty-three of the original crew appear to have reached Antigua, where 10 were discharged between 30 December 1754 and 24 April 1755. Two new men were enlisted on 25 April.

*Sources:* ADM 7/88; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1755–6, no. 15; Felix Farley, 6 July 1754, 1 March, 7 June 1755; BL Egerton MS.1162A

**ELIZABETH****1754/6**

(1) 15 tons; no guns	(8) Windward Coast
(2) 13 outward	(9) 80*
(3) British	(10) Nevis
(4)	(11) c.23 May 1755
(5) John Clark	(12)
(6) [John Willett jr & Co.]	(13) c.20 July 1755
(7) 1 November (pass 18 September)	(14) 15 (13) September (24 October) 1755

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 13 crew and returned with 8. All but one of the outward crew appear to have reached Nevis, where 4 were discharged between 23 May and 20 July 1755.

*Sources:* ADM 7/89; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1755–6, no. 5; Felix Farley, 21 June, 30 August, 20 September 1755; BL Egerton MS.1162A

**EMPEROR****1754/7**

(1) 200 tons; 6 guns	(8) Angola
(2) 45 outward; 22 homeward	(9) 500* (or 570*); loaded 390
(3) Boston; 1744	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 22 July 1746	(11) 29 (27) April 1755
(5) Charles Gwynn	(12) 270
(6) Charles Gwynn & Co.	(13) 16 July 1755
(7) 20 July (pass 18 June)	(14) 30 (26) September (24 October) 1755

Devonsheir, Reeve & Lloyd of Bristol as well as Austin & Laurens of South Carolina were also shareholders in the vessel. Its cargo and outfit were said to have cost over £7100 and it was expected to buy 570 slaves. After calling at Cork, it sailed on 31 July 1754 for Malimba and had 'a short passage to Angola'. It bought only 390 slaves and lost 120 in the middle passage. Spoken with only 170 leagues from South Carolina, it was forced to bear away for Jamaica after a storm off Carolina on 8 April 1755. Peter Furnell sold the surviving slaves at Jamaica, the first 77 of whom reportedly averaged only £28.5s., 'a very poor affair indeed', according to Laurens. Variously described as a 'ragged' and 'most shocking' voyage, its final losses appear to have amounted to nearly £3000. Austin & Laurens subsequently sold their share in the vessel. According to its muster roll it left Bristol with 33 men and returned with 13. Twenty-eight of its original crew arrived at Jamaica, where 11 were discharged between 27 April and 23 May. Four more were discharged just before the vessel reached Bristol. The naval office list reports that the vessel entered Jamaica with 40 crew.

*Sources:* ADM 7/89; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1755–6, no. 46; Felix Farley, 3 August 1754, 22 February, 21 June, 5 July, 27 September 1755; BL Egerton MS.1162A; Donnan, IV, 317, 322, 335–6; Laurens, I, 255, 259, 267, 270–1, 289, 294, 324, 363; Laurens, II, 14–15, 20, 38, 302–3, 354

**FLY****1754/8**

(1) 76 tons; 4 guns	(8) Gold Coast/Windward Coast
(2) 26 outward; 24 at Jamaica	(9) 170*/50*
(3) Plantation	(10) St Kitts/Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	(11) 20 (15) October 1755 at
(5) John Gordon	Jamaica
(6) William Gordon & Co.	(12) 210 at Jamaica
(7) 1 November (pass 11 September)	(13)
	(14) Pass returned 21 May 1756

According to its muster roll the vessel had 26 crew on leaving Bristol. All but two appear to have arrived at Jamaica, where they were discharged between 15 October and 30 November 1755. The vessel was sold at Jamaica.

*Sources:* ADM 7/89; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1755–6, no. 139; T 70/1263; Felix Farley, 26 April, 6, 20 December 1755; BL Egerton MS. 1162A

**HALIFAX****1754/9**

(1) 100 tons; 6 guns	(8) Gold Coast
(2) 34 outward; 24 return	(9) 300*
(3) Spanish prize	(10) Antigua
(4)	(11) c.10 May 1755
(5) Henry Ellis	(12)
(6) [William Wansey & Co.]	(13) c.10 July 1755
(7) 13 August (pass 29 June)	(14) 27 (25) August (24 October) 1755

According to its muster roll all but one of its outward crew seem to have arrived at Antigua. Ten were discharged there between 10 May and 13 June 1755. One new man was enlisted on 10 July.

*Sources:* ADM 7/89; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1755–6, no. 4; Felix Farley, 1 March, 5 July, 30 August 1755; BL Egerton MS.1162A

**HANOVER PLANTER****1754/10**

(1) 200 tons; 12 guns	(8) Cape Coast
(2) 20 outward, at Jamaica and homeward	(9) 135
(3) Bristol; 1754	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 26 July 1754	(11) 14 (13) May 1755
(5) Andrew Breeding (Richard Rowle)	(12) 130
(6) Robert Gordon & Co.	(13) 19 June (10 November) 1755 to London
(7) 1 September (pass 2 August)	(14) 19 January (11 December) 1756 at London

The vessel was reported to have delivered lime and bricks to Anamaboe and to have sailed on 14 February 1755 from Cape Coast for Jamaica with 135 slaves. Its muster roll shows that it left Bristol with 43 crew and reached Jamaica with the loss of only one seaman. Eighteen men were discharged at Jamaica between 13 May and 5 November 1755, and 5 new men enlisted on 10 November. Two men were lost on the run home. The vessel arrived at London with 27 crew.

*Sources:* ADM 7/89; CO 142/16; CO 388/45, Ee59; SMV Muster rolls, 1755–6, no. 200; T 70/1263

**INDIAN PRINCE****1754/11**

(1)	100 tons; 6 guns	(8)	Bonny
(2)	34 outward; 20 return	(9)	350*
(3)	Plantation	(10)	St Kitts
(4)		(11)	c.28 October 1754
(5)	John Watkins	(12)	
(6)	[Walter Louther & Co.]	(13)	c.16 November 1754
(7)	4 February (pass 21 January)	(14)	14 (11) January (4 March) 1755

Its muster roll shows that 27 of its outward crew reached St Kitts, where 7 were discharged between 28 October and 16 November 1754.

*Sources:* ADM 7/88; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1754–5, no. 88; Felix Farley, 13 July 1754, 18 January 1755; BL Egerton MS.1162A

**INDIAN QUEEN****1754/12**

(1)	200 tons; 12 guns	(8)	Old Calabar
(2)	42 outward	(9)	450*
(3)	British	(10)	St Kitts
(4)		(11)	c.27 March 1755
(5)	Rowland Rice	(12)	
(6)	[Isaac Edwards & Co.]	(13)	c.18 April 1755
(7)	1 March (pass 30 January)	(14)	25 (19) June (18 July) 1755

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 39 crew and returned home with 23. Thirty-two of the original crew seem to have reached St Kitts, where 9 were discharged between 27 March and 18 April 1755. Reports from South Carolina suggest that the vessel arrived at St Kitts from Angola.

*Sources:* ADM 7/88; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1754–5, no. 186; Felix Farley, 12 October 1754, 24 May, 21 June 1755; BL Egerton MS.1162A; Donnan, IV, 317; Laurens, I, 253

**JOLLY BACHELOR****1754/13**

(1) 120 tons; 6 guns	(8) Gold Coast/Windward Coast
(2) 32 outward and at Jamaica	(9) 220*/80*; 250 (?) loaded
(3) New England; 1747	(10) Antigua/Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 7 April 1753	(11) c.12 September/13 November
(5) Richard Jenkins	1755
(6) Thomas Farr & Co.	(12) 314 at Jamaica
(7) 26 August (pass 25 July)	(13)
	(14) 5 (3) July (17 August) 1756

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 35 crew. A further 9 were enlisted at the African coast between 11 April and 16 May 1755. The vessel appears to have arrived at Antigua with 34 crew, having lost 10 at the African coast and in the Atlantic crossing; these included 6 killed in a long boat on 26 January 1755. Twenty crew were discharged between 12 September 1755 and 7 February 1756, and a further man died on the run home on 18 May 1756. The vessel arrived at Bristol with 13 crew. A report from Cape Coast suggested that the vessel sailed on 27 February 1755 'from Leeward' with 250 slaves for Jamaica, but it appears from the muster roll that the vessel did not leave the coast before 16 May 1755.

*Sources:* ADM 7/89; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1757-8, no. 219; T 70/1263; Felix Farley, 29 March 1755, 3, 17 January, 10 July 1756; BL Egerton MS.1162A

**MARLBOROUGH****1754/14**

(1) 80 tons; no guns	(8) Bonny/New Calabar
(2) 35 outward	(9) 300*
(3) British	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.15 July 1755
(5) James McMurdo (Meredith Willoughby)	(12)
(6) [Thomas Farr & Co.]	(13) c.4 September 1755
(7) 16 November (pass 28 September)	(14) 29 (25) October (15 December) 1755

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 34 crew and returned home with 17. Twenty-eight of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts, where 20 were discharged between 15 July and 10 August 1755. Ten new crew were enlisted on 4 September. One man died on the run home. James McMurdo died on 8 April 1755. The vessel returned to Bristol from St Kitts via Cork.

*Sources:* ADM 7/89; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1755-6, no. 36; Felix Farley, 5 July, 13 September, 25 October, 1 November 1755; BL Egerton MS.1162A

**MATILDA****1754/15**

(1)	70 (80) tons; 2 guns	(8)	New Calabar
(2)	28 outward	(9)	280*
(3)	Plantation	(10)	South Carolina
(4)		(11)	21 May 1755
(5)	Edward Wiltshire	(12)	170
(6)	[Nathanial Wraxall & Co.]	(13)	
(7)	21 September (pass 17 September)	(14)	18 (17) September (24 October) 1755

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 30 crew and returned with 17. Of the original crew, 24 reached South Carolina, where 7 were discharged on 21 July. One man died on the run home. The slaves had smallpox and the ship was put into quarantine for 6–7 weeks before sale of the slaves began on 16 July, agents Inglis, Pickering & Wraxall. Reports on the number of the vessel's slaves varied from 160 to 'near 200'. Import duties on the slaves totalled £1335 currency. Henry Laurens thought the enforced quarantine of the vessel might prove a 'vast injury' to the sale of the slaves as 'Callabar Slaves wont go down when others can be had in plenty', but the early sales of the slaves were promising, with some men fetching £260–270 currency or about £35 sterling.

*Sources:* ADM 7/89; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1755–6, no. 3; Felix Farley, 5, 19 July, 20 September 1755; BL Egerton MS.1162A; Donnan, IV, 314, 316, 319; Laurens, I, 250–2, 258, 291, 295

**MOLLY****1754/16**

(1)	90 tons; 4 guns	(8)	New Calabar
(2)	30 outward and at Jamaica; 10 homeward	(9)	300*
(3)	Prize (British); 1745	(10)	Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 17 December 1750	(11)	30 December 1754
(5)	Valentine Powell	(12)	231
(6)	Richard Meyler & Co.	(13)	17 (21) May 1755
(7)	11 May (pass 2 May)	(14)	12 (10) July (24 October) 1755

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 29 crew and returned home with 12. Twenty-one of the original crew arrived at Jamaica, where 12 were discharged between 31 December 1754 and 25 April 1755. Three new crew were enlisted on 21 May.

*Sources:* ADM 7/89; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1754–5, no. 207; Felix Farley, 14 December 1754, 29 March, 12 July 1755; BL Egerton MS. 1162A

**NANCY****1754/17**

(1)	31 tons; no guns	(8)	Windward and Gold Coast
(2)	6 outward; 7 at Jamaica	(9)	
(3)	Bristol; 1754	(10)	Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 13 March 1754	(11)	14 April 1755
(5)	Joseph Jones (Nicholas Loyle)	(12)	41
(6)	Martin French & Co.	(13)	
(7)	Pass 1 April	(14)	Pass returned 24 October 1755

A report of 4 October 1755 refers to the *Nancy*, Captain Clark, from Jamaica to Bristol, being ashore at Clevedon, near Bristol. Given the master's name, it is uncertain whether this is the same vessel as the one listed here. The vessel was the tender of the *Sally* (see 1754/22)

*Sources:* ADM 7/88; CO 142/16; Felix Farley, 4 October 1755; BL Egerton MS.1162A

**NUGENT****1754/18**

(1)	100 tons; 4 guns	(8)	Gambia
(2)	28 outward	(9)	250*; 208 bought
(3)	Plantation	(10)	South Carolina
(4)		(11)	21 May 1754
(5)	James Hutcheson	(12)	200 (204)
(6)	Thomas Easton & Co.	(13)	c.11 August 1754
(7)	22 January (pass 26 November 1753)	(14)	4 (1) October 1754 (20 January 1755)

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 30 crew and returned home with 18. All but one of the original crew arrived at South Carolina, where 14 were discharged between 1 June and 22 July 1754. Three new crew were enlisted on 11 August. The *South Carolina Gazette* of 21 May announced that the sale of the slaves would begin on 29 May, agents, Middleton & Brailsford. Import duties on the slaves amounted to £1910 currency. John Guerard expected the vessel to make a great voyage as it lost only 4 of the 208 slaves bought at Gambia and brought back £500 sterling of the original cargo of trade goods, having failed to get its full complement of slaves. He claimed the master was 'a Prodigious Clever fellow [who] understands the Trade perfectly well and as he had the Start[,] Commanded the Trade & would not Suffer any to do Business till he had Gott what he Design'd. he Might have Compleated his full Number [of slaves] by Staying a Little Longer but Judged it more for his Owners Interest to Come Earlyer in the Season by which Conduct they'l Reap the Advantage'. He reported that the first slaves of the vessel sold for £260 currency for men and £240 currency for women, but that prices were likely to fall later.

*Sources:* E190/1217/5; ADM 7/88; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1754–5, no. 13; Felix Farley, 15 June, 6 July, 5 October 1754; Donnan, IV, 310; BL Egerton MS.1162A; Guerard letterbook, 23, 31 May 1754

PEARL	1754/19
(1) 110 tons; 6 guns	(8) Angola (Malimba)
(2) 29 outward	(9) 350*
(3) Foreign	(10) St Kitts/ South Carolina
(4)	(11) c.16 May/10 June 1755
(5) William Jefferies	(12) 251 (250 or 243)
(6) Thomas Easton & Co.	(13) 8 August 1755
(7) 14 June (pass 22 May)	(14) 1 October (27 September) (24 October) 1755

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 30 crew and returned with 11. It appears to have arrived at St Kitts with 22 crew and to have discharged 10 there on 16 May 1755 before sailing on to South Carolina. One other man died on the run home. Mortality among the slaves was said to have been 'pretty considerable', but the 243 sold by Austin & Laurens on 24–5 June were said to have been a 'very pretty Cargo', consisting of 116 men, 45 women, 49 boys, and 33 girls. The average price per slave was £33.15s.6d. and the sale grossed some £8196 sterling. Less than £1000 in cash or ready money was reported received at the sale but 'scarcely one sold for longer Credit than January'. The vessel loaded 288 barrels of rice and some 60 barrels of pitch on the owners' account plus 30 hogsheads of skins on freight for its return journey to Bristol. It was hoped that the slave sales would 'make a middling good Voyage'. Import duties on the slaves totalled £2415 currency.

*Sources:* ADM 7/89; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1755–6, no. 7; Felix Farley, 22 February, 5 July, 30 August, 4 October 1755; BL Egerton MS.1162A; Donnan, IV, 314, 320–2, 329; Laurens, I, 262, 266–70, 301, 306, 313, 315, 317; Laurens, II, 55

PICTON CASTLE	1754/20
(1) 100 tons; 6 (no) guns	(8) Gold Coast/Windward Coast
(2) 28 outward; 12 homeward	(9) 220*/80*
(3) Bristol; 1754	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 23 August 1754	(11) 21 (20) July 1755
(5) John Fowler	(12) 262
(6) James Rumsey & Co.	(13) 8 (17) November 1755
(7) 24 September (pass 20 September)	(14) 21 (19) January (23 April) 1756

The launch was reported on 8 June 1754 of the pleasure boat, *Picton Castle*, command Capt. Fisher, and rigged for the West India trade. According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 27 crew and returned with 9. Twenty-two of the original crew arrived at Jamaica, where 14 were discharged between 20 July and 23 October 1755. One new man was enlisted on 17 November. The naval office list reports that the vessel entered Jamaica with 20 crew.

*Sources:* ADM 7/89; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1755–6, no. 102; Felix Farley, 8 June 1754, 29 March, 27 September 1755, 24 January 1756; BL Egerton MS.1162A

**POLLY****1754/21**

(1) 120 tons; 6 (no) guns	(8) Gold Coast/Windward Coast
(2) 35 outward; 18 homeward	(9) 220*/80*
(3) Bristol; 1728	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 14 July 1747	(11) 25 January 1755
(5) Samuel Rowles	(12) 267
(6) [Henry Bright & Co.]	(13) 19 (29) July 1755
(7) 6 February (pass 9 January)	(14) 6 October (30 September) (24 October) 1755

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 35 crew. One more man was enlisted on 5 August 1754. The vessel arrived at Jamaica with 32 crew, and discharged 22 between 26 January and 29 July 1755. Eight new crew were enlisted on 26 July. The vessel had 18 crew on its arrival at Bristol.

*Sources:* ADM 7/88; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1755–6, no. 66; Felix Farley, 27 July 1754, 12 April, 4 October 1755; BL Egerton MS.1162A

**SALLY****1754/22**

(1) 150 tons; 4 (no) guns	(8) Gold Coast/Windward Coast
(2) 36 outward; 20 homeward	(9) 250*/100*
(3) Bristol; 1750	(10) St Kitts/Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 2 May 1750	(11) 14 April 1755 at Jamaica
(5) Hyacinth Brown (Joseph Jones)	(12) 269 at Jamaica
(6) Martin French & Co.	(13) 23 (26) July 1755
(7) 8 May (pass 1 April)	(14) 3 October (28 September) (24 October) 1755

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 38 crew and returned home with 20. Of the original crew, 33 arrived at Jamaica, where 17 were discharged between 18 April and 23 May 1755. Four new crew were enlisted between 19 May and 26 July. The naval office list shows that the vessel entered Jamaica with 30 crew. The vessel was accompanied to the African coast by the *Nancy* (see 1754/17).

*Sources:* ADM 7/88; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1755–6, no. 29; Felix Farley, 5 October 1754, 7 June, 5 July, 4 October 1755; BL Egerton MS.1162A

**SUSANNA****1754/23**

(1) 140 tons; 4 guns	(8) Bonny
(2) 40 outward	(9) 400*
(3) Spanish	(10)
(4)	(11)
(5) Samuel Timberman	(12)
(6) [Nathanial Wraxall & Co.]	(13)
(7) 31 October (pass 11 September)	(14) Pass returned 27 October 1755

It was reported on 21 June 1755 that the vessel had been lost on the bar of Bonny.

*Sources:* ADM 7/89; Felix Farley, 21 June 1755; BL Egerton MS.1162A; Laurens, I, 264

**THETIS****1754/24**

(1)	60 (50) tons; no guns	(8)	Andony/Old Calabar
(2)	15 outward	(9)	120*
(3)	British	(10)	Antigua
(4)		(11)	c.30 October 1755
(5)	John Fitzherbert (Robert Wapshutt)	(12)	
(6)	[James Laroche & Co.]	(13)	c.10 December 1755
(7)	22 December (pass 4 December)	(14)	21 (19) January (23 April) 1756

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 22 crew and enlisted a further man at the African coast on 22 July 1755. It apparently arrived at Antigua with 14 crew, having lost 9, including Fitzherbert, since leaving Bristol. The losses included 4 who reportedly turned pirate at the coast. Four of the crew were discharged at Antigua, and 3 fresh crew were enlisted there on 10 December. Two men died on the run home. The vessel was reported to have arrived at Old Calabar from Andony in great distress.

*Sources:* ADM 7/89; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1755–6, no. 136; Felix Farley, 12 July, 6 December 1755, 3, 24 January 1756; BL Egerton MS.1162A

**THISTLE****1754/25**

(1)	70 (50) tons; no guns	(8)	Gold Coast/Windward Coast
(2)	15 outward; 9 homeward	(9)	100*/50*
(3)	Bristol; 1750	(10)	Barbados/Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 2 January 1754	(11)	17 September 1754 at Jamaica
(5)	Edward Francis	(12)	148 at Jamaica
(6)	John Baber & Co.	(13)	1 (3) November 1754
(7)	29 January (pass 5 January)	(14)	17 (18) January (14 April) 1755

Its muster roll shows that the vessel had 16 crew when it left Bristol and returned with 11. All the original crew arrived at Jamaica where 11 were discharged between 18 September and 23 October 1754. Six new crew were enlisted on 3 November.

*Sources:* ADM 7/88; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1755–6, no. 167; Felix Farley, 27 July, 2 November, 21 December 1754, 18 January 1755; BL Egerton MS.1162A

**TWO SISTERS****1754/26**

(1) 80 tons; no guns	(8) New Calabar
(2) 30 outward and at Jamaica; 12 homeward	(9) 300*
(3) Philadelphia; 1748	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 22 January 1753	(11) 1 February (31 January) 1755
	(12) 267
(5) Robert Cowie	(13) 17 (21) May 1755
(6) Samuel Webb & Co.	(14) 9 (7) July (24 October) 1755
(7) 16 May (pass 2 May)	

According to its muster roll the vessel had 32 crew on leaving Bristol and returned with 13. Twenty-nine of the original crew arrived at Jamaica, where 20 were discharged between 31 January and 20 May 1755. Four new crew were enlisted on 21 May.

*Sources:* ADM 7/89; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1754-5, no. 193; Felix Farley, 14 December 1754, 12 April, 12 July 1755; BL Egerton MS. 1162A

**WESTMORELAND****1754/27**

(1) 70 (40) tons; 6 (no) guns	(8) Gold Coast/Windward Coast
(2) 16 outward; 10 homeward	(9) 150*/150*
(3) New York; 1749	(10) Barbados/Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 4 October 1754	(11) 8 December 1755 at Jamaica
(5) James Shearer	(12) 90 at Jamaica
(6) Isaac Elton & Co.	(13) 12 (19) February 1756
(7) 23 October (pass 18 September)	(14) 22 (26) April (9 July) 1756

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 19 crew and returned with 10. Fifteen of the original crew reached Jamaica where 10 were discharged between 29 December 1755 and 14 February 1756. Five new crew were enlisted on 19 February 1756.

*Sources:* ADM 7/89; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1755-6, no. 144; Felix Farley, 26 April 1755, 17 January, 28 February, 24 April 1756; BL Egerton MS.1162A

AFRICA	1755/1
(1) 90 tons; no guns	(8) Bonny
(2) 35 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) St Kitts/South Carolina
(4)	(11) 17 April 1756 at South Carolina
(5) William Watkins (Alexander Miller)	(12) 300 (296)
(6) Thomas Deane & Co.	(13) c.18 June 1756
(7) 23 July (pass 30 June)	(14) 21 (18) July (11 December) 1756

The vessel reportedly passed St Kitts with 296 slaves in good order on 25 March 1756, bound for South Carolina. At South Carolina the sale of the slaves was advertised to begin on 27 April, agents Inglis, Pickering & Wraxall. Described by Henry Laurens as 'the best Cargo that Ever we Saw from that Country' and 'a most butifull Cargo of the Sort chiefly young People from 15 to 20 which are not accustom'd to destroy themselves like those who are Older', the slaves tended nevertheless to sell slowly, up to 40 seemingly still 'on hand' on 18 May. Moreover, sales required long credit, many having been sold for 'next years Pay'. Import duties on the slaves totalled £2590 currency. According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 30 crew and returned with 12. Twenty of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts. Twelve were discharged there and at South Carolina by 15 May 1756. Four new men enlisted on 18 June.

*Sources:* E190/1218/2; ADM 7/89; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1755–6, no. 208; Felix Farley, 24 January, 20 March, 12, 19 June, 24 July 1756; Donnan, IV, 338, 349, 351–2; Laurens, II, 178, 182, 194, 204

AMERICA	1755/2
(1) 120 tons; 2 guns	(8)
(2) 35 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.14 July 1756
(5) Samuel Timberman	(12)
(6) Thomas Deane & Co.	(13) c.25 November 1756
(7) 20 October (pass 2 October)	(14) 15 (13) January (23 April) 1757

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 34 crew and returned with 11. Twenty-three of the original crew appear to have arrived at St Kitts, where 16 were discharged after 14 July 1756. Five new crew were enlisted on 25 November. On its previous voyage the vessel was known as the *Jamaica Packet* (see 1753/14).

*Sources:* E190/1218/2; ADM 7/89; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1756–7, no. 76; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 12 June, 6 November 1756, 15 January 1757

**BLACK PRINCE****1755/3**

(1) 100 (150) tons; 10 (6) guns	(8) Sierra Leone/Anamaboe
(2) 40 outward; 24 homeward	(9)
(3) River Thames; 1739	(10) Barbados/Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 19 February 1749	(11) c.16 August 1756 at Jamaica
(5) William Miller (Pat Holloran)	(12)
(6) James Laroche & Co.	(13) 11 (22) January 1757
(7) 16 September (pass 28 August)	(14) 13 (8) June (22 July) 1757

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 41 crew and returned with 17. Thirty-six of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica where 22 were discharged between 16 August and 22 November 1756. Those discharged included 15 pressed into naval service. Six new crew enlisted on 22 January 1757. One man died on the home run and 2 more crew were pressed into naval service just prior to the vessel's arrival at Bristol. It returned to Bristol via Londonderry.

*Sources:* E190/1218/2; ADM 7/89; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1757-8, no. 138; Felix Farley, 10 April, 2 October, 13 November 1756, 16 April, 11 June 1757

**CAPE MOUNT****1755/4**

(1) 80 tons	(8)
(2) 23 outward and at Antigua	(9)
(3)	(10) Antigua
(4)	(11) c.December 1755
(5) Walker Stroud	(12)
(6) William Clymer & Co.	(13) c.18 January 1756 for Africa
(7) 18 April	(14)

According to its muster roll the vessel discharged 11 of its original crew at Antigua in December 1755 and January 1756, and enlisted 8 fresh crew between 26 December 1755 and 18 January 1756. Returning directly to Africa, it appears therefore to have had 20 crew on its departure from Antigua.

*Sources:* E190/1218/2; SMV Muster rolls, 1757-8, no. 80; Felix Farley, 11 October 1755, 24 January 1756

**DUKE OF CUMBERLAND****1755/5**

(1)	150 (160) tons; 8 guns	(8)	Anabona/Bonny
(2)	35 outward, at Virginia and homeward	(9)	350*
(3)	Bristol; 1733	(10)	Upper James, Virginia
(4)	Bristol; 18 April 1753	(11)	24 (20) July 1755
(5)	Henry Knowles	(12)	301
(6)	John Malcolme & Co.	(13)	18 (25) November 1755
(7)	23 January (pass 7 January)	(14)	30 (27) December 1755 (26 January 1756)

Its muster roll shows that the vessel left Bristol with 35 crew and returned with 16. Of the original crew, 27 appear to have reached Virginia, where 17 were discharged between 20 July and 21 August 1755. Six new crew were enlisted on 25 November. John Lidderdale was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1218/2; ADM 7/89; CO 5/1447; SMV Wharfage books; SMV  
Muster rolls, 1755–6, no. 113; Felix Farley, 30 August 1755, 3  
January 1756; BL Egerton MS.1162A

**ELIZABETH****1755/6**

(1)	70 tons; 8 guns	(8)	
(2)	20 outward	(9)	
(3)	British	(10)	
(4)		(11)	
(5)	John Clark	(12)	
(6)	Edward Charleton & Co.	(13)	
(7)	13 December (pass 4 October)	(14)	No pass returned

The vessel was reported to have been seized by the French on its way from Africa to America and taken into Guadeloupe.

*Sources:* E190/1218/2; ADM 7/89; Felix Farley, 18 December 1756

**EUGENE****1755/7**

(1)	130 tons; 2 guns	(8)	
(2)	35 outward and at Jamaica	(9)	
(3)	Virginia; 1747	(10)	Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 15 January 1752	(11)	13 December 1755
(5)	George Merrick	(12)	223
(6)	Samuel Sedgley, Hillhouse, Berry & Co.	(13)	
(7)	3 February (pass 20 December 1754)	(14)	7 (3) July (17 August) 1756

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 37 crew and reached Jamaica with 22. Fifteen crew were discharged between 28 December 1755 and 26 February 1756. The vessel returned home with only 7 crew

*Sources:* E190/1218/2; ADM 7/89; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV  
Muster rolls, 1755–6, no. 204; Felix Farley, 13 September 1755, 28  
February, 10 July 1756

**HOPE****1755/8**

(1) 60 tons; 4 guns	(8) New Calabar
(2) 22 outward	(9)
(3) British	(10) Antigua/South Carolina
(4)	(11) 5 June 1756 at South Carolina
(5) William Lugen	(12)
(6) John Malcolm & Co.	(13) c.2 August 1756
(7) 27 August (pass 1 August)	(14) 30 (26) September (11 December) 1756

According to its muster roll the vessel had 20 crew when it left Bristol and returned with 10. Ten of the original crew appear to have reached South Carolina, where 5 were discharged. Five new crew were enlisted on 2 August. The sale of the slaves at South Carolina was advertised to begin on 16 June, agents Inglis & Pickering. Import duties on the slaves totalled £1320 currency.

*Sources:* E190/1218/2; ADM 7/89; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1756-7, no. 21; Felix Farley, 17 April, 19 June, 24 July, 2 October 1756; Donnan, IV, 338

**INDIAN PRINCE****1755/9**

(1) 100 tons; 6 guns	(8) Bonny
(2) 32 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.21 September 1755
(5) John Watkins	(12)
(6) Walter Louther & Co.	(13) c. 4 October 1755
(7) 10 March (pass 13 February)	(14) 9 (6) December 1755 (23 April 1756)

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 29 crew and returned with 23. Twenty-six of the original crew appear to have arrived at St Kitts, where 3 were discharged between 21 September and 4 October.

*Sources:* E190/1218/2; ADM 7/89; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1755-6, no. 71; Felix Farley, 30 August, 1 November, 6, 13 December 1755

<b>MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN</b>		<b>1755/10</b>
(1)	110 tons; 8 guns	(8)
(2)	40 outward	(9)
(3)	Spanish	(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11) c.20 December 1755
(5)	Thomas Jones (John Griffiths)	(12)
(6)	John Powell & Co.	(13) c.28 February 1756
(7)	14 May (pass 17 April)	(14) 13 (9) April (9 July) 1756
According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 34 crew and returned with 14. Twenty-six of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts, where 15 were discharged between 20 December 1755 and 27 January 1756. Three fresh crew were enlisted on 28 February. The vessel was previously known as the <i>Hawk</i> (see 1753/12).		

*Sources:* E190/1218/2; ADM 7/89; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1755–6, no. 147; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 1 November 1755, 3, 17 April 1756

<b>MATILDA</b>		<b>1755/11</b>
(1)	80 (70) tons; 2 guns	(8)
(2)	28 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) Antigua/Nevis/St Kitts
(4)		(11) c.12 August 1756
(5)	Edward Wiltshire	(12)
(6)	Nathanial Wraxall & Co.	(13) c.17 October 1756
(7)	17 October (pass 2 October)	(14) 24 (20) January (23 April) 1757

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 27 crew and returned with 10. Of the original crew, 16 appear to have reached the West Indies. Five were discharged there on 12 August and 3 fresh crew enlisted on 17 October. Three of the homeward crew were discharged at Cork on 3 December 1756 and one other man died on the run home.

*Sources:* E190/1218/2; ADM 7/89; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1756–7, no. 69; Felix Farley, 19 June, 18 September, 9 October, 18 December 1756, 1 January 1757

**MYRTLE****1755/12**

(1)	70 tons; 4 (no) guns	(8)
(2)	21 outward; 20 at Jamaica	(9)
(3)	Plantation (prize); 1748	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 25 February 1755	(11) 13 February 1756
(5)	Robert How	(12) 220
(6)	James Rumsey & Co.	(13) c.16 May 1756
(7)	19 April (pass 20 March)	(14) 10 (9) July (11 December) 1756

Formerly known as the *Jeronomy* (see 1751/14), the vessel had, according to its muster roll, 22 crew when it left Bristol and returned home with 11. Of the original crew, 18 appear to have reached Jamaica, where 11 were discharged between 19 February and 14 May 1756. Four fresh crew were enlisted at Jamaica between 22 March and 16 May.

*Sources:* E190/1218/2; ADM 7/89; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1755–6, no. 183; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 13 September 1755, 17 April, 10 July 1756

**NANCY****1755/13**

(1)	120 tons; 4 (6) guns	(8) Bonny
(2)	40 outward; 30 at Jamaica	(9)
(3)	Philadelphia; 1749	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 7 July 1755	(11) 8 March 1756
(5)	Edward Maddocks (Jasper Feattus)	(12) 266
(6)	Edward Charleton & Co.	(13) c.25 July 1756
(7)	26 August (pass 9 July)	(14) 2 October (28 September) 1756 (no pass returned)

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 35 crew and returned with 15. Thirty of the original crew reached Jamaica where 23 were discharged between 8 March and 25 June 1756. Nine new crew were enlisted on 25 July 1756. Edward Maddocks died on 28 July on the run home.

*Sources:* E190/1218/2; ADM 7/89; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1757–8, no. 63; Felix Farley, 20 March, 12 June, 2 October 1756

NUGENT		1755/14
(1)	100 tons; 6 (4) guns	(8) Gambia
(2)	28 outward; 12 homeward	(9) 250*
(3)	New England; 1752	(10) St Kitts/Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 22 November 1753	(11) 16 September 1755 at Jamaica
(5)	James Hutcheson	(12) 160 at Jamaica
(6)	Thomas Easton & Co.	(13) 13 (18) November 1755
(7)	2 February (pass 17 January)	(14) 19 (15) January (23 April) 1756

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 30 crew and returned with 14. Seventeen of the original crew were lost in the Gambia and the vessel reached Jamaica with only 13 crew. Six of the surviving crew were discharged at Jamaica. One re-enlisted together with six fresh crew on 18 November. It was reported from James Fort in the Gambia on 28 March that the vessel expected to load 250 slaves, but that it faced 'gloomy prospects', slave prices having reached £12 a head. At Gambia the vessel appears to have traded in tandem with the *Success* (see 1755/17) and to have taken on board the 'grown Slaves' of the latter while it sailed with its own 'small Slaves' to Barbados. Reports from South Carolina suggest that smallpox was rife at Gambia at this time and that the prospects for Gambia vessels were 'very indifferent'.

*Sources:* E190/1218/2; ADM 7/89; CO 142/16; CO 388/46, Ee59; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1755–6, no. 75; Felix Farley, 21 June, 1, 22 November 1755, 17 January 1756; Donnan, IV, 331; Laurens, I, 250, 315, 326

PELHAM		1755/15
(1)	80 tons; 4 (6) guns	(8)
(2)	30 outward; 28 at Jamaica	(9)
(3)	Bermuda; 1743	(10) Barbados/Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 7 November 1751	(11) 21 December 1755/2 January 1756
(5)	David Hamilton	
(6)	Henry Bright & Co.	(12) 247 at Jamaica
(7)	1 February (pass 8 January)	(13) c.16 May 1756
		(14) 5 (2) July (17 August) 1756

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 31 crew and returned with 14. Twenty-six of the original crew reached Jamaica where 17 were discharged between 5 January and 3 April 1756. Five new crew were enlisted on 16 May 1756. The vessel was reported to have sailed from Barbados with 240 slaves.

*Sources:* E190/1218/2; ADM 7/89; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1755–6, no. 186; Felix Farley, 5 July 1755, 13, 20 March, 17 April, 10 July 1756

**PHOENIX****1755/16**

(1)	100 tons; 10 guns	(8)
(2)	34 outward and at Jamaica	(9)
(3)	Spanish prize; 1746	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 27 August 1748	(11) 28 January 1756
(5)	Richard Haskins	(12) 326
(6)	William Wansey & Co.	(13) c.16 May 1756
(7)	13 March (pass 25 January)	(14) 6 (3) July (17 August) 1756

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 34 crew and returned with 16. Thirty-three of the original crew arrived at Jamaica where 19 were discharged between 30 January and 4 April 1756. Two new crew were enlisted on 10 and 16 May.

*Sources:* E190/1218/2; ADM 7/89; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1755–6, no. 16; Felix Farley, 13 September 1755, 17 April, 10 July 1756

**SUCCESS****1755/17**

(1)	100 tons; 4 guns	(8) Gambia
(2)	25 outward	(9) 250*
(3)	Plantation	(10) Barbados
(4)		(11) 20 August 1755
(5)	Robert Todd	(12) 101
(6)	Thomas Easton & Co.	(13) c.5 October 1755
(7)	2 February (pass 17 January)	(14) 25 (18) November 1755 (26 January 1756)

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 26 crew and returned with 13. Only 14 of the original crew appear to have reached Barbados, where 6 were discharged between 2 and 27 September. Six new crew were enlisted on 5 October. One man died on the run home. A report from James Fort in the Gambia on 28 March suggested the vessel expected to load 250 slaves, but that it faced 'gloomy prospects' as slave prices were £12 a head. The vessel appears to have traded in tandem with the *Nugent* (see 1755/14) at Gambia and to have loaded its own 'grown Slaves' on the latter and carried its 'small Slaves' to Barbados. John Thomas sold the slaves at Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1218/2; ADM 7/89; CO 28/30, Dd103; CO 388/46, Ee59; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1755–6, no. 48; Felix Farley, 21 June, 22 November 1755; Donnan, IV, 331; Laurens, I, 326

ANN GALLY	1756/1
(1) 120 tons; 10 (6) guns	(8)
(2) 36 outward; 14 homeward	(9)
(3) Bristol; 1729	(10) St Kitts/Kingston Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 2 May 1750	(11) c.12 September 1756 at Jamaica
(5) Joseph Daniel	(12)
(6) Thomas Deane & Co.	(13) 16 (18) November 1756
(7) 2 February (pass 2 December 1755)	(14) 22 (20) January (4 May) 1757

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 36 crew and returned with 19. Thirty-one of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica where 14 were discharged between 12 September and 13 November 1756. Two new crew were enlisted on 18 November. Robert Gordon was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1218/2; E190/1219/1; ADM 7/89; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1756–7, no. 85; Felix Farley, 23 October, 6 November, 11 December 1756, 22 January 1757

ANNAMABOE	1756/2
(1) 80 tons; 2 (no) guns	(8)
(2) 22 outward; 20 at Jamaica and homeward	(9)
(3) Bristol; 1747	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 20 December 1752	(11) 17 January 1757
(5) Samuel Hort	(12) 215
(6) James Rumsey & Co.	(13) 23 June (1 July) 1757
(7) 17 January (pass 29 November 1755)	(14) 26 (22) August (24 October) 1757

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 21 crew and returned with 12. Nineteen of the original crew reached Jamaica where 13 were discharged between 17 January and 21 March 1757. Six new crew were enlisted on 1 July. The vessel was reported well at Princess Island in Africa but had sprung a leak.

*Sources:* E190/1218/2; E190/1219/1; ADM 7/89; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1756–7, no. 174; Felix Farley, 7 August 1756, 7 March, 2 April, 27 August 1757

<b>BETSEY</b>	<b>1756/3</b>
(1) 70 tons; no guns	(8)
(2) 25 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.25 October 1756
(5) James McTaggart	(12)
(6) Thomas Deane & Co.	(13) c.2 November 1756
(7) 7 April (pass 2 March)	(14) 20 (17) January 1757 (no pass returned)

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 24 crew and returned with 12. Twenty-two of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts, where 10 were discharged between 25 October and 2 November 1756.

*Sources:* E190/1219/1; ADM 7/89; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1756–7, no. 72; Felix Farley, 13 November, 18 December 1756, 15, 22 January 1757

<b>BRISTOL</b>	<b>1756/4</b>
(1) 80 (90) tons; 12 (4) guns	(8) Anamaboe
(2) 25 outward and at Jamaica	(9) 250
(3) Bristol; 1749	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 18 May 1752	(11) 24 (22) March 1757
(5) Nicholas Doyle (Joseph Jones)	(12) 240
(6) John Gresley jr & Co.	(13) c.1 September 1757
(7) 8 August (pass 26 July)	(14) 14 (11) November 1757 (15 October 1758)

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 26 crew and returned with 11. All but one of the original crew reached Jamaica where 16 were discharged between 22 March and 8 August 1757. Two new crew were enlisted on 1 September. The vessel was reported to have left Anamaboe on 22 December 1756 with 250 slaves bound for Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1219/1; ADM 7/89; CO 142/16; T 70/1263; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1757–8, no. 72; Felix Farley, 26 March, 21 May, 19 November 1757

**CAPE MOUNT****1756/5**

(1)	80 tons	(8)
(2)	20 outward; 6 return	(9)
(3)		(10) Antigua
(4)		(11) c.29 June 1756
(5)	Walker Stroud	(12)
(6)	William Clymer & Co.	(13) c.10 June 1757
(7)	c. 18 January from Antigua	(14) 27 (23) July 1757

According to its muster roll the vessel returned to Antigua from Africa with 18 crew. All except Stroud were discharged at the island between 29 June and 18 September 1756. One new man was enlisted in January 1757 and 5 more on 10 June. The man enlisted in January appears to have died on the run home. The vessel was apparently sold and renamed the *Gambia* before its next voyage to Africa in 1758 (see 1758/8)

*Sources:* E190/1218/2; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1757–8, no. 80; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 24 July 1756, 23 July 1757

**CORNWALL****1756/6**

(1)	180 (150 or 200) tons; 12 guns	(8) Windward Coast and
(2)	40 outward	Anamaboe
(3)	British	(9) 360
(4)		(10) Barbados/Jamaica
(5)	David Duncomb	(11) c.3 November 1757 at Jamaica
(6)	James Laroche & Co.	(12)
(7)	27 November (pass 15 October)	(13) c.25 June 1758
		(14) 20 September (29 November) 1758

The vessel was reported to have left Anamaboe on 24 September 1757 bound for Jamaica with 360 slaves. According to its muster roll it had 58 crew on its departure from Bristol and 21 on its return. Fifty of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica where 39 were discharged between 3 November 1757 and 27 May 1758. Ten new crew enlisted on 25 June.

*Sources:* E190/1219/1; ADM 7/89; T 70/1263; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1757–8, no. 83; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 26 February 1757, 18 February, 23 September 1758

**FANTYN****1756/7**

(1) 100 (200) tons; 10 (14) guns	(8) Gold Coast
(2) 40 outward	(9) 400
(3) British	(10) Jamaica
(4)	(11) c.8 September 1757
(5) John Gordon	(12)
(6) Edward Nicholas & Co.	(13) c.6 October 1757
(7) 6 August (pass 29 April)	(14) No pass returned

Letters of marque were declared on 5 July 1756 when William Gordon was also named as an owner of the vessel. According to its muster roll it left Bristol with 44 crew and reached Jamaica with probably 40. Seventeen were discharged there between 8 September and 6 October 1757. The vessel was reported to have sailed from Anamaboe on the Gold Coast on 12 July 1757 with 400 slaves for Jamaica. It appears to have resisted an attack from a French squadron at Anamaboe, but on its voyage from Jamaica to Bristol was reported to have been captured by the French privateer *Sampson* and sent into Bayonne. The 23 crew remaining with the ship at this time were paid off on 6 November 1757.

*Sources:* E190/1219/1; ADM 7/89; CO 388/47, Ff64; T 70/1263; SMV Muster rolls, 1757–8, no. 76; Felix Farley, 19 June 1756, 7 January, 18 February, 4 March 1758; Damer Powell, p. 240

**INDIAN PRINCE****1756/8**

(1) 100 tons; 8 guns	(8)
(2) 32 outward	(9) 350
(3) Plantation	(10)
(4)	(11)
(5) John Watkins	(12)
(6) Walter Louther & Co.	(13)
(7) 25 June (pass 17 June)	(14) No pass returned

The vessel was reported to have been taken during its passage from Africa to Jamaica by a French ship and sent into Port Lewis [Fort Louis, Senegal?].

*Sources:* E190/1219/1; ADM 7/89; Felix Farley, 26 February, 14 May 1757

**INDIAN QUEEN****1756/9**

(1)	200 tons; 14 (12) guns	(8)
(2)	42 outward; 40 at Jamaica and homeward	(9)
(3)	Bristol; 1706	(10)
(4)	Bristol; 20 October 1750	(11)
(5)	Rowland Rice	(12)
(6)	Isaac Edwards & Co.	(13)
(7)	25 February (pass 13 December 1755)	(14)
		Kingston, Jamaica
		6 (5) December 1756
		411
		21 June (1 July) 1757
		26 (24) August (24 October) 1757

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 43 crew and returned with 20. Of the original crew, 38 reached Jamaica, where 24 were discharged between 5 December 1756 and 25 February 1757. Six new crew were enlisted on 1 July.

*Sources:* E190/1219/1; ADM 7/89; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1757–8, no. 22; Felix Farley, 2 April, 27 August 1757

**KING DAVID****1756/10**

(1)	150 (200) tons; 8 (10) guns	(8)	Calabar
(2)	40 outward; 21 return	(9)	
(3)	British	(10)	Barbados/South Carolina
(4)		(11)	c.23 July/c.2 September 1757
(5)	George Bishop	(12)	
(6)	William Lougher & Co.	(13)	c.4 December 1757
(7)	4 July (pass 10 January)	(14)	21 (15) January (14 April) 1758

Letters of marque were declared on 10 June 1756 when Walter Lougher and Isaac Edwards were named as owners of the vessel. According to its muster roll it lost 13 of its crew before reaching Barbados; one of these ran away at St Thomas in Africa on 5 June 1757. Eighteen of the surviving crew were discharged at Barbados and South Carolina between 23 July and 15 October 1757. Eleven new men enlisted at Barbados between 30 July and 2 August. All except one were discharged at South Carolina on 2 September. A further 11 crew enlisted at South Carolina on 4 December. Austin & Laurens were agents for the sale of the slaves at South Carolina. Import duties on the slaves totalled £1945 currency.

*Sources:* E190/1219/1; ADM 7/89; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1757–8, no. 111; Felix Farley, 26 February, 5 November, 3 December 1757, 21 January 1758; Damer Powell, p. 241

KITTY		1756/11
(1)	25 (120) tons; no guns	(8)
(2)	10 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10)
(4)		(11)
(5)	William Colquhoun	(12)
(6)	James Laroche jr & Co.	(13)
(7)	23 November (pass 2 November)	(14) No pass returned

Letters of marque were declared on 19 November 1756 when James Laroche sr was also named as an owner of the vessel. The vessel was reportedly taken and sunk by the French in its passage from Africa to America.

Sources: E190/1219/1; ADM 7/89; Felix Farley, 30 July 1757; Damer Powell, p. 241

LEANDER		1756/12
(1)	70 tons; no guns	(8)
(2)	14 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11) c.3 June 1757
(5)	John Barker	(12)
(6)	John Baber & Co.	(13) c.25 July 1757
(7)	6 August (pass 29 June)	(14) 16 (12) September (24 October) 1757

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 19 crew and returned with 9. Fourteen of the original crew appear to have arrived at St Kitts where 9 were discharged on 3 June 1757. Four new crew were enlisted on 25 July. According to the wharfage book the vessel returned to Bristol from Antigua.

Sources: E190/1219/1; ADM 7/89; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1757-8, no. 110; Felix Farley, 12 March, 30 July, 17 September 1757

MARLBOROUGH		1756/13
(1)	80 tons; no guns	(8) Guinea
(2)	25 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11) c.19 August 1756
(5)	Robert Rait	(12)
(6)	Thomas Farr & Co.	(13) c.23 November 1756
(7)	2 February (pass 6 December 1755)	(14) 20 (19) January (23 April) 1757

The muster roll shows that the vessel left Bristol with 31 crew and returned with 8. All but one of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts where 21 were discharged between 19 August and 1 November 1756. Six new crew enlisted on 23 November. Two crew died on the home run and 5 more were pressed into naval service just prior to the vessel's arrival at Bristol.

Sources: E190/1218/2; E190/1219/1; ADM 7/89; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1756-7, no. 71; Felix Farley, 7 August, 6 November 1756, 22 January 1757

MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN		1756/14
(1)	110 (120) tons; 10 (16) guns	(8) Bonny
(2)	40 (50) outward	(9)
(3)	Spanish	(10)
(4)		(11)
(5)	Thomas Jones (John Griffiths)	(12)
(6)	John Powell & Co.	(13)
(7)	30 June (pass 29 June)	(14) No pass returned

Letters of marque were declared on 10 June 1756, when Joshua Powell and John Ruscombe were also named as owners of the vessel. The vessel was reported on 6 December 1756 to be only half slaved and paying 50 bars per slave at Bonny, 'notwithstanding it had been there 3 Months'. It appears to have left the coast about 31 January 1757. It was later reported taken and carried into Martinique.

*Sources:* E190/1219/1; ADM 7/89; Felix Farley, 26 February, 9 July 1757; Damer Powell, p. 242; Gomer Williams, *Liverpool Privateers and Letters of Marque, with a History of the Liverpool Slave Trade* (London, 1897), pp. 481-2

MOLLY		1756/15
(1)	90 (75) tons; 2 guns	(8) Angola
(2)	25 outward; 15 homeward	(9)
(3)	Plantation (prize); 1745	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 17 December 1750	(11) 21 (20) March 1757
(5)	Valentine Powell (John King)	(12) 318
(6)	Henry Bright & Co.	(13) 21 (28) June 1757
(7)	22 August (pass 24 July)	(14) 26 (24) August (24 October) 1757

Its muster roll shows that it left Bristol with 24 crew and returned with 11. Of the original crew, 21 arrived at Jamaica where 10 were discharged between 20 March and 28 June 1757. The naval office list indicates that the vessel entered Jamaica with only 7 crew. Valentine Powell died on 11 April 1757.

*Sources:* E190/1219/1; ADM 7/89; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1757-8, no. 153; Felix Farley, 21 May, 27 August 1757; Donnan, IV, 362-3; Laurens, II 347-9, 357-8

**NORFOLK****1756/16**

(1)	80 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2)	20 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) Barbados/Antigua
(4)		(11) c.15 November 1756 at
(5)	Edmund Francis	Antigua
(6)	William Clymer & Co.	(12)
(7)	2 February (pass 12 December 1755)	(13) c.1 April 1757
		(14) 17 (14) May (22 July) 1757

Its muster roll shows that it left Bristol with 13 crew and returned with 9. Of the original crew, 10 seem to have reached Antigua. Six were discharged there between 15 November 1756 and 2 March 1757. Five new crew enlisted on 1 April.

*Sources:* E190/1219/1; ADM 7/89; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1757–8, no. 109; Felix Farley, 24 July 1756, 26 February, 5 March, 21 May 1757

**PICTON CASTLE****1756/17**

(1)	100 tons; 10 guns	(8) Anamaboe
(2)	30 (34) outward; 30 at Jamaica	(9) 240 (?)
(3)	Bristol; 1754	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 23 August 1754	(11) 24 (21) March 1757
(5)	John Fowler (Thomas Watkins)	(12) 295
(6)	James Rumsey & Co.	(13) c.1 September 1757
(7)	9 July (pass 3 June)	(14) 24 (20) November 1757 (15 February 1758)

Letters of marque were declared on 24 June 1756 when John Powell, William Tombs and William Delpratt were also named as owners of the vessel. Its muster roll shows that it left Bristol with 29 crew and returned with 13. Twenty-six of the original crew reached Jamaica where 21 were discharged between 21 March and 20 June 1757. Eight new crew enlisted between 4 August and 1 September. The vessel reportedly sailed from Anamaboe on 22 December 1756 with 240 slaves.

*Sources:* E190/1219/1; ADM 7/89; CO 142/16; T 70/1263; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1757–8, no. 66; Felix Farley, 26 February, 21 May, 26 November 1757; Damer Powell, p. 243

SILVIA		1756/18
(1)	70 tons; no guns	(8) Gambia
(2)	30 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) South Carolina
(4)		(11) 30 September 1756
(5)	Edward Boucher	(12)
(6)	Thomas Farr jr & Co.	(13) c.17 December 1756
(7)	24 February (pass 17 January)	(14) 27 (24) January (24 February) 1757

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 29 crew and returned with 10. Of the original crew, 17 arrived at South Carolina where 11 were discharged between 8 October and 23 November 1756. Four new crew enlisted on 17 December. The sale of the slaves was advertised to begin on 7 October, agents Benjamin Stead, Benjamin Smith & Co. Import duties on the slaves amounted to £1235 currency.

*Sources:* E190/1219/1; ADM 7/89; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1756–7, no. 79; Felix Farley, 17 July, 11 December 1756, 29 January 1757; Donnan, IV, 338, 363; Laurens, II, 330, 360

SUCCESS		1756/19
(1)	100 tons; 8 guns	(8) Gambia
(2)	20 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) South Carolina
(4)		(11) 6 August 1756
(5)	Robert Todd	(12) 154
(6)	Thomas Easton & Co.	(13) 15 October 1756
(7)	28 March (pass 25 February)	(14) 29 (15) December 1756 (2 June 1757)

The vessel appears to have left Gambia about 20 June 1756. Mortality among the slaves in the middle passage was reportedly 'very inconsiderable'. Of the 154 slaves delivered to South Carolina, 100 were 'stout Men'. The master was said to have 'made a very extraordinary purchase & the Voyage must have been so had our Sales been tolerable notwithstanding he has had the small Pox and must perform a long Quarantine before he will be permitted to sell'. The sale of the slaves was advertised to begin on 14 September, agents Middleton & Brailsford. Import duties on the slaves totalled £1380 currency. According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 23 crew and returned with 15. All but one of the original crew reached South Carolina, where 8 were discharged between 15 and 18 September. One new man enlisted on 15 October. The vessel was apparently sold and re-named the *Cape Coast* before its next voyage to Africa in 1757 (see 1757/3).

*Sources:* E190/1219/1; ADM 7/89; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1756–7, no. 57; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 24 July, 2 October, 18 December 1756; Donnan, IV, 338, 359; Laurens, II, 274–5, 278, 294, 321

**TRYALL****1756/20**

(1) 90 tons; 10 guns	(8) Angola
(2) 40 outward; 19 at Jamaica	(9)
(3) River Thames; 1734	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 24 September 1754	(11) 6 June 1757
(5) John Chilcott	(12) 373
(6) Philip Protheroe & Co.	(13)
(7) 7 September (pass 29 July)	(14) Pass returned 6 August 1759

Letters of marque were declared on 14 July 1756 when Peter Protheroe, Thomas Drew and Francis Rogers were also named as owners of the vessel. According to its muster roll it left Bristol with 38 crew. Thirty-five crew appear to have reached the West Indies, where 25 were discharged between 16 May and 12 July 1757. The latter included 15 pressed into naval service on 16 May. The remaining 10 crew were discharged at Jamaica on 7 April 1758. Chilcott returned to Bristol on the *Spitfire*. The vessel reportedly passed Antigua with 385 slaves on its way to Jamaica.

**Sources:** E190/1219/1; ADM 7/89; CO 142/16; SMV Muster rolls, 1757-8, no. 28, 32; Felix Farley, 21 May, 30 July 1757; Damer Powell, p. 237

**AFRICA****1757/1**

(1) 90 tons; 4 (no) guns	(8)
(2) 20 outward; 18 homeward	(9)
(3) New England; 1742	(10) South Carolina
(4) Bristol; 8 October 1757	(11) 16 (10) July 1758
(5) Alexander Robe	(12) 283
(6) Thomas Deane & Co.	(13) 9 (25) August 1758
(7) 18 December (pass 3 October)	(14) 30 (28) October 1758 (5 January 1759)

Corsley Rogers, Philip Jenkins and Edward Nicholas were also named as other owners of the vessel. According to its muster roll it left Bristol with 26 crew and returned home with 16. Of the original crew, 22 reached South Carolina, where 6 were discharged between 10 July and 14 August 1758. One new man enlisted on 22 August. The naval office list reports that the vessel had 18 crew on entry to South Carolina. George Inglis was agent for the sale of the slaves. Import duties on them totalled £2825 currency. The vessel reportedly left South Carolina under convoy, but became separated from the convoy in a gale on 16 September 1758, off Newfoundland.

**Sources:** E190/1219/5; ADM 7/90; CO 5/510; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1757-8; no. 43; Felix Farley, 7 October, 4 November 1758

**ANN GALLY****1757/2**

(1)	120 tons	(8)	Cape Mount
(2)		(9)	
(3)		(10)	
(4)		(11)	
(5)	John Kennedy	(12)	
(6)	William Gordon	(13)	
(7)	15 December	(14)	

The vessel was reported lost as it ran ashore at Cape Mount.

*Sources:* E190/1219/5; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 6 January 1759

**CAPE COAST****1757/3**

(1)	100 (150) tons; 16 guns	(8)	Windward Coast and
(2)	50 outward; 40 at Carolina and		Anamaboe
	homeward	(9)	300
(3)	New England; 1748	(10)	South Carolina
(4)	Bristol; 22 September 1757	(11)	28 (26) August 1758
(5)	William Brown	(12)	262
(6)	John Stevenson & Co.	(13)	10 (13) December 1758
(7)	1 December (pass 21 September)	(14)	31 (28) January (16 May) 1759

Known as the *Success* on its previous voyage (see 1756/19), the other owners of the vessel were Humphry Brown, William Brown, John Galton, John Nutt, Samuel Peach, Hollis Saunders and Thomas Stokes. Letters of marque were declared on 14 October 1757. According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 43 crew and returned with 15. Forty of the original crew arrived at Carolina where 32 were discharged between 26 August and 1 October 1758. Seven new crew enlisted between 22 November and 13 December. The vessel reportedly left Anamaboe with 300 slaves on 14 May 1758 and was spoken with in latitude 27.30 N., 56.53 W. with 266 slaves. Smith & Brewton were agents for the sale of the slaves, upon whom import duties totalled £2375 currency at South Carolina. The vessel was re-named *Arabella* before its next voyage in 1759 (see 1759/3).

*Sources:* E190/1219/5; ADM 7/90; CO 5/510; SC Duty books, Journal B; T 70/1263; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1757-8, no. 98; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 3 June, 9 September, 14 October 1758, 3 February 1759; Damer Powell, p. 239

MERCURY		1757/4
(1)	110 (150) tons; 10 (12) guns	(8)
(2)	40 (35) outward; 13 return	(9)
(3)	British	(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11) c.23 May 1758
(5)	William Engledue	(12) 354
(6)	James Rumsey & Co.	(13) c.25 July 1758
(7)	13 October (pass 25 June)	(14) 31 (27) October 1758 (26 January 1759)

Known as the *Cape Coast* on its previous voyage to Africa (see 1753/5), the other owners of the vessel were Edward Charleton and Robert Lucas. Letters of marque were declared on 7 June 1757. According to its muster roll all of the vessel's original crew of 35 arrived at St Kitts. Twenty-nine were discharged there between 23 May and 26 June 1758. Seven new crew enlisted on 25 July.

Sources: E190/1219/5; ADM 7/89; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1757–8, no. 41; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 22 July, 4 November 1758; Damer Powell, p. 242

MYRTLE		1757/5
(1)	70 tons	(8) Gambia
(2)		(9)
(3)		(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11)
(5)	James Hutcheson	(12) 177
(6)	James Rumsey & Co.	(13)
(7)	5 May	(14)

Sources: E190/1219/5; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 12 November, 31 December 1757

POLLY		1757/6
(1)	120 tons; 16 guns	(8) Angola
(2)	60 outward; 50 at Carolina and homeward	(9)
(3)	Bristol; 1728	(10) South Carolina
(4)	Bristol; 14 July 1747	(11) 15 June 1758
(5)	David Hamilton	(12) 377
(6)	Henry Bright & Co.	(13) 23 August 1758
(7)	13 October (pass 13 August)	(14) 2 (1) November 1758 (26 January 1759)

The other owners of the vessel were Thomas Brown, Job Charleton, Owen Fandall, Benjamin Lebrook, and Richard Meyler. According to its muster roll it left Bristol with 47 crew and returned home with 22. All the original crew reached South Carolina where 25 were discharged between 18 June and 17 August 1758. Austin & Laurens were agents for the sale of the slaves. Import duties on them totalled £3490 currency.

Sources: E190/1219/5; ADM 7/89; CO 5/510; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1757–8, no. 61; Felix Farley, 7 October 1758

PRINCE EDWARD		1757/7
(1)	100 tons; 8 guns	(8)
(2)	36 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10)
(4)		(11)
(5)	Robert Cowie	(12)
(6)	Robert Lucas	(13)
(7)	14 January (pass 14 December 1756)	(14) No pass returned

The vessel was reported taken by a French privateer 45 leagues west of Lundy and sent into a French port.

Sources: E190/1219/5; ADM 7/89; Felix Farley, 12 February 1757

SYLVIA		1757/8
(1)	70 tons; 6 (no) guns	(8) Gambia
(2)	25 outward; 17 at Carolina and homeward	(9)
(3)	British (French prize)	(10) South Carolina
(4)	Bristol; 24 December 1747	(11) 1 July (24 June) 1758
(5)	Edward Boucher	(12) 160
(6)	Thomas Farr jr & Co.	(13) 15 (25) August 1758
(7)	13 October (pass 23 February)	(14) 30 (28) October 1758 (26 January 1759)

The other owners of the vessel were Richard Farr, Thomas Farr, and Thomas Rock. According to its muster roll it left Bristol with 30 crew and returned with 14. Twenty-three of the original crew reached South Carolina where 17 were discharged between 24 June and 14 August 1758. Eight new crew were enlisted on 23 August. Smith & Brewton were agents for the sale of the slaves. Import duties on them totalled £1435 currency. The vessel reportedly left South Carolina in convoy on 25 August, but was separated from the convoy off Newfoundland in a gale on 16 September.

Sources: E190/1219/5; ADM 7/89; CO 5/510; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1757-8, no. 146; Felix Farley, 7 October, 4 November 1758

**TWO SISTERS****1757/9**

(1)	70 tons; 10 guns	(8)	Windward Coast and
(2)	30 outward	(9)	Anamaboe
(3)	British	(10)	220
(4)		(11)	Antigua
(5)	Robert Cowie	(12)	220
(6)	William Bull & Co.	(13)	
(7)	13 October (pass 10 August)	(14)	2 November (28 October) 1758 (26 January 1759)

Previously known as the *Rachell* (see 1753/21), the vessel had, according to its muster roll, 25 crew when it left Bristol and 16 on its return. Twenty-two of the original crew appear to have reached Antigua, the other 3 having been killed by negroes on 14 January 1758. Six crew were discharged at Antigua. The vessel was reported to have sailed from Anamaboe on 24 March 1758 with 220 slaves.

*Sources:* E190/1219/5; ADM 7/89; T 70/1263; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1757–8, no. 64; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 3 June, 22 July, 4 November 1758

**AFRICA****1758/1**

(1)	90 tons; no guns	(8)	
(2)	20 outward; 12 homeward	(9)	
(3)	New England; 1742	(10)	South Carolina
(4)	Bristol; 8 October 1757	(11)	22 (13) October 1759
(5)	Alexander Robe	(12)	251 (250)
(6)	Thomas Deane & Co.	(13)	12 (16) December 1759
(7)	20 December (pass 5 December)	(14)	28 (26) January (30 May) 1760

The other owners of the vessel were Corsley Rogers, Philip Jenkins and Edward Jenkins. Its muster roll shows that it had 28 crew on leaving Bristol and 15 on its return. Twenty-four of the original crew arrived at South Carolina where 13 were discharged between 27 October and 10 December. Four new crew enlisted between 7 and 16 December. Inglis, Lloyd & Hall were agents for the sale of the slaves which was advertised to begin on 23 October. Import duties on the slaves totalled £2480 currency.

*Sources:* E190/1220/2; ADM 7/90; CO 5/510; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1759–60, no. 83; Felix Farley, 5 January, 2 February 1760; Donnan, IV, 372

<b>ALEXANDER</b>		<b>1758/2</b>
(1)	80 (150) tons; 8 guns	(8)
(2)	25 outward; 12 return	(9)
(3)		(10) St Croix/Tortola
(4)		(11)
(5)	Thomas Jones	(12)
(6)	Hollis Saunders	(13)
(7)	20 October	(14) 6 September (30 August) 1759
Letters of marque were declared on 30 August 1758.		

*Sources:* E190/1220/2; SMV Wharfage books; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 1 September 1759; Damer Powell, p. 238

<b>BETSEY</b>		<b>1758/3</b>
(1)	100 tons; 8 guns	(8)
(2)	25 outward	(9) 220
(3)	Plantation	(10)
(4)		(11)
(5)	Robert Rait	(12)
(6)	Thomas Deane & Co.	(13)
(7)	6 November (pass 30 September)	(14) No pass returned
The vessel was reported to have been taken on its way to Virginia with 220 slaves and sent into Martinique.		

*Sources:* E190/1220/2; ADM 7/90; Felix Farley, 26 May, 25 August, 29 September 1759; Minchinton, King and Waite, p. 158n

<b>BLACK PRINCE</b>		<b>1758/4</b>
(1)	100 tons; 18 guns	(8) Angola
(2)	50 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) South Carolina/Virginia
(4)		(11) c.7/ c.11 July 1759
(5)	William Miller	(12) 500 at Virginia
(6)	James Laroche & Co.	(13) c.26 October 1759
(7)	27 November (pass 17 October)	(14) 29 (26) December 1759 (28 January 1760)

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 55 crew and returned with 29. Fifty-three of the original crew appear to have reached Virginia, where 24 were discharged between 11 July and 26 October 1759. The vessel was reported to have called at Charles Town in South Carolina about 7 July to obtain water.

*Sources:* E190/1220/2; ADM 7/90; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1759–60, no. 78; Felix Farley, 2 June, 21 July, 8 September, 6 October, 29 December 1759; Donnan, IV, 374; Minchinton, King and Waite, p. 158n

**BRISTOL****1758/5**

(1) 90 tons; 6 guns	(8) Windward Coast and Cape Coast
(2) 20 outward	(9) 245
(3) British	(10)
(4)	(11)
(5) Edmund Francis	(12)
(6) William Clymer & Co.	(13)
(7) 25 October (pass 25 August)	(14) No pass returned

The vessel was reported to have arrived at Cape Coast on 13 February 1759 from windward with 20 slaves and to have sailed from Cape Coast for Antigua with 245 slaves on 1 May. It was reported to have been taken and sent into Martinique.

*Sources:* E190/1220/2; ADM 7/90; T 70/1263; Felix Farley, 2 June, 11 August, 29 September 1759

**CATO****1758/6**

(1) 100 tons; 11 (12) guns	(8)
(2) 30 outward and at Carolina; 32 (9)	
homeward	(10) South Carolina
(3) French prize	(11) 9 September 1758
(4) Bristol; 24 December 1757	(12) 288
(5) John Tallan (Richard Mille[r]son)	(13) 9 January 1759 for Lancaster
(6) Devonsheir, Reeve & Lloyd	(14) Pass returned 6 August 1759
(7) 20 January (27 December 1757)	

Of Lancaster, the owners of the vessel were named as Richard Mille[r]son, John Braithw[a]itte, Thomas Hind, Miles Barber and William Watson. The vessel had 2½ tons of camwood when it entered South Carolina.

*Sources:* E190/1220/1; ADM 7/90; CO 5/510

**EAGLE GALLY****1758/7**

(1) 150 (300) tons; 20 guns	(8) Angola
(2) 70 outward	(9)
(3)	(10) Antigua
(4)	(11)
(5) Joseph Jones	(12)
(6) John Gresley jr & Co.	(13)
(7) 8 June	(14) 15 June 1759

Letters of marque were declared on 31 March when the other owners of the vessel were named as William Delpratt, Thomas Farr sr and jr, and Thomas Rock.

*Sources:* E190/1220/2; SMV Wharfage books; Felix Farley, 10 March, 12 May, 16 June 1759; Damer Powell, p. 206

<b>GAMBIA</b>		<b>1758/8</b>
(1)	100 (200) tons; 12 (14) guns	(8) Gambia
(2)	35 (50) outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11) c.16 August 1759
(5)	Samuel Whyting	(12)
(6)	James Rumsey & Co.	(13) c.10 October 1759
(7)	18 September (pass 12 August)	(14) 28 (25) November 1759 (28 January 1760)

Known as the *Cape Mount* on its previous voyage (see 1756/5), the vessel was issued with letters of marque on 26 August 1758 when its other owners were named as Francis Smith, Humphrey Brown and James Morgan. According to its muster roll, it left Bristol with 40 crew and returned with 15. Only 16 of the original crew may have reached St Kitts, where 11 were discharged between 16 August and 28 September. Ten new crew enlisted between 29 September and 10 October.

*Sources:* E190/1220/2; ADM 7/90; CO 388/48, Gg57; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1759–60, no. 77; Felix Farley, 3 March, 27 October, 1 December 1759; Damer Powell, p. 240

<b>INTENTION</b>		<b>1758/9</b>
(1)	80 tons; 14 guns	(8)
(2)	40 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10)
(4)		(11)
(5)	Samuel Hort	(12)
(6)	James Rumsey & Co.	(13)
(7)	19 July (pass 22 July)	(14) No pass returned

The vessel was reported to have been taken on its way from Africa to the Leeward Islands and sent into Martinique.

*Sources:* E190/1220/2; ADM 7/90; Felix Farley, 17 February, 29 September 1759

<b>KING OF BONNY</b>		<b>1758/10</b>
(1)	200 tons; 22 guns	(8)
(2)	70 outward	(9)
(3)	Foreign	(10)
(4)		(11)
(5)	Thomas Jones	(12)
(6)	John Powell & Co.	(13)
(7)	15 July (pass 22 June)	(14) No pass returned

The vessel was reported to have been taken on its way from Africa to Antigua and sent into Martinique

*Sources:* E190/1220/2; ADM 7/90; Felix Farley, 26 May 1759, 16 February 1760

**LEANDER****1758/11**

(1)	70 tons; no guns	(8)
(2)	14 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) Tortola
(4)		(11) c.4 January 1759
(5)	John Barker	(12)
(6)	John Stratton & Co.	(13) c.19 March 1759
(7)	21 April (pass 6 April)	(14) 19 May (6 August) 1759

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 16 crew and returned with 9. Thirteen of the original crew appear to have reached Tortola, where 5 were discharged between 4 January and 19 March 1759. One new man enlisted on 17 March.

*Sources:* E190/1220/2; ADM 7/90; SMV Muster rolls, 1757–8, no. 150; Felix Farley, 24 March, 26 May 1759

**LION****1758/12**

(1)	170 tons; 20 guns	(8) Windward Coast and Cape
(2)	70 outward	Coast
(3)	Foreign	(9) 479
(4)		(10) St Kitts
(5)	Robert Howe	(11) c.8 October 1759
(6)	James Rumsey & Co.	(12) 365
(7)	28 November (pass 25 November)	(13) c.28 February 1760
		(14) 22 April 1760 (27 January 1762)

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 71 crew and returned with 9. Forty-five of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts. Seventeen new crew enlisted there on 3 January 1760, but were discharged, together with 36 of the original crew, before the vessel left St Kitts around 28 February. The vessel reportedly arrived at Cape Coast on 2 May 1759 with 240 slaves from windward and left for Jamaica with 479 slaves on 31 July. It was reported to have beaten off two French privateers in its passage to America. The vessel had been issued with letters of marque for a voyage in 1756; Robert Howe was also master on that voyage and James Rumsey, John Powell, John Milton and Robert Vigor were named as owners of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1220/2; ADM 7/90; T 70/1263; SMV Muster rolls, 1760–1, no. 125; Felix Farley, 12 May, 1 December 1759; Damer Powell, pp. 224–5

<b>MOLLY</b>	<b>1758/13</b>
(1) 90 tons; 2 guns	(8)
(2) 30 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) Virginia
(4)	(11) c.15 July 1759
(5) William Jenkins	(12) 238
(6) Henry Bright & Co.	(13)
(7) 4 December (pass 20 November)	(14) 22 (20) November 1759 (28 January 1760)

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 28 crew and returned with 13. Twenty-two of the original crew appear to have reached Virginia where 9 were discharged between 15 July and 11 August 1759.

*Sources:* E190/1220/2; ADM 7/90; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1759-60, no. 113; Felix Farley, 2 June, 25 August, 24 November 1759

<b>NANCY</b>	<b>1758/14</b>
(1) 100 tons; 12 guns	(8)
(2) 40 (30) outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10)
(4)	(11)
(5) Samuel Timberman	(12)
(6) James Rumsey & Co.	(13)
(7) 15 August (pass 3 August)	(14) Pass returned 3 June 1761

Letters of marque were declared on 11 August 1758 when the other owners of the vessel were named as William Champion, James Gotley and Francis Smith. The vessel was reported taken on its way from Africa to Bristol and sent into Martinique.

*Sources:* E190/1220/2; ADM 7/90; Felix Farley, 26 May 1759, 19 January 1760; Damer Powell, p. 227

<b>OLDBURY</b>	<b>1758/15</b>
(1) 138 (140) tons; 10 guns	(8)
(2) 30 (35) outward	(9)
(3) British	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.25 September 1758
(5) John Watkins	(12)
(6) Thomas Deane & Co.	(13) c.24 December 1758
(7) 18 March (pass 25 February)	(14) 9 (8) February (16 May) 1759

Letters of marque were declared on 16 March 1758. According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 30 crew and returned with 21. All but one of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts where 16 were discharged between 25 September and 3 December 1758. Eight new crew enlisted on 24 December.

*Sources:* E190/1220/2; ADM 7/90; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1757-8, no. 122; Felix Farley, 16 December 1758, 10 February 1759; Damer Powell, p. 243

**PEARLE****1758/16**

(1)	150 tons; 16 guns	(8)
(2)	35 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10)
(4)		(11)
(5)	Robert Todd	(12)
(6)	Thomas Easton & Co.	(13)
(7)	26 August (pass 3 August)	(14) No pass returned The vessel was reported lost on its outward voyage to Gambia and South Carolina.

Sources: E190/1220/2; ADM 7/90; Donnan, IV, 374

**RACEHORSE****1758/17**

(1)	80 tons; 10 guns	(8)
(2)	24 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11)
(5)	John Lewis (—Henderson)	(12)
(6)	John Fowler & Co.	(13)
(7)	8 December (pass 20 November)	(14) 29 September 1759 (no pass returned)

The vessel was reported taken on its way to Africa and sent to Martinique. Later reports indicate that it was retaken and sent to St Kitts, whence it returned to Bristol.

Sources: E190/1220/2; ADM 7/90; Felix Farley, 23 June, 11 August, 29 September 1759

**TRITON****1758/18**

(1)	70 tons; 8 guns	(8)
(2)	17 (25) outward	(9)
(3)	Foreign	(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11) c.22 January 1759
(5)	Nicholas Doyle	(12)
(6)	John Fowler & Co.	(13) c.30 March 1759
(7)	5 May (pass 20 March)	(14) 15 (13) May (6 August) 1759 Letters of marque were declared on 19 April 1758, when the other owners of the vessel were named as Henry West, John Humphreys and William Gabbitas. According to its muster roll it had 18 crew when it left Bristol and 8 on its return. All the crew appear to have reached St Kitts, where 15 were discharged between 22 January and 16 March 1759. Five new crew enlisted between 16 and 30 March.

Sources: E190/1220/2; ADM 7/90; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1757–8, no. 155; Felix Farley, 6 January, 24 March, 19 May 1759; Damer Powell, p. 245

**AMELIA****1759/1**

(1)	70 tons; 2 guns	(8)	Anamaboe/Cape Coast
(2)	25 outward	(9)	225
(3)	British	(10)	Jamaica
(4)		(11)	c.28 March 1760
(5)	Oliver Skerrett (James Nixon)	(12)	
(6)	John Gresley jr & Co.	(13)	c.19 April 1760
(7)	6 August (pass 30 July)	(14)	27 (25) June (17 July) 1760

The vessel was reported to have arrived at Cape Coast on 29 September and to have sailed on 29 November with 225 slaves for Jamaica. It was said to have been at St Thomas in West Africa on 23 December. Formerly called the *Sybella*, it left Bristol with 24 crew, according to its muster roll, and returned with 10. Of the original crew, 17 appear to have reached Jamaica, where 7 were discharged between 28 March and 19 April 1760.

*Sources:* E190/1221/5; ADM 7/90; T 70/1263; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1759–60, no. 178; Felix Farley, 16 February, 24 May, 28 June 1760

**ANTELOPE****1759/2**

(1)	305 tons; 24 guns	(8)	Angola/Melimba
(2)	80 outward	(9)	
(3)	French	(10)	Antigua
(4)		(11)	c.14 October 1760
(5)	David Hamilton	(12)	
(6)	Henry Bright & Co.	(13)	c.27 March 1761
(7)	4 December (pass 18 October)	(14)	20 June (21 November) 1761

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 73 crew and returned with 36. Sixty-eight of the original crew appear to have reached Antigua where 44 were discharged between 14 October 1760 and 27 March 1761. Ten new crew enlisted between 10 November 1760 and 24 March 1761.

*Sources:* E190/1221/5; ADM 7/90; SMV Muster rolls, 1761–2, no. 40; Felix Farley, 28 June, 20 December 1760; Donnan, IV, 376n

**ARABELLA****1759/3**

(1)	100 tons; 8 guns	(8)
(2)	20 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) Jamaica
(4)		(11) c.1 June 1760
(5)	George Merrick	(12)
(6)	James Laroche & Co.	(13) c.11 August 1760
(7)	17 September (pass 3 April)	(14) 3 November (31 October) 1760 (25 February 1761)

Known as the *Cape Coast* on its previous voyage (see 1757/3), the vessel left Bristol, according to its muster roll, with 27 crew and returned home with 20. Twenty-three of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica where 12 were discharged between 1 June and 4 August 1760. Ten new crew enlisted on 11 August. One man died on the run home.

*Sources:* E190/1221/5; ADM 7/90; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1760–1, no. 147; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 12 July, 23 August, 8 November 1760

**CATHARINE****1759/4**

(1)	50 tons; 8 guns	(8) Windward and Cape Coast
(2)	11 outward	(9) 75
(3)	British	(10) Guadeloupe
(4)		(11)
(5)	William Stroud	(12)
(6)	Walker Stroud	(13)
(7)	3 July (pass 3 July)	(14) 19 April 1760 (no pass returned)

The vessel was reported to have arrived at Cape Coast on 17 October 1759 with 10 slaves from windward and to have sailed from Cape Coast for Antigua with 75 slaves on 20 November.

*Sources:* E190/1221/5; ADM 7/90; T 70/1263; Felix Farley, 16 February, 19 April 1760

**CORNISH HUNTER****1759/5**

(1)	10 tons	(8)	Windward and Gold Coast
(2)	8 outward	(9)	
(3)		(10)	
(4)		(11)	
(5)	Joseph White (William Bird)	(12)	
(6)	James Laroche & Co.	(13)	
(7)	22 August	(14)	

The light boat or 'shallop' of the *Cornwall* (see 1759/6), the vessel was reported to have arrived at Africa. Its crew was included in the muster roll of the *Cornwall*. There are no reports of the vessel reaching America and it may have been sold or abandoned in Africa. All its crew appear to have reached Antigua with the *Cornwall*. Five, including White and Bird, were discharged between 4 January and 23 February 1761. The other 3 were discharged with the rest of the *Cornwall's* crew on 14 June 1761 in Bristol.

*Sources:* E190/1221/5; BT 6/3; SMV Muster rolls, 1760–1, no. 146; Felix Farley, 5 April 1760

**CORNWALL****1759/6**

(1)	180 (150) tons; 20 guns	(8)	Windward and Cape Coast
(2)	60 outward	(9)	500
(3)	British	(10)	Antigua
(4)		(11)	c.4 January 1761
(5)	David Duncomb	(12)	357
(6)	James Laroche & Co.	(13)	c.14 April 1761
(7)	28 October (pass 23 June)	(14)	16 (14) June (21 August) 1761

The vessel was reported to have arrived at Cape Coast with 55 slaves from windward on 22 February 1760 and to have sailed for Guadeloupe on 8 December with 500 slaves. According to its muster roll, it left Bristol with 56 crew and returned with 36; the latter included 3 belonging to the *Cornish Hunter* (see 1759/5). The vessel may have arrived at Antigua with 57 crew, including 8 who had transferred from the *Cornish Hunter*. Twenty-three were apparently discharged at Antigua between 4 January and 10 April 1761. Two new men enlisted on 14 April.

*Sources:* E190/1221/5; ADM 7/90; T 70/1263; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1760–1, no. 146; Felix Farley, 14 March, 20 June 1761

**DIAMOND****1759/7**

(1) 90 tons (8) Windward Coast/Bonny  
 (2) (9) 329  
 (3) (10) Virginia/Maryland  
 (4) (11)  
 (5) John King (12) 230  
 (6) Thomas Deane & Co. (13)  
 (7) 20 October (14) Taken and sent into Bayonne  
 The vessel was reported to have brought 329 slaves off the African coast and to have lost 99 through 'flux'. It was reportedly taken on its way home from Maryland.

*Sources:* E190/1221/5; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 21 June, 13 September, 22 November 1760; Donnan, IV, 35

**EAGLE GALLY****1759/8**

(1) 250 tons; 22 guns (8) Angola/Melimba  
 (2) 80 outward (9)  
 (3) Plantation (10) Jamaica  
 (4) (11)  
 (5) Joseph Jones (— Nash) (12)  
 (6) John Gresley jr & Co. (13)  
 (7) 4 September (pass 7 August) (14) No pass returned  
 The vessel was reported lost off the 'Hogsties' [Hogsty Reef, Bahamas] on its voyage from Jamaica to Bristol.

*Sources:* E190/1221/5; ADM 7/90; Felix Farley, 28 June 1760, 3 January, 21 March 1761; Donnan, IV, 376n

**EUGENE****1759/9**

(1) 130 tons; 6 guns (8) Windward Coast  
 (2) 35 outward and at Virginia (9)  
 (3) Virginia; 1747 (10) Upper James, Virginia  
 (4) Bristol; 31 July 1759 (11) 23 June 1760  
 (5) William Strange (William Engledue) (12) 350  
 (6) Thomas Deane & Co. (13) 15 September 1760  
 (7) 11 August (pass 7 August) (14) No pass returned  
 The vessel was reported taken and sent into Morlaix on its voyage from Virginia to Bristol.

*Sources:* E190/1221/5; ADM 7/90; CO 5/1447-8; Felix Farley, 21 June, 16 August, 6 December 1760

<b>HALLIFAX</b>		<b>1759/10</b>
(1)	100 tons; 4 guns	(8) Bonny
(2)	34 outward; 15 return	(9)
(3)	Spanish	(10) Antigua
(4)		(11) c.7 December 1759
(5)	Robert Cowie	(12)
(6)	Richard Farr son & Co.	(13) c.18 January 1760
(7)	18 May (pass 27 February)	(14) 26 (24) February (2 April) 1760

According to its muster roll 30 of the original crew appear to have reached Antigua, where 15 were discharged between 7 December 1759 and 18 January 1760.

*Sources:* E190/1221/5; ADM 7/90; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1759–60, no. 112; Felix Farley, 16 February, 1 March 1760

<b>HOPE</b>		<b>1759/11</b>
(1)	100 tons; 10 guns	(8) Windward and Cape Coast
(2)	22 outward	(9) 230
(3)	Jersey	(10) Jamaica
(4)		(11)
(5)	Robert Chambers (William Watkins)	(12)
(6)	Edward Charlton & Co.	(13)
(7)	7 April (pass 15 February)	(14) No pass returned

The vessel was reported to have arrived at Cape Coast on 1 August 1759 with 40 slaves from windward and to have sailed from Cape Coast for Jamaica with 230 slaves on 19 September.

*Sources:* E190/1221/5; ADM 7/90; T 70/1263; Felix Farley, 23 February 1760

<b>INDIAN QUEEN</b>		<b>1759/12</b>
(1)	200 tons; 18 guns	(8)
(2)	45 (50) outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10)
(4)		(11)
(5)	Rowland Rice	(12)
(6)	William Louther & Co.	(13)
(7)	13 January (pass 21 December 1758)	(14) No pass returned

The vessel was reported taken on its way to Africa by a French privateer, but was later retaken on a voyage from St Malo to Brest and sent into Plymouth. According to letters of marque declared on 29 January 1758, the vessel's owners were Walter Louther, Richard Farr, James Bannister and William Delpratt.

*Sources:* E190/1221/5; ADM 7/90; Felix Farley, 3 February, 4 August 1759; Damer Powell, p.241

**JONES****1759/13**

(1) 200 tons; 14 guns	(8) Windward and Cape Coast
(2) 45 (40) outward	(9) 330
(3) Foreign	(10)
(4)	(11)
(5) Walker Stroud	(12)
(6) John Coghlan & Co.	(13)
(7) 1 October (pass 25 September)	(14) No pass returned

According to letters of marque declared on 27 September 1759, the vessel's other owners were William Reeve, Christopher Devonshire and Edward Lloyd. It was reported to have arrived at Cape Coast on 31 January 1760 with 150 slaves from windward and to have sailed from Cape Coast for Guadeloupe with 330 slaves on 8 March. It was later reported taken and sent into Martinique.

*Sources:* E190/1221/5; ADM 7/90; T 70/1263; Felix Farley, 28 June, 5 July 1760; Damer Powell, p.218

**KINGSTON****1759/14**

(1) 100 tons; 8 (no) guns	(8) Windward Coast and Angola (Cabenda)
(2) 35 outward and homeward; 26 at Carolina	(9)
(3) Prize	(10) South Carolina
(4) Bristol; 8 September 1759	(11) 13 (11) October 1760
(5) William Brown	(12) 361 (350)
(6) Samuel Peach, Thomas Pearce & Co.	(13) 14 December 1760
(7) 28 October (pass 13 September)	(14) No pass returned

The other owners of the vessel were named as Humphry Brown, William Gough, John Galton, William Clymer, Hollis Saunders and William Brown, all 'of Bristol', and Benjamin Smith and Miles Brewston [Brewton] 'of Charles Town'. The latter were agents for the sale of the slaves at South Carolina which was advertised to begin on 15 October. Import duties on the slaves totalled £3265 currency. According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 28 crew. Twenty-three appear to have reached South Carolina. The vessel was reported to have been taken by the French on its return journey to Bristol.

*Sources:* E190/1221/5; ADM 7/90; CO 5/510; SC Duty books, Journal B;  
SMV Muster rolls, 1761-2, no. 4; Felix Farley, 21 June, 6 December 1760, 14 March 1761; Donnan, IV, 375, 376n

**MARLBOROUGH****1759/15**

(1)	80 tons; 10 guns	(8)	Windward and Cape Coast
(2)	30 outward	(9)	230 (?)
(3)	British	(10)	Jamaica
(4)		(11)	c.25 November 1759
(5)	Samuel Richardson (John Marshall)	(12)	252
(6)	Richard Farr son & Co.	(13)	c.20 April 1760
(7)	20 January (pass 12 December 1758)	(14)	27 (25) June (17 July) 1760

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 32 crew and returned with 18. Twenty-three of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica where 10 were discharged between 25 November 1759 and 20 March 1760. Five new men enlisted on 20 April. The vessel was reported to have arrived at Cape Coast on 14 April 1759 with 110 slaves from windward and to have sailed from Cape Coast for Carolina on 2 September with 230 slaves. It was also reported to have been attacked by an enemy privateer carrying 14 guns and 150 men two days before reaching Jamaica. Three of the *Marlborough*'s crew, including the master, were reported killed in the attack but the privateer was said to have been forced to bear away 'greatly shatter'd'. According to letters of marque declared on 1 July 1757, the vessel's other owners were Thomas Farr, William Tombs, Isaac Elton and Samuel Sedgeley.

*Sources:* E190/1221/5; ADM 7/90; T 70/1263; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1760-1, no. 42; Felix Farley, 16 February, 28 June 1760; Damer Powell, p. 227

**MERCURY****1759/16**

(1)	110 tons; 10 guns	(8)	
(2)	30 outward	(9)	
(3)	British	(10)	
(4)		(11)	
(5)	William Engledue	(12)	
(6)	James Rumsey & Co.	(13)	
(7)	3 February (pass 17 January)	(14)	No pass returned The vessel was reported to have been lost on the coast of Africa.

*Sources:* E190/1221/5; ADM 7/90; Felix Farley, 6 June 1759; Donnan, IV, 374

**MYRTLE****1759/17**

(1) 100 tons; 6 (12) guns	(8) Gambia
(2) 35 (40) outward	(9)
(3) Foreign	(10) Guadeloupe
(4)	(11)
(5) James Hutcheson	(12) 181
(6) James Rumsey & Co.	(13)
(7) 3 January (pass 21 December)	(14) No pass returned

According to letters of marque declared on 22 December 1758, the other owners of the vessel were John Brown, John Malton and Thomas Jenkins. Reports from the Gambia river on 23 February indicate that the master had refused to pay customs dues claimed by the Burrah.

*Sources:* E190/1221/5; ADM 7/90; CO 388/48, Gg 57; Felix Farley, 16 June, 11 August 1759; Damer Powell, p. 242

**OLDBURY****1759/18**

(1) 138 tons; 14 guns	(8)
(2) 33 outward	(9)
(3) British	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.21 November 1759
(5) John Watkins	(12) 409
(6) Thomas Deane & Co.	(13) c.7 February 1760
(7) 3 May (pass 31 March)	(14) 22 (20) March (30 May) 1760

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 38 crew and returned with 23. Thirty-five of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts where 20 were discharged between 21 November 1759 and 2 February 1760. Nine new men enlisted on 7 February. One man died on the run home.

*Sources:* E190/1221/5; ADM 7/90; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1759–60, no. 132; Felix Farley, 9 February, 22 March 1760

**PHOENIX****1759/19**

(1) 100 tons; 10 guns	(8) Windward and Cape Coast
(2) 30 outward	(9) 330
(3) Foreign	(10) Jamaica
(4)	(11) c.11 May 1760
(5) John Knight (John Anderson)	(12)
(6) John Powell & Co.	(13) c.26 July 1760
(7) 17 September (pass 21 August)	(14) 30 (25) September (29 October) 1760

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 33 crew and returned with 23. All the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica where 14 were discharged between 11 May and 25 July 1760. Four new men enlisted on 26 July. The vessel was reported to have arrived at Cape Coast on 20 January 1760 with 64 slaves from windward and to have sailed for Jamaica with 330 slaves on 6 April.

*Sources:* E190/1221/5; ADM 7/90; T 70/1263; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1760–1, no. 10; Felix Farley, 5 April, 23 August, 27 September 1760

<b>POLLY</b>	<b>1759/20</b>
(1) 120 tons; 8 guns	(8)
(2) 36 outward	(9)
(3) British	(10)
(4)	(11)
(5) David Hamilton	(12)
(6) Henry Bright & Co.	(13)
(7) 20 January (pass 19 January)	(14) Pass returned 28 January 1760
	The vessel was reported lost on the African coast.

*Sources:* E190/1221/5; ADM 7/90; Felix Farley, 16 June 1759; Donnan, IV, 374

<b>PRINCE TOM</b>	<b>1759/21</b>
(1) 200 tons; 12 (14) guns	(8) Windward Coast and Angola
(2) 40 outward; 45 at South Carolina	(Cabenda)
(3) Plantation (prize)	(9)
(4) Bristol; 16 June 1759	(10) South Carolina
(5) John Chilcott	(11) 25 (20) September 1760
(6) James Laroche & Co.	(12) 428 (430)
(7) 27 October (pass 23 June)	(13) 8 December 1760 (?)
	(14) No pass returned

Referred to as the *Prince George* in the pass register, the vessel's other owners were John Thompson and Richard Farr and son. According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 46 crew and had 43 when it arrived at South Carolina. Five crew were discharged there between 16 and 22 October. Smith & Nutt were agents for the sale of the slaves at South Carolina which was advertised to begin on 26 September. Import duties on the slaves totalled £4100 currency. The vessel was reported taken by the privateer *Gramont* on its way home and sent into the Groyne [Corunna, Sp.]. Its remaining 38 crew were largely discharged on 6 November 1760.

*Sources:* E190/1221/5; ADM 7/90; CO 5/510; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Muster rolls, 1761-2, no. 47; Felix Farley, 21 June, 29 November 1760, 28 February 1761; Donnan, IV, 375, 376n

RACEHORSE		1759/22
(1)	70 tons; 6 (no) guns	(8) Bonny
(2)	25 outward; 11 at Carolina and homeward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) South Carolina
(4)	Bristol; 24 October 1759	(11) 19 (12) July 1760
(5)	John Barker	(12) 157 (160)
(6)	John Fowler & Co.	(13) 26 August 1760
(7)	15 November (pass 27 October)	(14) 25 (23) November 1760 (25 February 1761)

The other owners of the vessel were Edward Nicholas, William Delpratt and John Vaughan. According to its muster roll it left Bristol with 20 crew and returned with 10. Only 10 of the original crew reached South Carolina and all returned home. The vessel was reported to have run aground on the Frying Pan shoal, near Cape Fear, North Carolina on 22 June 1760. Inglis, Lloyd and Hall were agents for the sale of the slaves at South Carolina which was advertised to begin on 23 July. Import duties on the slaves totalled £1475 currency.

*Sources:* E190/1221/5; ADM 7/90; CO 5/510; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1760-1, no. 36; Felix Farley, 28 June, 23 August, 13 September, 29 November 1760; Donnan, IV, 375, 376n

SALLY		1759/23
(1)	150 tons; 12 guns	(8) Angola
(2)	50 outward	(9)
(3)	Foreign	(10) Barbados/Jamaica
(4)		(11) c.3 January 1760 at Jamaica
(5)	John Gordon	(12) 597
(6)	Robert Gordon & Co.	(13) c.21 April 1760
(7)	3 May (pass 18 April)	(14) 25 (21) June (17 July) 1760

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 52 crew and returned with 33. Forty-five of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica where 31 were discharged between 3 January and 13 April 1760. Nineteen new crew enlisted on 21 April. The vessel reportedly arrived at Barbados with 597 slaves bound for Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1221/5; ADM 7/90; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1759-60, no. 201; Felix Farley, 23 February, 8 March, 28 June 1760

**SWIFT****1759/24**

(1) 100 tons; no guns	(8) Bonny
(2) 35 outward	(9) 280-300*
(3) British	(10) Antigua
(4)	(11)
(5) James McTaggart	(12) 70(?)
(6) Henry Bright & Co.	(13)
(7) 21 March (pass 20 February)	(14) No pass returned

Total investment in the voyage was £4181.0s.9d. This included £300 for the ship, £1527.16s.6d. for its outfit, and £2360.4s.3d. for trade goods. Shareholders in the venture were Henry Bright (1/3), Jeremiah Ames (1/3), Corsley Rogers & son (1/6), and Abraham Watson (1/6). According to its accounts, the vessel left Bristol with 32 crew, the monthly wage bill being £76. After slaving at Bonny (or possibly New Calabar), it was taken in its middle passage by a French ship. It was then retaken by H.M.S. *Arundell* and sent into Antigua where it was sold at salvage. It appears to have had 70 slaves still alive on its arrival at the island, for head money payments to the ship's doctor, normally 1s. per slave, totalled £3.10s. The vessel's slaves and ivory were sold at Antigua by John Halliday. The balance from the sales was remitted by Halliday on 16 January 1760 by means of a bill at 90 days sight drawn on Richard & Richard Oliver of London. The average price of the crew's privilege slaves was £20.13s.3d. Total net returns on the voyage, after salvage costs, were £1969.16s.4½d.

*Sources:* E190/1221/5; ADM 7/90; Felix Farley, 5 January 1760; Bristol Record Office, Account book of the *Swift* (1759), Ships' account books, Acc. 39654 (2); R.B. Sheridan, *Sugar and Slavery* (Barbados, 1974), p. 304

**TRYTON****1759/25**

(1) 70 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2) 20 outward	(9)
(3) Foreign	(10) Jamaica
(4)	(11)
(5) William Taylor (Nicholas Doyle)	(12)
(6) John Fowler & Co.	(13)
(7) 6 August (pass 28 July)	(14) No pass returned

The vessel was reported taken by the French on its way from Jamaica to Bristol.

*Sources:* E190/1221/5; ADM 7/90; Felix Farley, 5 April 1760, 7 February, 14 March 1761

**TWO SISTERS****1759/26**

(1)	70 (60) tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2)	24 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11) c.13 February 1760
(5)	Joseph Daniel	(12)
(6)	John Fowler & Co.	(13) c.6 April 1760
(7)	18 May (pass 28 April)	(14) 18 May (17 July) 1760

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 20 crew and returned with 13. Thirteen of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts, where 8 were discharged between 13 February and 4 April 1760. Eight new crew enlisted on 6 April.

*Sources:* E190/1221/5; ADM 7/90; SMV Muster rolls, 1759–60, no. 160; Felix Farley, 3, 24 May 1760

**UN-NAMED****1759/27**

(1)		(8) Gold Coast
(2)		(9)
(3)		(10)
(4)		(11)
(5)	—Sturton	(12) 420
(6)		(13)
(7)		(14)

Reported as belonging to Bristol, the vessel was said to have been taken by a French privateer 3 leagues to the windward of Grand Terre and sent into Martinique.

*Sources:* Felix Farley, 5 July 1760

**AFRICA****1760/1**

(1)	120 (110) tons; no guns	(8)
(2)	36 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) Maryland
(4)		(11) c.15 September 1761
(5)	William Penhale	(12)
(6)	Thomas Deane & Co.	(13)
(7)	8 September (pass 29 August)	(14) 14 (12) December 1761 (27 January 1762)

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 30 crew and returned with 10. Eighteen of the original crew appear to have reached Maryland, where 8 were discharged between 15 September and 1 October 1761

*Sources:* E190/1222/2; ADM 7/90; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1762–3, no. 136; Felix Farley, 25 April, 3 October, 19 December 1761

**ALEXANDER****1760/2**

(1) 100 tons; 4 guns	(8) Bight of Biafra
(2) 30 outward	(9)
(3) New England; 1751	(10) Annapolis, Maryland
(4) Bristol; 2 October 1760	(11) 29 July 1761
(5) John Neilson (Alex Brodie)	(12) 110 (105)
(6) John Fowler & Co.	(13) c.26 September 1761
(7) 11 November (pass 8 October)	(14) 7 (3) December 1761 (27 January 1762)

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 27 crew and returned with 9. Eighteen of the original crew appear to have reached Maryland, where 11 were discharged on 15 August 1761. Two new crew enlisted on 22 August. Thomas Easton also appears to have been a shareholder in the voyage. Thomas Ringgold and Samuel Galloway sold the slaves at Maryland, and reported that the vessel had lost a large part of its slaves before reaching the colony and that many of the survivors were 'in very bad Condition'. In the circumstances, they claimed, the sales of the slaves were 'Monstrous', though some had been sold on 9 or even 12 months credit. No more than two-thirds of the payments for the slaves were expected to be remitted by the ship. This, it was claimed, 'is as much as is usually made'.

*Sources:* E190/1222/2; ADM 7/90; CO 5/750; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1761–2, no. 62; Felix Farley, 11 July, 26 September, 5 December 1761; Donnan, IV, 39–40

**BLACK PRINCE****1760/3**

(1) 100 (200) tons; 14 guns	(8) Windward and Cape Coast
(2) 45 outward	(9) 387
(3) British	(10) Jamaica
(4)	(11) c.2 May 1761
(5) William Miller	(12) 350
(6) James Laroche & Co.	(13)
(7) 28 April (pass 19 April)	(14) 24 (19) September (19 November) 1761

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 47 crew and returned with 22. Forty of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica, where 18 were discharged between 2 and 26 May. The vessel was reported to have arrived at Cape Coast on 26 July 1760 with 15 slaves from windward and to have sailed for Jamaica from Cape Coast with 387. Newspaper reports suggest it lost 50 slaves in the middle passage.

*Sources:* E190/1222/2; ADM 7/90; T 70/1263; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1761–2, no. 49; Felix Farley, 13 December 1760, 11 July, 26 September 1761

**CATHERINE****1760/4**

(1) 50 tons	(8) Windward and Cape Coast
(2)	(9) 68
(3)	(10)
(4)	(11)
(5) Joseph Brag	(12)
(6) William Sladen on commission	(13)
(7) 13 June	(14) Taken

The vessel was reported to have arrived at Cape Coast on 16 October 1760 with 48 slaves from windward and to have sailed for Guadeloupe on 8 November with 68 slaves. It was reported taken on its way from Africa and sent into Martinique.

*Sources:* E190/1222/2; T 70/1263; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 18 April 1761

**CATO****1760/5**

(1) 300 tons; 18 guns	(8) Calabar
(2) 80 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.21 December 1761
(5) Thomas Jones	(12)
(6) James Laroche & Co.	(13) c.8 April 1762
(7) 8 September (pass 4 August)	(14) 29 May 1762 at London (11 March 1763)

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 78 crew and returned to London with 29. Fifty-seven of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts where 39 were discharged between 21 December 1761 and 14 March 1762. Eleven new crew enlisted on 8 April 1762.

*Sources:* E190/1222/2; ADM 7/90; SMV Muster rolls, 1761–2, no. 138; Felix Farley, 16 May 1761, 27 March, 29 May 1762

**DEFIANCE****1760/6**

(1) 140 tons; 12 guns	(8) Bonny
(2) 40 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) Guadeloupe
(4)	(11)
(5) Thomas Borthwick	(12) 440
(6) John Powell & Co.	(13)
(7) 2 June (pass 1 May)	(14) 24 July (21 August) 1761

*Sources:* E190/1222/2; ADM 7/90; SMV Wharfage books; Felix Farley, 7 February, 18 April, 25 July 1761

<b>FAVOURITE</b>	<b>1760/7</b>
(1) 40 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2) 8 outward	(9)
(3) Foreign	(10)
(4)	(11)
(5) Patrick Holloran	(12)
(6) James Rumsey & Co.	(13)
(7) 25 June (pass 28 June)	(14) No pass returned The vessel was reported taken on its way from Africa to the Leeward Islands and sent into Martinique.

*Sources:* E190/1222/2; ADM 7/90; Felix Farley, 20 June 1761

<b>FONMON CASTLE</b>	<b>1760/8</b>
(1) 150 tons; 12 guns	(8) Windward and Cape Coast
(2) 36 outward	(9) 340
(3) Foreign	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11)
(5) Walker Stroud	(12)
(6) John Coglan	(13)
(7) 13 October (pass 6 September)	(14) 21 May 1762 (no pass returned)

The vessel reportedly arrived at Cape Coast on 19 March 1761 with 80 slaves from windward and sailed for Jamaica with 340 slaves on 23 June. On its way to Jamaica it was reported taken by a privateer from Martinique; its slaves were taken out and sent to Martinique. The vessel was then retaken and sent to St Kitts. Bound for London from St Kitts, it was captured again and sent to Bayonne. It was reportedly recaptured by the privateer *King George* about 1 April 1762 and taken into Bristol.

*Sources:* E190/1222/2; ADM 7/90; T 70/1263; SMV Wharfage books; Felix Farley, 4 July, 14 November 1761, 1, 22 May 1762

**GAMBIA****1760/9**

(1) 100 tons; 12 guns	(8) Goree/Windward and Cape Coast
(2) 40 outward	(9) 270
(3) British	(10) Jamaica
(4)	(11) c.10 August 1761
(5) Samuel Whyting (Samuel Thomas)	(12) 250
(6) James Rumsey & Co.	(13) c.30 September 1761
(7) 9 July (pass 24 May)	(14) 16 October 1761 (pass 28 July 1763)

The vessel was reported to have arrived at Cape Coast on 31 October 1760 with 50 slaves from windward and to have left with 270 slaves for Jamaica on 10 May 1761. According to its muster roll it left Bristol with 34 crew and returned with 9. Of the original crew only 19 appear to have reached Jamaica, where 10 were discharged between 10 August and 30 September 1761. The vessel was reported lost on 17 December 1761 on West Caien [Caicos?] coming through the Windward Passage, but the master and crew got to Havana in boats and then found their way to South Carolina. According to the muster roll, the 9 surviving crew were paid off on 16 October.

*Sources:* E190/1222/2; ADM 7/90; T 70/1263; SMV Muster rolls, 1763-4, no. 80; Felix Farley, 25 October 1760, 24 October 1762, 19 June 1762

**GREYHOUND****1760/10**

(1) 120 tons; 8 (6) guns	(8)
(2) 40 outward; 35 at Virginia	(9)
(3) New England; 1747	(10) Upper James, Virginia
(4) Bristol; 9 September 1760	(11) 21 (18) July 1761
(5) Alexander Robe	(12) 215
(6) Thomas Deane & Co.	(13) 14 (20) September 1761
(7) 11 November (pass 13 September)	(14) 4 (2) December 1761 (27 January 1762)

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 38 crew and returned with 15. Twenty-eight of the original crew reached Virginia, where 17 were discharged between 18 July and 11 September 1761. Four new crew enlisted on 20 September.

*Sources:* E190/1222/2; ADM 7/90; CO 5/1448; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1761-2, no. 73; Felix Farley, 12 September, 5 December 1761

**HALIFAX****1760/11**

(1)	100 tons; 12 guns	(8)	Bonny
(2)	40 outward	(9)	
(3)	Spanish	(10)	
(4)		(11)	
(5)	Robert Cowie	(12)	
(6)	Richard Farr son & Co.	(13)	
(7)	16 May (pass 8 April)	(14)	Taken by French

The vessel was reported captured and taken into Martinique on its way from Africa to Antigua. It was later reported to have been recaptured and taken into Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1222/2; ADM 7/90; Felix Farley, 7 February, 30 May 1761, 18 September 1762

**HOPE****1760/12**

(1)	50 tons	(8)	
(2)		(9)	
(3)		(10)	
(4)		(11)	
(5)	Thomas Owens	(12)	
(6)	John Fowler & Co.	(13)	
(7)	9 October	(14)	

The vessel was reported cut off by negroes on the African coast. The master and all the crew were said to have been killed, except 3 who escaped on another vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1222/2; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 11 July 1761, 1 May 1762

**HOPEWELL****1760/13**

(1)	100 (60) tons; 6 guns	(8)	
(2)	30 outward	(9)	
(3)	Plantation	(10)	Barbados
(4)		(11)	c.16 March 1761
(5)	Daniel Leary (Peter Griffin)	(12)	
(6)	James Rumsey & Co.	(13)	c.1 June 1761
(7)	5 March (pass 4 February)	(14)	23 (22) July (21 November) 1761

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 28 crew and returned with 13. Only 17 of the original crew appear to have reached Barbados, the other 11 having died. Seven crew were discharged on 16 March 1761 and 3 new men enlisted between 25 May and 1 June. The vessel was reported taken by the French on its way from Africa to Jamaica, but then retaken by a British man of war and sent to Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1221/5; E190/1222/2; ADM 7/90; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1761-2, no. 2; Felix Farley, 27 September 1760, 20 June, 25 July 1761

**INDIAN QUEEN****1760/14**

(1) 200 tons; 16 guns	(8) Old Calabar
(2) 40 outward	(9)
(3) British	(10) Jamaica
(4)	(11) c.23 October 1760
(5) John Lewis	(12)
(6) Walter Louther & Co.	(13) c.22 January 1761
(7) 9 January (pass 22 November 1759)	(14) 17 (14) March (3 June) 1761

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 44 crew and returned with 20. Thirty-four of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica where 18 were discharged between 23 October and 22 December 1760. Four new men enlisted on 22 January 1761.

*Sources:* E/190/1221/5; ADM 7/90; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1760–1, no. 90; Felix Farley, 23 August 1760, 7 February, 21 March 1761

**JOHN****1760/15**

(1) 20 tons; 4 guns	(8) Windward and Cape Coast
(2) 11 outward	(9) 85
(3) Plantation	(10) Jamaica
(4)	(11)
(5) George Stroud	(12)
(6) John Coglan & Co.	(13)
(7) 16 September (pass 9 September)	(14) Pass returned 24 June 1762

The vessel was reported to have arrived at Cape Coast on 19 March 1761 with 49 slaves from windward and to have departed for Jamaica with 85 slaves on 18 April.

*Sources:* E190/1222/2; ADM 7/90; T 70/1263; Felix Farley, 11 July, 5 September 1761

**JUBA****1760/16**

(1) 100 tons; 4 guns	(8) Windward and Cape Coast
(2) 25 outward; 13 homeward	(9) 244
(3) Prize; 1760	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 28 June 1760	(11) c.28 November 1761
(5) Thomas Watkins	(12)
(6) John Curtis & Co.	(13) 28 April (1 May) 1762
(7) 22 September (pass 9 August)	(14) 16 (15) July (1 November) 1762

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 28 crew and returned with 14. Only 17 of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica; 5 of the 11 crew lost died on 25 April 1761. Eleven more crew were discharged at Jamaica between 28 November 1761 and 11 February 1762. Eight new crew were enlisted on 1 May. The vessel was reported to have arrived at Cape Coast on 15 March 1761 with 54 slaves from windward and to have departed for Jamaica on 29 July with 244.

*Sources:* E190/1222/2; ADM 7/90; CO 142/16; T 70/1263; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1762–3, no. 19; Felix Farley, 16 May 1761, 20 February, 17 July 1762

**JUNO****1760/17**

(1)	110 tons; 6 guns	(8)	Windward, Cape Coast and
(2)	26 outward	(9)	Anamaboe
(3)	British	(10)	220
(4)		(11)	Jamaica
(5)	William Watkins	(12)	c.13 June 1761
(6)	William Delpratt & Co.	(13)	c.1 July 1761
(7)	11 November (pass 15 August)	(14)	19 September (19 November) 1761

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 29 crew and returned with 15. All the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica where 14 were discharged between 13 June and 1 July 1761. It was reported that the vessel arrived at Cape Coast on 30 January 1761 with 8 slaves from windward and departed for Jamaica from Anamaboe on 18 April 1761 with 220. The vessel was renamed the *Minerva* before its next voyage (see 1763/21).

*Sources:* E190/1222/2; ADM 7/90; SMV Muster rolls, 1761–2, no. 53; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 11 July, 26 September 1761

**MARY****1760/18**

(1)	100 (90) tons; no guns	(8)	
(2)	25 outward	(9)	
(3)	French	(10)	Guadeloupe
(4)		(11)	
(5)	Peter Gardner (David Brown)	(12)	
(6)	Thomas Rock	(13)	
(7)	7 February (pass 4 February)	(14)	17 April (24 August) 1761

*Sources:* E190/1222/2; ADM 7/90; SMV Wharfage books; Felix Farley, 12 July, 13 December 1760

**MERCURY****1760/19**

(1)	50 tons; 2 guns	(8)	Angola
(2)	10 outward	(9)	
(3)	Foreign	(10)	Jamaica
(4)		(11)	
(5)	Henry Knowles (—Howell)	(12)	
(6)	Robert Gordon & Co.	(13)	
(7)	11 September (pass 13 September)	(14)	No pass returned The vessel was reported lost and the master and mate drowned, off Youghall, on its voyage from Jamaica to Bristol.

*Sources:* E190/1222/2; ADM 7/90; Felix Farley, 11 July, 19 September 1761, 9 January, 3 April 1762

**MOLLY****1760/20**

(1)	90 tons; 2 guns	(8)	Bonny
(2)	30 outward	(9)	
(3)	Plantation	(10)	Jamaica
(4)		(11)	
(5)	William Jenkins	(12)	239
(6)	Henry Bright & Co.	(13)	
(7)	14 April (pass 27 March)	(14)	No pass returned

The vessel was reported taken and sent into St Ubes on its voyage from Jamaica to Bristol.

*Sources:* E190/1222/2; ADM 7/90; Felix Farley, 13 December 1760, 16 May, 8 August 1761

**OLDBURY****1760/21**

(1)	138 tons; 14 guns	(8)	Bonny
(2)	38 outward	(9)	
(3)	British	(10)	St Kitts
(4)		(11)	c.15 February 1761
(5)	John Watkins	(12)	385
(6)	Thomas Deane & Co.	(13)	
(7)	3 July (pass 6 May)	(14)	16 (15) June (21 August) 1761

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 41 crew and returned with 19. Thirty-five of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts, where 15 were discharged between 15 February and 17 March 1761. One man died on the run home.

*Sources:* E190/1222/2; ADM 7/90; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1760–1, no. 123; Felix Farley, 7 February, 18 April, 20 June 1761

**QUEBEC****1760/22**

(1)	120 tons; 14 guns	(8)	
(2)	34 outward	(9)	
(3)	British	(10)	St Kitts
(4)		(11)	c.18 February 1761
(5)	William Bishop	(12)	
(6)	James Rumsey & Co.	(13)	c.19 April 1761
(7)	28 April (pass 22 March)	(14)	16 (15) June (21 August) 1761

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 36 crew and returned with 18. Only 21 of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts, where 14 were discharged between 18 February and 2 April 1761. Eleven fresh crew enlisted on 19 April.

*Sources:* E190/1222/2; ADM 7/90; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1761–2, no. 25; Felix Farley, 18 April, 20 June 1761

ROEBUCK		1760/23
(1)	100 (80) tons; 8 (6) guns	(8) Bonny
(2)	35 outward; 33 at South Carolina	(9)
(3)	French prize	(10) South Carolina
(4)	Bristol; 8 January 1759	(11) 1 December (22 November)
(5)	James Maxwell (Thomas Gullan)	1760
(6)	Thomas Deane & Co.	(12) 407 (420 or 423)
(7)	1 March (pass 7 February)	(13) c.21 February 1761
		(14) 2 April (30 March) (3 June) 1761

The other owners of the vessel were given as Corsley and Francis Rogers, John Lidderdale, Joseph Curtis, Edward Nicholas and William Retland. According to its muster roll it left Bristol with 36 crew and returned with 14. Thirty-three of the original crew reached South Carolina, where 19 were discharged between 1 December 1760 and 21 February 1761. Inglis, Lloyd & Hall were agents for the sale of the slaves at South Carolina which was reported to begin on 2 December 1760. Import duties on the slaves totalled £3750 currency.

*Sources:* E190/1222/2; ADM 7/90; CO 5/510; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1760-1, no. 87; Felix Farley, 27 September, 13 December 1760, 10 January, 4 April 1761; Donnan, IV, 375; Laurens, III, 60-1

SALLY		1760/24
(1)	110 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2)	24 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10)
(4)		(11)
(5)	Oliver Skerrett (James Nixon)	(12)
(6)	P.S. Field & Co.	(13)
(7)	12 November (pass 22 October)	(14) No pass returned

The vessel was reported to have been taken on its way to Africa by a privateer of Bayonne.

*Sources:* E190/1222/2; ADM 7/90; Felix Farley, 21 February 1761

**ST MICHAEL****1760/25**

(1) 120 tons; 12 guns	(8)
(2) 40 outward; 20 homeward	(9)
(3) Prize; 1758	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 11 September 1758	(11) c. February 1762
(5) James Buller	(12)
(6) Michael Miller & Co.	(13) 29 April (22 June) 1762
(7) 12 November (pass 2 September)	(14) 8 September (1 November) 1762

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 34 crew and returned with 12. The vessel experienced heavy mortality among its crew and may have reached Jamaica with only 7 crew still alive. Two men were apparently discharged at Jamaica in February and June. Seven new men enlisted on 22 June.

*Sources:* E190/1222/2; ADM 7/90; CO 142/16; SMV Muster rolls, 1762–3, no. 38; Felix Farley, 11 July 1761, 20 March, 11 September 1762

**TWO SISTERS****1760/26**

(1) 100 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2) 25 outward	(9)
(3) British	(10)
(4)	(11)
(5) Joseph Daniels	(12)
(6) John Fowler & Co.	(13)
(7) 21 July (pass 28 June)	(14) No pass returned

The vessel was reported to have been taken and sent into Martinique on its way from Africa to Virginia.

*Sources:* E190/1222/2; ADM 7/90; Felix Farley, 2 May, 14 November 1761

**AMELIA****1761/1**

(1) 120 (140) tons; 8 guns	(8)
(2) 28 at Jamaica; 20 homeward	(9)
(3) Prize; 1760	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 14 August 1761	(11) 30 (29) August 1762
(5) James Nixon	(12) 300
(6) John Gresley jr & Co.	(13) 30 October (22 November) 1762
(7) 11 September	(14) 26 (24) February 1763

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 41 crew and returned with 18. Thirty-one of the original crew reached Jamaica where 22 were discharged from 29 August to 3 November 1762. Nine new crew enlisted on 22 November. The vessel reportedly called at Milford on its way home.

*Sources:* E190/1223/3; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1762–3, no. 110; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 17 April 1762, 15 January, 19, 26 February 1763

**CORNWALL****1761/2**

(1)	180 (200) tons	(8)	Cape Coast
(2)	57 outward; 37 return	(9)	450
(3)		(10)	St Kitts/Antigua
(4)		(11)	c.24 May 1762 at Antigua
(5)	Joseph White (Thomas Duncombe)	(12)	392 at St Kitts
(6)	James Laroche & Co.	(13)	c.25 July 1762 from Antigua
(7)	14 September	(14)	7 September 1762

Fifty-three of the original crew appear to have reached Antigua where 26 were discharged between 24 May and 18 July 1762. Ten new crew enlisted on 25 July. The vessel was reported to have arrived at Cape Coast on 15 January 1762 and to have sailed for Antigua with 450 slaves on 25 March.

*Sources:* E190/1223/3; T 70/1263; BT 6/3; SMV Muster rolls, 1764-5, no. 75; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 17 April, 24 July, 11 September 1762

**DEFIANCE****1761/3**

(1)	140 tons	(8)	Calabar
(2)		(9)	460
(3)		(10)	
(4)		(11)	
(5)	Thomas Borthwick	(12)	
(6)	John Powell & Co.	(13)	
(7)	1 September	(14)	Lost

The vessel was reported lost on Calabar flats with 460 slaves on board; the master and crew were said to have been saved.

*Sources:* E190/1223/3; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 10 April, 30 October 1762

**DISPATCH****1761/4**

(1)	30 tons	(8)	
(2)		(9)	
(3)		(10)	
(4)		(11)	
(5)	James Songster	(12)	
(6)	James Bonbonous & Co.	(13)	
(7)	28 November	(14)	Taken

The vessel was reported to have been taken on its way to Cork and Senegal by a French privateer and sent into the Canaries.

*Sources:* E190/1223/3; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 24 April 1762

**ELIZABETH****1761/5**

(1) 100 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2) 30 outward; 9 return	(9)
(3) Plantation; 1751	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 10 December 1755	(11) 15 (13) July 1762
(5) James Maxwell	(12) 230
(6) John Fowler & Co.	(13) c.22 November 1762
(7) 11 September	(14) 22 (18) February 1763

Twenty-two of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica, where 18 were discharged between 13 July and 20 November 1762. Seven new crew enlisted on 22 November. According to the naval office list, the vessel entered Jamaica with 20 crew. Two men died on the run home.

*Sources:* E190/1223/3; CO 142/16; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1762-3, no. 99; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 10 April, 18 September 1762, 26 February 1763

**HANNAH****1761/6**

(1) 100 tons; no guns	(8) Gambia
(2) 30 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) South Carolina
(4)	(11) 5 September (30 August) 1761
(5) Richard Darville	(12) 200
(6) Thomas Rock	(13) c.9 October 1761
(7) 9 January (pass 13 December 1761)	(14) 17 (11) December 1761 (27 January 1762)

The vessel was reported to have sailed from Bristol in convoy with H.M.S. *Milford*. According to its muster roll it left Bristol with 24 crew and returned with 13. All the original crew appear to have reached South Carolina, where 11 were discharged between 30 August and 9 October 1761. Smith, Brewton & Smith were reportedly agents for the sale of the slaves at South Carolina which was to begin on 9 September, but Smith & Nutt were listed as agents in the duty books. Import duties on the slaves totalled £860 currency.

*Sources:* E190/1222/2; ADM 7/90; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1761-2, no. 107; Felix Farley, 11 January, 30 May, 7 November, 19 December 1761; Donnan, IV, 378

**HECTOR**

<b>1761/7</b>	
(1) 200 tons; 14 guns	(8) Angola
(2) 50 outward; 40 at Virginia	(9)
(3) French prize; 1759	(10) Upper James, Virginia
(4) Bristol; 15 October 1759	(11) 1 October 1762
(5) John Chilcott	(12) 512
(6) John Curtis & Co.	(13) 31 January 1763
(7) 22 October	(14) 31 (29) March 1763

Letters of marque were declared on 3 October 1761 when Michael Atkins was named as the other owner of the vessel. According to its muster roll it left Bristol with 56 crew and returned with 36. Fifty-three of the original crew appear to have reached Virginia where 17 were discharged between 16 October and 4 December 1762.

*Sources:* E190/1223/3; CO 5/1449; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1762-3, no. 103; Felix Farley, 31 July, 20 November 1762, 31 March 1763; Damer Powell, p. 240

**INDIAN QUEEN****1761/8**

(1) 200 tons; 16 guns	(8) Old Calabar
(2) 27 at Jamaica and homeward	(9)
(3) Prize	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 17 November 1759	(11) 10 June 1762
(5) John Lewis	(12) 300
(6) Walter Louther & Co.	(13) 20 July 1762
(7) 17 May	(14) 30 October 1762

The vessel was reported to have sailed from Bristol with H.M.S. *Lore* which was to escort the *Indian Queen* 300 leagues to the west. On its return voyage to Bristol from Jamaica, it called at Milford. Its return cargo included 20 hogsheads of sugar shipped by Hibbert & Jackson on account of French & Smith, freight charged at 8s. per cwt.

*Sources:* E190/1223/3; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 23 May 1761, 20 March, 11 September, 23, 30 October 1762; Bristol Record Office, Ashton Court MSS. (Woolnough papers), AC/WO 16 (27) 46 (a), 46 (c)

**JAMAICA PACKET****1761/9**

(1)	150 (220) tons; 10 (12) guns	(8)	Bonny
(2)	29 at Jamaica; 20 homeward	(9)	
(3)	New England; 1747	(10)	Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 28 February 1758	(11)	20 (14) February 1762
(5)	William Engledue	(12)	440
(6)	Thomas Deane & Co.	(13)	18 (20) June 1762
(7)	17 June	(14)	8 September 1762

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 45 crew and returned with 18. Thirty-four of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica where 25 were discharged between 14 February and 30 April 1762. Ten new crew enlisted on 20 June. One man died on the home run. The vessel was renamed *Nancy* before its next voyage to Africa in 1763 (see 1763/22).

*Sources:* E190/1223/3; CO 142/16; BT 6/3; SMV Muster rolls, 1762-3, no. 81; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 20 June 1761, 27 March, 24 April, 11 September 1762

**MARLBOROUGH****1761/10**

(1)	100 tons; 8 guns	(8)	
(2)	35 outward	(9)	
(3)	British	(10)	Guadeloupe
(4)		(11)	c.16 October 1761
(5)	Thomas Gibson	(12)	
(6)	Richard Farr son & Co.	(13)	c.20 January 1762
(7)	16 March (pass 10 January)	(14)	24 (23) March (7 June) 1762

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 29 crew and returned with 16. Twenty-two of the original crew appear to have reached Guadeloupe where 9 were discharged between 16 October 1761 and 16 January 1762. Three new crew enlisted on 20 January.

*Sources:* E190/1223/3; ADM 7/90; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1761-2, no. 99; Felix Farley, 21 March 1761, 9 January, 27 March 1762

**PHOENIX****1761/11**

(1)	100 tons; 10 guns	(8)
(2)	35 outward; 20 homeward	(9)
(3)	Spanish prize; 1746	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 30 June 1759	(11) 29 December 1761
(5)	John Anderson	(12) 285
(6)	John Powell & Co.	(13) 28 April (1 May) 1762
(7)	16 March (pass 10 January)	(14) 14 (11) July (1 November) 1762

According to its muster roll the vessel lost only 4 of its crew before it reached Jamaica. Sixteen crew were discharged there between 2 January and 3 March 1762, and 5 new crew enlisted on 1 May. The vessel returned to Bristol with 20 crew. The naval office list records that the vessel had 30 crew on entering Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1223/3; ADM 7/90; CO 142/16; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1762–3, no. 14; Felix Farley, 21 March, 19 September 1761, 17 July 1762

**PORT ROYAL****1761/12**

(1)	100 tons; 2 guns	(8) Anamaboe
(2)	30 outward	(9)
(3)	Foreign	(10) Jamaica
(4)		(11) c.13 September 1761
(5)	William Barber (Edmund Francis)	(12)
(6)	Thomas Rock	(13) c.27 January 1762
(7)	9 January (pass 18 November 1760)	(14) 26 (27) March (23 April) 1762

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 28 crew and returned with 7. Thirteen of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica, the other 15 having died. Eleven of the surviving crew were discharged at Jamaica between 13 September and 13 October 1761. Five new crew enlisted on 27 January 1762.

*Sources:* E190/1222/2; ADM 7/90; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1763–4, no. 3; Felix Farley, 25 July, 28 November 1761, 3 April 1762

**QUEBEC****1761/13**

(1)	120 tons	(8)
(2)	40 outward; 17 return	(9)
(3)		(10) Antigua
(4)		(11) c.29 August 1762
(5)	William Brown	(12) 370
(6)	Richard Farr son & Co.	(13) c.20 October 1762
(7)	21 October	(14) 19 (17) February 1763

According to its muster roll the vessel appears to have reached Antigua with 35 of its original crew. Twenty were discharged there between 29 August and 15 October 1762. Three new crew enlisted on 20 October. One man died on the home run. The vessel returned to Bristol from Antigua via Youghall.

*Sources:* E190/1223/3; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1762–3, no. 178; Felix Farley, 1 May, 18 September, 4 December 1762, 19 February 1763

**RICHMOND****1761/14**

(1)	100 tons; 2 guns	(8)
(2)	30 outward; 11 return	(9)
(3)	British	(10) Jamaica
(4)		(11) c.16 November 1761
(5)	John King	(12) Over 300 (?)
(6)	John Curtis & Co.	(13)
(7)	9 January (pass 8 December 1760)	(14) 11 September (1 November) 1762

According to its muster roll the vessel enlisted 2 crew at St Thomas in Africa on 6 September 1761. It appears to have reached Jamaica with 20 crew. Seventeen were discharged there between 16 November 1761 and 11 June 1762. Eight further crew were enlisted, including 2 at Jamaica on 29 December 1761 and 10 January 1762 and 6 on 20 August 1762. The last six were probably enlisted during the course of the return voyage.

*Sources:* E190/1222/2; ADM 7/90; SMV Muster rolls, 1762–3, no. 8; Felix Farley, 5 December 1761, 18 September 1762

**ROEBUCK****1761/15**

(1)	100 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2)	35 at Virginia	(9)
(3)	French; 1758	(10) Upper James, Virginia
(4)	Bristol; 10 June 1761	(11) 12 June 1762
(5)	Thomas Gullan	(12) 383
(6)	Thomas Deane & Co.	(13) 1 (4) October 1762
(7)	8 August	(14) 16 (15) November 1762

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 37 crew and returned with 14. Twenty-one of the original crew reached Virginia, the other 16 having died. Twelve crew were discharged at Virginia between 16 June and 2 August 1762. Four new crew enlisted on 4 October. William Draper was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1223/3; CO 5/1449; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1762-3, no. 84; Felix Farley, 15 August 1761, 10 April, 31 July, 20 November 1762

**ROYAL BRITON****1761/16**

(1)	100 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2)	15 at Jamaica; 16 homeward	(9)
(3)	British; 1760	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Kingston; 20 October 1762	(11) 15 (9) July 1762
(5)	Samuel Timberman	(12) 130
(6)	James Rumsey & Co.	(13) 28 October (16 November)
(7)	12 September	1762
		(14) 18 (16) February 1763

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 24 crew and returned with 18. Only 12 of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica, the other 12 having died. Five crew were discharged between 9 July and 22 September 1762 and 11 new crew enlisted on 16 November.

*Sources:* E190/1223/3; CO 142/16; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1763-4, no. 8; Felix Farley, 1 May, 18 September 1762, 19 February 1763

**SALLY****1761/17**

(1)	60 (150) tons; no (14) guns	(8) Angola
(2)	56 outward; 22 return	(9)
(3)	Prize; 1758	(10) Barbados/Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 14 March 1759	(11) c.19 November 1761 at Jamaica
(5)	John Gordon	(12)
(6)	Robert Gordon & Co.	(13) 16 (18) June 1762
(7)	9 January (pass 29 August 1760)	(14) 9 September (1 November) 1762

The vessel was reported to have sailed from Bristol in convoy with H.M.S. *Milford*. Forty-nine of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica where 37 were discharged between 19 November 1761 and 9 April 1762. Ten new crew enlisted on 18 June 1762.

*Sources:* E190/1222/2; ADM 7/90; CO 142/16; SMV Muster rolls, 1762-3, no. 88; Felix Farley, 11 January, 12 September 1761, 20 February, 11 September 1762

**SALLY****1761/18**

(1)	130 tons	(8)	Bonny
(2)	32 outward; 12 return	(9)	
(3)		(10)	Antigua
(4)		(11)	c.21 February 1762
(5)	James McTaggart	(11)	300
(6)	Henry Bright & Co.	(13)	
(7)	17 June	(14)	19 (17) July 1762

According to its muster roll the vessel appears to have reached Antigua with 24 of its original crew. Twelve crew were discharged there between 21 February and 10 April 1762. Henry Bright took out £1000 insurance on the *Sally*, for Africa and a port of discharge in America, at 12 guineas per £100, 'Mortality of Negroes by natural death excepted'.

*Sources:* E190/1223/3; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1761–2, no. 133; Felix Farley, 20 June 1761, 27 March, 10 April, 24 July 1762; Bristol Record Office, insurance policies, no. 16073, 24 March 1762

**TRYTON****1761/19**

(1)	70 tons; no guns	(8)	
(2)	13 at Jamaica	(9)	
(3)	British; 1750	(10)	Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 10 June 1761	(11)	25 June 1762
(5)	Nicholas Doyle	(12)	151
(6)	John Fowler & Co.	(13)	
(7)	3 July	(14)	

*Sources:* E190/1223/3; CO 142/16; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 17 April, 11 September 1762

**AFRICA****1762/1**

(1)	100 tons; 6 guns	(8)	St Thomas
(2)	37 outward; 15 return	(9)	
(3)	French prize; 1757	(10)	Upper James, Virginia
(4)	Bristol; 27 November 1762	(11)	18 July 1763
(5)	William Watkins	(12)	259
(6)	John Coghlans & Co.	(13)	1 (12) September 1763
(7)	24 December	(14)	2 November (30 October) 1763

Formerly known as the *Achilles*, the vessel appears, according to its muster roll, to have lost 20 of its original crew before reaching Virginia. Five further crew were discharged between 10 August and 12 September 1763. Three new crew enlisted on 9 September. According to the naval office list the vessel entered Virginia with 30 crew.

*Sources:* E190/1224/1; E190/1224/3; CO 5/1449; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1763–4, no. 56; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 2 July, 13 August, 3 September, 5 November 1763

<b>ANNA MARIA</b>		<b>1762/2</b>
(1)	100 tons; 10 guns	(8)
(2)	35 outward	(9)
(3)		(10)
(4)		(11)
(5)	Robert How	(12)
(6)	James Rumsey & Co.	(13)
(7)	1 February	(14)

Letters of marque were declared on 21 January 1762 when the vessel's owners were named as Thomas Lucas, Martin French, William Clymer, Evan Rice, and Thomas Clark.

*Sources:* E190/1223/3; E190/1224/3; BT 6/3; Damer Powell, p. 238

<b>APOLLO</b>		<b>1762/3</b>
(1)	100 tons	(8)
(2)		(9)
(3)		(10)
(4)		(11)
(5)	John Hamilton	(12)
(6)	Devonshire & Reeve	(13)
(7)	26 August	(14)

Originally of Liverpool, the vessel was reported taken on its way to Africa from Liverpool and then recaptured by the *King George* privateer and sent into Bristol, where it was refitted for a voyage to Africa.

*Sources:* E190/1224/3; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 10 July 1762

<b>ARABELLA</b>		<b>1762/4</b>
(1)	100 tons	(8)
(2)	32 outward; 19 return	(9)
(3)		(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11) c.16 May 1763
(5)	George Merrick	(12) 332
(6)	James Laroche & Co.	(13) c.18 June 1763
(7)	30 August	(14) 22 (20) August 1763

According to its muster roll the vessel reached St Kitts with 26 crew. Seven crew were discharged at the island between 16 May and 18 June 1763.

*Sources:* E190/1224/3; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1764–5, no. 77; Felix Farley, 9 April, 18 June, 27 August 1763

**BLACK PRINCE****1762/5**

(1)	100 (150) tons; 18 guns	(8)	Windward and Cape Coast
(2)	50 outward	(9)	400 (438)
(3)		(10)	Antigua
(4)		(11)	8 May 1763
(5)	William Miller	(12)	394
(6)	James Laroche & Co.	(13)	4 July 1763
(7)	5 May	(14)	13 (10) August 1763

Letters of marque were declared on 18 April 1762 when the other owners of the vessel were named as James Laroche jr, John Gresley, William Delpratt, and John Thompson. According to its muster roll it left Bristol with 43 crew and returned with 23. Forty-one of the original crew reached Antigua where 18 were discharged on 18 May 1763. Its journal suggests that the vessel reached Cape Mount in Africa on 25 June 1762, where it traded for rice and water until 16 September. It then sailed to the Gold Coast, where it traded for slaves at Anamaboe and Cape Coast between 18 October 1762 and 1 March 1763. Two uprisings among its slaves were reportedly thwarted, the first on 22 February, while the vessel was still at the coast, the second on 4 March at sea. One report suggested that the vessel arrived at Cape Coast on 29 November 1762 with 80 slaves from windward and sailed on 28 February 1763 with 400 for the West Indies, but its journal shows it left Anamaboe on 1 March 1763 with 438 slaves for Antigua. Forty-four slaves died before the surviving 394 slaves (including 277 men and boys and 117 women and girls) were sold at Antigua by Messrs. Blizzard, Sherff & Byam on 18–19 May 1763. The vessel's return cargo for Bristol included 45 hogsheads and 4 barrels of sugar as well as a large quantity of stone and shingle ballast.

*Sources:* E190/1224/3; BT 6/3; T 70/1263; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1764–5, no. 76; Felix Farley, 5 March, 2 July, 13 August 1763; Bristol Central Library, B.4764, *Journal of the Black Prince*; Damer Powell, p. 189

BRITANNIA	1762/6
(1) 100 tons; no guns	(8) St Thomas
(2) 20 at Jamaica	(9)
(3) Prize (plantation)	(10) St Kitts/Savanna la Mar,
(4) Bristol; 24 May 1762	Jamaica
(5) Joseph Daniel	(11) 29 September/15 October 1763
(6) John Fowler & Co.	(12) 239 at Jamaica
(7) 9 June	(13) c.11 February 1764
	(14) 13 (11) April 1764

Robert Gordon was also named as an owner of the vessel. According to its muster roll it left Bristol with 38 crew and returned with 13. Only 4 of the original crew seem to have reached Jamaica. Nine new crew were enlisted on 11 February 1764. It was reported on 5 November 1763 that the vessel had been 'buffeted at sea' for 6 weeks off Africa before meeting the *General Murray* (see 1763/12) which put an officer and 6 crew on board the *Britannia* and escorted it to St Thomas. Reports from St Thomas indicate that it arrived in a 'deplorable condition' with only the master and 8 other men alive out of 44 crew. Of the surviving crew, only 2 were able to serve on deck. Two Liverpool vessels reportedly helped the vessel off the coast. Later reports suggest that the vessel passed St Kitts on 29 September 1763 with about 300 slaves bound for Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1224/3; CO 142/18; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1763–4, no. 140; Felix Farley, 26 February, 5 November, 10 December 1763, 11 January, 14 April 1764

CATHERINE SLOOP	1762/7
(1) 35 tons	(8)
(2)	(9)
(3)	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) 12 February 1763
(5) Richard Stroud	(12)
(6)	(13)
(7) From London	(14) 13 May 1763

Owned in Bristol, the vessel sailed from London for Africa. It was reported spoken with on 4 July 1762, in latitude 42.30 N., longitude 13.30 W. near Cape Finisterre.

*Sources:* SMV Wharfage books; Felix Farley, 28 August 1762, 30 April, 14 May 1763

GREYHOUND	1762/8
(1) 120 tons	(8)
(2)	(9)
(3)	(10)
(4)	(11)
(5) Alexander Robe	(12)
(6) Thomas Deane & Co.	(13)
(7) 21 June	(14)

The vessel was reported taken by the French man of war, *Modeste*, but subsequently redeemed.

*Sources:* E190/1224/3; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 25 September 1762

**HUNGERFORD****1762/9**

(1)	120 (180) tons; 16 guns	(8)	New Calabar
(2)	50 outward	(9)	
(3)		(10)	Guadeloupe/St Kitts
(4)		(11)	c.8 January 1763 at Guadeloupe
(5)	Walter Robe	(12)	
(6)	John Powell & Co.	(13)	c.2 April 1763 from St Kitts
(7)	13 May	(14)	17 (14) May 1763

Letters of marque were declared on 19 April 1762 when the other owners of the vessel were named as John Vaughan jr and Israel Alleyn. According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 45 crew. Two more crew enlisted on 17 June and another one at St Thomas in Africa on 27 November. The vessel appears to have arrived at Guadeloupe with 34 crew. Fifteen were discharged there between 8 January and 14 February 1763 and one new man enlisted on 19 February. Three more enlisted at St Kitts on 2 April.

*Sources:* E190/1224/3; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1762-3, no.150; Felix Farley, 5 February, 26 March, 21 May 1763; Damer Powell, p. 240

**INDIAN PRINCE****1762/10**

(1)	100 tons; 12 guns	(8)	
(2)	30 outward	(9)	
(3)		(10)	
(4)		(11)	
(5)	John Nielson	(12)	
(6)	John Fowler & Co.	(13)	
(7)	28 May	(14)	

Letters of marque were declared on 15 May 1762 when Robert Gordon was named as the other owner of the vessel. It was reported taken by the French man of war, *Modeste*, stripped of its goods, and then sunk.

*Sources:* E190/1224/3; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 25 September 1762; Damer Powell, p. 241

**JAMES****1762/11**

(1)	100 tons	(8)	Goree
(2)	17 outward; 10 return	(9)	
(3)		(10)	Antigua
(4)		(11)	c.8 August 1763
(5)	James Songster	(12)	185
(6)	James Bonbonous & Co.	(13)	c.30 August 1763
(7)	6 December	(14)	7 (3) November 1763

According to its muster roll the vessel enlisted 5 further crew at Cork on 16 December 1762. The vessel appears to have reached Antigua with 20 crew. Nine were discharged there between 8 and 30 August 1763. One died on the run home. The vessel returned home via Cork.

*Sources:* E190/1224/3; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1763-4, no.40; Felix Farley, 26 February, 17 September, 5 November 1763

**JUBA****1762/12**

(1)	100 tons; 4 guns	(8)	Bonny
(2)	10 at South Carolina; 6 homeward	(9)	
(3)	Prize	(10)	South Carolina
(4)	Bristol; 28 June 1760	(11)	22 (13) August 1763
(5)	William Penhale	(12)	127 (180)
(6)	Thomas Deane & Co.	(13)	24 October 1763
(7)	24 December	(14)	12 (10) December 1763

The other owners of the vessel were John Curtis and Michael Atkins. According to its muster roll it left Bristol with 32 crew and returned with 8. Five additional crew were enlisted at St Thomas in Africa on 26 May 1763 but despite this the vessel appears to have reached South Carolina with only 14 crew. Six crew were discharged at South Carolina between 13 and 24 August. The vessel was reported to have had 'great Mortality' among its slaves. Inglis, Lloyd & Hall were agents for the sale of the slaves at South Carolina which was advertised to begin on 23 August. Import duties on the slaves totalled £1165 currency.

*Sources:* E190/1224/3; BT 6/3; CO 5/510; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1763-4, no.60; Felix Farley, 2 July, 13 August, 15 October, 17 December 1763; Donnan, IV, 381

**MARLBOROUGH****1762/13**

(1)	100 tons	(8)	
(2)	28 outward; 11 return	(9)	
(3)		(10)	Guadeloupe
(4)		(11)	c.5 April 1763
(5)	Thomas Gibson	(12)	
(6)	Richard Farr son & Co.	(13)	c.10 May 1763
(7)	30 August	(14)	23 June 1763

According to its muster roll the vessel appears to have reached Guadeloupe with 22 crew. Twelve were discharged there between 5 April and 10 May. One man enlisted on 2 May.

*Sources:* E190/1224/3; BT 6/3; SMV Muster roll, 1763-4, no.27; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 9, 23 April, 25 June 1763

**MOLLY****1762/14**

(1)	100 (180) tons	(8)	
(2)	31 outward; 15 return	(9)	
(3)		(10)	St Kitts/Nevis
(4)		(11)	c.9 May 1763 at St Kitts
(5)	William Jenkins	(12)	
(6)	Henry Bright & Co.	(13)	c.23 June 1763 from Nevis
(7)	30 August	(14)	2 August (30 July) 1763

According to its muster roll the vessel enlisted an additional crewman at St Thomas in Africa on 17 March 1763. The vessel appears to have reached St Kitts with 20 crew, the other 12 having died. Eight were discharged there between 9 May and 8 June. Three new crew enlisted at Nevis on 23 June.

*Sources:* E190/1224/3; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1763-4, no.36; Felix Farley, 9 April, 11 July, 6 August 1763

OLDBURY		1762/15
(1)	138 tons	(8) Bonny
(2)		(9) 500
(3)		(10)
(4)		(11)
(5)	John Watkins	(12)
(6)	Thomas Deane & Co.	(13)
(7)	21 January	(14)

Letters of marque were declared on 21 January 1762. The vessel was reported to have blown up on the African coast with 500 slaves on board.

*Sources:* E190/1223/1; E190/1223/3; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 18 September, 6 November 1762, 15 January 1763; Damer Powell, p. 243

PEARL		1762/16
(1)	100 tons; 12 guns	(8) Bonny
(2)	40 outward	(9)
(3)		(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11)
(5)	John Barker	(12)
(6)	Thomas Deane & Co.	(13)
(7)	18 January	(14)

Letters of marque were declared on 18 January 1762 when the other owners of the vessel were listed as John Curtis, William Draper and William Redberd.

*Sources:* E190/1223/1; E190/1223/3; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 18 September, 6 November 1762, 19 February 1763; Damer Powell, p. 243

PHOENIX		1762/17
(1)	100 tons; 10 guns	(8) Cape Coast
(2)	30 at Jamaica; 25 homeward	(9) 260
(3)	Prize	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 30 June 1759	(11) 1 August 1763
(5)	John Anderson	(12) 307 (300)
(6)	John Powell & Co.	(13) 30 September 1763
(7)	24 November	(14) 1 December (29 November) 1763

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 35 crew and returned with 28. All the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica, where 7 were discharged between 10 and 25 August 1763. The vessel was reported to have arrived at Cape Coast on 30 March 1763 and to have sailed for the West Indies with 260 slaves on 24 May 1763. Other reports suggest, however, that the vessel arrived at Jamaica with 300 or more slaves 'in good order'.

*Sources:* E190/1224/3; BT 6/3; CO 142/18; T 70/1263; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1763–4, no.52; Felix Farley, 25 June, 15 October, 3 December 1763

ST KITTS MERCHANT		1762/18
(1)	120 tons	(8)
(2)		(9)
(3)		(10)
(4)		(11)
(5)	George Stroud	(12)
(6)	Catherine Stroud	(13)
(7)	7 August	(14)

The vessel was reported to have been taken and sent into Spain.

Sources: E190/1224/3; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 4 December 1762

WILLIAMSBURGH		1762/19
(1)	120 (100 or 150) tons	(8) Bonny
(2)	20 outward; 16 return	(9)
(3)		(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11) c.12 November 1762
(5)	Anthony Halsall	(12)
(6)	John Thompson & Co.	(13) c.20 March 1763
(7)	4 February	(14) 9 (6) May 1763

According to its muster roll the vessel seems to have arrived at St Kitts with 12 crew. Two were discharged there on 12 November 1762 and 6 new men enlisted between 2 and 20 March 1763. On its return to Bristol, the vessel was advertised for sale. It was renamed the *Ballea Castle* before its next voyage to Africa in 1764 (see 1764/3).

Sources: E190/1224/3; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1763-4, no.11; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 6 November 1762, 19 February, 14 May 1763, 14 April 1764

AFRICA		1763/1
(1)	110 tons	(8)
(2)	27 outward; 13 return	(9) c.273
(3)		(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11) c.22 April 1764
(5)	John Barker	(12)
(6)	Thomas Sims & Co.	(13) c.16 July 1764
(7)	22 July	(14) 13 (12) September 1764

According to its muster roll the vessel appears to have arrived at St Kitts with 18 crew. Five were discharged at the island between 22 April and 16 July 1764. The vessel was reported to have been spoken with at sea on 9 February 1764 in latitude 2 S. longitude 6 W., when it had 273 slaves bound for St Kitts.

Sources: E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1764-5, no.36; Felix Farley, 25 June, 11 July 1763, 18 February, 2 June 1764

**AMELIA****1763/2**

(1) 120 tons; no guns	(8) Old Calabar
(2) 42 outward; 19 return	(9)
(3) Prize; 1760	(10) Barbados/Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 14 August 1761	(11) 19 (13) November 1764 at
(5) James Nixon	Jamaica
(6) John Gresley jr & Co.	(12) 364 (344) at Jamaica
(7) 13 September	(13) 24 (29) January 1765
	(14) 2 April (31 March) 1765

According to its muster roll the vessel arrived at Jamaica with 30 crew, the other 12 of its original crew having died. Fourteen crew were discharged at Jamaica between 13 November 1764 and 20 January 1765. Three new crew enlisted between 16 and 29 January. The naval office list suggests the vessel cleared Jamaica with 15 crew. The vessel was reported to have called at Barbados with 370 slaves on board. Hibbert & Jackson sold 224 male and 120 female slaves imported by the vessel at Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; CO 142/18; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1764-5, no.164; Felix Farley, 23 July, 10 September 1763, 14 July, 29 December 1764, 2 February, 6 April 1765; Report on African trade

**ANNAMABOE****1763/3**

(1) 150 tons; 6 guns	(8) Cape Coast and Anamaboe
(2) 35 at Jamaica and homeward	(9) 450
(3) Prize; 1757	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) London; 1 July 1763	(11) 28 May 1764
(5) Edward Gregory	(12) 391 (374)
(6) Samuel Smith & Co.	(13) 28 July 1763 for London
(7) 6 August	(14)

Of London, William Gabitas was also named as owner of the vessel. It was reported to have arrived at Cape Coast on 14 December 1763 and to have departed for Barbados with 450 slaves on 1 February 1764. It was also reported at Anamaboe Road on 10 January 1764. Sedgley & Hillhouse acted as commission agents for fitting out the vessel at Bristol. The vessel was reported condemned at Anamaboe in 1766. Hibbert & Jackson sold 263 male and 111 female slaves imported by the vessel at Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; CO 142/18; CO 388/51, II 102; T 70/1263; Felix Farley, 18 June, 6 August 1763, 26 May, 28 July 1764; Report on African trade

ARABELLA	1763/4
(1) 100 tons	(8) New Calabar
(2) 35 outward; 19 return	(9)
(3)	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.13 June 1764
(5) George Merrick	(12) 258
(6) James Laroche & Co.	(13)
(7) 16 October	(14) 31 (30) August 1764
The vessel appears to have arrived at St Kitts with 27 crew and to have discharged 8 crew there between 13 and 16 June 1764.	

Sources: E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1764-5, no.77; Felix Farley, 22 October 1763, 16 June, 14 July, 1 September 1764

BETSEY	1763/5
(1) 70 tons; no guns	(8)
(2) 17 at Jamaica; 14 homeward	(9)
(3) Chepstow; 1756	(10) Montego Bay, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 12 September 1763	(11) 8 August (25 July) 1764
(5) Abram Gally	(12) 103
(6) John Fowler & Co.	(13) 29 October (4 November) 1764
(7) 28 September	(14) 28 January 1765

Entered out for Cork, Africa and St Kitts, the vessel left Bristol, according to its muster roll, with 17 crew and returned with 8. One additional man enlisted on 8 October 1763, possibly at Cork. Having reportedly passed St Kitts on 15 July 1764, the vessel appears to have arrived at Jamaica with 16 crew and to have discharged 11 there between 25 July and 22 October 1764. Three new crew enlisted on 4 November.

Sources: E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; CO 142/18; SMV Muster rolls, 1764-5, no.85; Felix Farley, 17 September, 1 October 1763, 24 March, 8 September, 17 November 1764, 2 February 1765

CAPE COAST	1763/6
(1) 140 (117 or 118) tons	(8) Windward and Cape Coast
(2) 23 outward; 10 return	(9) 150
(3)	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.16 April 1764
(5) Walker Stroud	(12)
(6) Catherine and Walker Stroud	(13) c.12 June 1764
(7) 8 June	(14) 28 (27) July 1764

Formerly known as the *Magdalen*, the vessel was reported to have arrived at Cape Coast on 7 January 1764 with 85 slaves from windward and to have departed for Barbados with 150 slaves on 15 January. The vessel appears to have had 17 crew on its arrival at St Kitts, and to have discharged 11 there between 16 and 30 April 1764. Four new crew enlisted on 12 June.

Sources: E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; CO 388/51, Ii 102; T 70/1263; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1764-5, no.54; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 30 April, 11 June, 17 December 1763, 16 June, 28 July 1764

**CATHERINE****1763/7**

(1)	35 tons	(8)
(2)		(9)
(3)		(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11)
(5)	— Roe (—Morgan)	(12)
(6)		(13)
(7)		(14) 13 February 1764

*Sources:* SMV Wharfage books; Felix Farley, 17 December 1763, 11 February 1764

**CATO****1763/8**

(1)	200 (250 or 350) tons; no guns	(8) Old Calabar/Anabona
(2)	86 outward; 20 return	(9)
(3)	New England; 1746	(10) St Kitts/ Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 31 July 1760	(11) 18 June 1764 at Jamaica
(5)	Thomas Jones	(12) 500 (530 or 398)
(6)	James Laroche & Co.	(13) 5 November 1764
(7)	26 May	(14) 14 January 1765

According to its muster roll the vessel arrived at Jamaica with only 28 of its original crew. Forty crew died at Calabar between 7 August 1763 and 9 April 1764, and a further 3 died at sea between 29 April and 12 May. In addition, 3 crew deserted at Calabar and Anabona, and 12 were discharged at Anabona and St Thomas. Of the 28 who reached Jamaica, 3 died and a further 14 were discharged between 20 June and 7 October 1764. Fourteen fresh crew were enlisted at Jamaica between 19 July and 5 November. Five of the original crew were discharged at St Kitts on 26 November on the return voyage to Bristol. According to the naval office list the vessel entered Jamaica with 22 crew. It reportedly called at St Kitts with 530 slaves on board on its way to Jamaica. Hibbert & Jackson sold 294 male and 104 female slaves imported by the vessel at Jamaica. It was advertised for sale on its return to Bristol.

*Sources:* E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; CO 142/18; SMV Muster rolls, 1765–6, no.201; Felix Farley, 14, 28 May 1763, 21 January, 28 July, 4 August 1764, 19 January, 1 June 1765; Report on African trade

**CORNWALL****1763/9**

(1)	180 (200) tons	(8)
(2)	55 outward; 30 return	(9)
(3)		(10) Antigua
(4)		(11) c.23 December 1763
(5)	David Duncomb	(12) 535
(6)	James Laroche & Co.	(13) c.23 April 1764
(7)	9 April	(14) 30 (29) June 1764

All of the vessel's original crew appear to have reached Antigua. Twenty-eight were discharged there between 23 December 1763 and 17 February 1764. Three new crew enlisted between 14 and 23 April.

*Sources:* E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1764–5, no.75; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 19 March, 31 December 1763, 18 February, 30 June 1764

<b>ELIZABETH</b>	<b>1763/10</b>
(1) 100 tons	(8)
(2) 30 outward; 13 return	(9)
(3)	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.12 January 1764
(5) James Maxwell	(12)
(6) John Fowler & Co.	(13) c.24 February 1764
(7) 14 May	(14) 13 (11) April 1764
Twenty-six of the vessel's original crew appear to have reached St Kitts, where 13 were discharged between 12 January and 24 February 1764.	

*Sources:* E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1763-4, no.139; Felix Farley, 16 April 1763, 28 January, 18 February, 14 April 1764

<b>FLY</b>	<b>1763/11</b>
(1) 120 tons	(8) Angola
(2) 33 outward; 14 return	(9)
(3)	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.12 October 1764
(5) John (or Thomas) Mills	(12)
(6) John Curtis & Co.	(13) c.15 December 1764
(7) 1 September	(14) 20 January 1765
According to its muster roll the vessel enlisted 8 further crew at Angola between 8 February and 15 May 1764. It appears to have arrived at St Kitts with 22 crew and discharged 14 there between 12 October and 2 December 1764. Six new crew enlisted on 15 December.	

*Sources:* E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; SMV Muster rolls, 1764-5, no.106; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 11 July, 10 September 1763, 15 December 1764, 26 January 1765

<b>GENERAL MURRAY</b>	<b>1763/12</b>
(1) 100 tons; no guns	(8)
(2) 12 at Jamaica	(9)
(3) Prize	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 6 February 1761	(11) 20 March 1764
(5) Joseph White	(12) 218 (219)
(6) John Fowler & Co.	(13)
(7) 12 February	(14)
The vessel was reported to have passed Barbados on 3 March 1764 with 219 slaves bound for Jamaica. The vessel assisted the <i>Britannia</i> (see 1762/6) to reach St Thomas in West Africa.	

*Sources:* E190/1224/1; E190/1224/3; E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; CO 142/18; Felix Farley, 12 February, 6 August 1763, 26 May, 16 June 1764

**GREYHOUND****1763/13**

(1) 120 (150) tons; 4 guns	(8) Bonny
(2) 30 at Virginia	(9)
(3) New England; 1747	(10) Upper James, Virginia
(4) Bristol; 5 February 1763	(11) 25 August 1763
(5) Alexander Robe	(12) 410 (421)
(6) Thomas Deane & Co.	(13) 14 (17) October 1763
(7) 6 February	(14) 1 December (27 November) 1763

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 41 crew and returned with 21. Thirty-seven of the original crew reached Virginia where 20 were discharged between 29 August and 10 October. Four new crew enlisted on 17 October.

*Sources:* E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; CO 5/1449; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1763-4, no.57; Felix Farley, 12 February, 13 August, 15 October, 3 December 1763

**HECTOR****1763/14**

(1) 200 tons; 8 guns	(8)
(2) 50 at Virginia	(9)
(3) French prize; 1759	(10) St Kitts/Upper James, Virginia
(4) Bristol; 15 October 1759	(11) c.30 August/1 October 1764
(5) John Chilcott	(12) 480 at Virginia
(6) John Curtis & Co.	(13) 14 (20) March 1765
(7) 1 September	(14) 24 (23) May 1765

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 45 crew and returned with 21. Thirty-six of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts. Seventeen were apparently discharged there and at Virginia between 30 August 1764 and 4 March 1765. Two new crew enlisted on 20 March 1765.

*Sources:* E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; CO 5/1449; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1764-5, no.189; Felix Farley, 11 July, 10 September 1763, 13 October, 17 November 1764, 25 May 1765

**HUNGERFORD**

- (1) 100 (120) tons
- (2) 46 outward; 18 return
- (3)
- (4)
- (5) William (Walter) Robe
- (6) John Powell & Co.
- (7) 28 July

**1763/15**

- (8) New Calabar
- (9)
- (10) Barbados/Guadeloupe/St Kitts
- (11) c.29 April 1764 at Barbados
- (12)
- (13) c.31 August 1764 from St Kitts
- (14) 13 (11) October 1764

According to its muster roll the vessel lost 23 crew before reaching Barbados and discharged a further 19 crew between 29 April and 15 July 1764. Four new crew enlisted at Barbados on 30 April, 2 at Guadeloupe on 1 July and 27 August, and 8 at St Kitts on 31 August. The vessel reportedly called at St Thomas in Africa and 'buried' 257 slaves before it reached Barbados. It was also reported to have called at Antigua.

*Sources:* E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1764–5, no.114; Felix Farley, 2 July, 6 August 1763, 18 February, 16, 23 June, 7 July, 13 October 1764

**INDIAN QUEEN**

- (1) 200 tons; no guns
- (2) 44 outward; 20 return
- (3) British
- (4) Bristol; 17 November 1759
- (5) John Lewis
- (6) Michael Miller & Co.
- (7) 25 March

**1763/16**

- (8)
- (9)
- (10) Kingston, Jamaica/Havana
- (11) 10 (9) November 1763 at Jamaica
- (12) 496
- (13) 26 November 1763 to Havana
- (14) 26 (21) March 1764 from Havana

According to its muster roll the vessel reached Jamaica with 41 crew. Twenty-six were discharged between 9 November 1763 and 15 January 1764 and 6 new crew enlisted between 10 December 1763 and 10 February 1764. The vessel cleared from Jamaica for Havana with 350 slaves.

*Sources:* E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; CO 142/18; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1763–4, no.219; Felix Farley, 12 February, 2 April 1763, 21 January, 3, 24 March 1764

JOLLY PRINCE		1763/17
(1)	30 tons	(8) Old Calabar/St Thomas
(2)	11 outward; 8 return	(9)
(3)		(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11) c.1 December 1763
(5)	Patrick Holloran	(12)
(6)	James Laroche jr & Co.	(13) c.30 December 1763
(7)	8 May	(14) 13 (11) February 1764

According to its muster roll the vessel enlisted 2 further crew at St Thomas on 1 October 1763 and reached St Kitts with 12 crew. Six crew were discharged there between 1 and 27 December and 2 new crew enlisted on 30 December.

*Sources:* E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1763–4, no.122; Felix Farley, 12 March, 14 May 1763, 21 January, 4, 18 February 1764

JUNO	1763/18
(1) 100 tons; no guns	(8) Cape Coast
(2) 25 at Jamaica; 8 homeward	(9)
(3) Rhode Island; 1762	(10) Grenada/Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 6 May 1763	(11) <i>c.23 July/9 August 1764</i>
(5) Alexander Brodie (William Alexander)	(12) 148 at Jamaica
(6) John Fowler & Co.	(13) 28 September (15 October) 1764
(7) 29 May	(14) 7 January 1765

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 19 crew and returned with 10. Only 8 of the original crew reached Grenada where 5 were discharged between 23 and 29 July 1764. The vessel appears to have sailed to Jamaica from Grenada with only 3 crew. Seven new crew enlisted at Jamaica on 15 October 1764.

**Sources:** E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; CO 142/18; SMV Muster rolls, 1764–5, no.115; Felix Farley, 7 May, 4 June 1763, 11 February, 26 May, 22 September, 17 November 1764, 12 January 1765

<b>MARCUS</b>	<b>1763/19</b>
(1) 25 tons	(8) Old Calabar
(2)	(9)
(3)	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11)
(5) William Bishop (— Jones)	(12)
(6)	(13)
(7) 28 May	(14)

*Sources:* BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 14, 28 May 1763, 21 January, 15 December 1764

MARY	1763/20
(1) 25 tons	(8)
(2) 7 outward; 4 return	(9)
(3)	(10) Antigua
(4)	(11) c.25 October 1763
(5) Robert Richardson	(12)
(6) Edward Charleton	(13) c.20 November 1763
(7) 25 March	(14) 31 (30) January 1764

According to its muster roll the vessel enlisted another man on 16 July 1763 and reached Antigua with 5 crew. Two were discharged between 25 October and 6 November and 2 new crew enlisted on 20 November. One man died on the run home.

*Sources:* E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1763-4, no.144; Felix Farley, 26 February, 19 March, 2 April, 30 July 1763, 21 January, 4 February 1764

MINERVA	1763/21
(1) 100 (110) tons; 4 (no) guns	(8) Anamaboe/Cape Coast
(2) 17 at Jamaica; 12 homeward	(9) 300
(3) British; 1751	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 9 April 1763	(11) 21 March 1764
(5) Robert How	(12) 252
(6) John Gresley & Co.	(13) 10 (16) July 1764
(7) 23 May	(14) 19 (18) September 1764

Known as the *Juno* on its previous voyage (see 1760/17), the vessel had, according to its muster roll, 26 crew when it left Bristol and 14 on its return. Twenty-three of the original crew reached Jamaica, where 17 were discharged between 23 March and 15 May 1764. Eight new men enlisted between 28 May and 16 July. The vessel was reported to have arrived at Cape Coast on 6 August 1763 and to have departed for Grenada with 300 slaves on 22 November. On its return to Bristol, it was advertised for sale.

*Sources:* E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; CO 142/18; T 70/1263; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1764-5, no.51; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 16 April, 28 May 1763, 11 February, 16 June, 22 September, 27 October 1764

**NANCY****1763/22**

(1)	150 (140) tons; no (8) guns	(8)	Cape Coast
(2)	35 at Jamaica and homeward	(9)	320
(3)	Bristol; 1758 (1748)	(10)	Montego Bay, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 29 March 1763	(11)	6 (5) February 1764
(5)	John Gordon	(12)	473 (450)
(6)	Robert Gordon & Co.	(13)	6 February (27 May) 1764
(7)	20 April	(14)	26 (25) July 1764

Known as the *Jamaica Packet* on its previous voyage (see 1761/9), the vessel had, according to its muster roll, 52 crew when it left Bristol and returned with 20. Three additional crew enlisted on 4 August 1763 in Africa while 13 enlisted on the *Ludlow Castle* between 16 and 31 July 1763. The vessel reached Jamaica with 39 crew and discharged 28 there between 5 February and 2 April 1764. Nine new crew enlisted on 27 May. The vessel was reported to have arrived at Cape Coast on 15 July 1763 and to have departed for Jamaica with 320 slaves on 22 November.

*Sources:* E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; CO 142/18; T 70/1263; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1763–4, no.214; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 2, 30 April, 15 October 1763, 14 April, 28 July 1764

**PIERPOINT****1763/23**

(1)	120 tons; no (5) guns	(8)	
(2)	14 at Jamaica; 20 homeward	(9)	
(3)	Prize; 1763	(10)	Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	London; 31 May 1763	(11)	30 (22) May 1764
(5)	Samuel Whiting (Joseph Carter)	(12)	247
(6)	James Laroche & Co.	(13)	8 (10) September 1764
(7)	22 July	(14)	7 (6) December 1764

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 47 crew and returned with 19. Twenty-five crew died before the vessel reached Jamaica and 2 more, including Samuel Whiting, died at Jamaica. Of the 22 crew who reached Jamaica, 18 were discharged at the island between 22 May and 22 July 1764. Fourteen new crew enlisted between 14 August and 10 September.

*Sources:* E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; CO 142/18; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1765–6, no.199; Felix Farley, 28 May, 30 July 1763, 18 February, 21 July, 8 December 1764

**POLLY****1763/24**

(1)	25 tons	(8)	
(2)		(9)	
(3)		(10)	
(4)		(11)	
(5)	John Wright	(12)	
(6)	Richard Farr son & Co.	(13)	
(7)	27 August	(14)	

The vessel was reported to have reached Africa.

*Sources:* E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 20 August 1763, 14 April 1764

**PRINCE OF WALES****1763/25**

(1)	130 tons	(8)
(2)	46 outward; 25 return	(9)
(3)		(10) Dominica/Antigua
(4)		(11) c.26 January/c.2 April 1764
(5)	Thomas Borthwick	(12) 350 at Dominica
(6)	John Powell & Co.	(13) c.2 May 1764 from Antigua
(7)	1 May	(14) 15 (13) June 1764

According to its muster roll the vessel reached Dominica with 40 crew. Twenty-six were discharged between 26 January and 10 April 1764; these included 15 discharged on 26 January at Dominica. Eleven new crew were enlisted at Antigua between 2 April and 2 May. This was reported to be the vessel's first voyage to Africa.

*Sources:* E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1763-4, no.160; Felix Farley, 2 April, 7 May 1763, 4, 18 February, 14 April, 16 June 1764

**QUEBEC****1763/26**

(1)	120 tons; 8 guns	(8) Junk river/Cape Coast/
(2)	8 at Jamaica; 20 homeward	Anamaboe
(3)	Bristol; 1759	(9) 400 (420)
(4)	Bristol; 16 January 1760	(10) Barbados/Kingston, Jamaica
(5)	William Brown	(11) c.12 October/8 November
(6)	Richard Farr son & Co.	1764
(7)	2 September	(12) 340 (311) at Jamaica
		(13) 21 (22) February 1765
		(14) 11 (9) April 1765

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 36 crew and returned with 19. Eleven of the original crew were lost before the vessel reached Barbados (including 3 who ran away from a yawl in the river Junk on 3 December 1763). Six additional crew enlisted on 6 August 1764 and the vessel arrived at Barbados with 31 crew. Ten new crew enlisted at Barbados on 19 October 1764, but 32 were discharged at Barbados and Jamaica between 12 October 1764 and 1 February 1765. These included those enlisted at Barbados, all of whom were discharged at Jamaica on 8 November. Ten further crew enlisted at Jamaica between 9 January and 22 February 1765. The vessel was reported to have arrived at Cape Coast on 31 January 1764 and to have departed for Barbados with 400 (420) slaves on 28 July (5 August). Hibbert & Jackson sold 206 male and 105 female slaves imported by the vessel at Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; CO 142/18; T 70/1263; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1765-6, no.76; Felix Farley, 30 July, 1 October 1763, 14 April, 15 December 1764, 2 February, 13 April 1765; Report on African trade

**ROYAL BRITON****1763/27**

(1) 100 tons	(8) Anamaboe
(2) 33 outward; 15 return	(9) c.230
(3)	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.12 November 1764
(5) Thomas Watkins (Henry Lewis)	(12)
(6) Thomas Sims & Co.	(13) c.7 February 1765
(7) 10 November	(14) 11 (8) April 1765

The vessel was reported to have been spoken with on 17 August 1764 with 230 slaves on board. According to its muster roll 13 of its crew died and it arrived at St Kitts with 18 crew. Fifteen were discharged at the island and 12 new crew enlisted on 7 February 1765.

*Sources:* E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1764–5, no.141; Felix Farley, 22 October, 12 November 1763, 14, 21 July, 15 December 1764, 26 January, 13 April 1765

**ROYAL CHARLOTTE****1763/28**

(1) 120 tons	(8) Benin/Bonny
(2) 26 outward; 13 return	(9)
(3)	(10) Antigua
(4)	(11) c.25 September 1763
(5) Oliver Skerret (John Burton)	(12)
(6) William Wansey & Co.	(13) c.3 October 1763
(7) 10 January	(14) 2 December (28 November) 1763

According to its muster roll the vessel reached Antigua with 17 crew and discharged 7 on 25 September. Three new crew enlisted between 16 September and 3 October. The vessel was reported to have arrived at Cape Coast on 2 April but to have slaved at Benin. Other reports suggest it traded at Bonny. Oliver Skerret died on 10 May 1763.

*Sources:* E190/1224/3; E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; T 70/1263; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1763–4, no.104; Felix Farley, 15 January, 2 July, 13 August, 26 November, 3 December 1763

**SALLY****1763/29**

(1)	150 tons; no guns	(8)	Angola and St Thomas
(2)	15 at South Carolina	(9)	
(3)	Prize	(10)	South Carolina
(4)	Bristol; 14 March 1759	(11)	18 June 1764
(5)	Thomas Gullan	(12)	320 (330)
(6)	Thomas Deane & Co.	(13)	c.13 September 1764
(7)	7 May	(14)	13 (10) November 1764

John and Robert Gordon were also named as owners of the vessel. According to its muster roll it left Bristol with 46 crew and returned with 19. Thirty-four of the original crew reached South Carolina where 20 were discharged between 18 June and 25 July 1764. Five new crew enlisted on 13 September. Smith & Brewton were agents for the sale of the slaves at South Carolina. Import duties on the slaves totalled £2335 currency. The vessel's return cargo included 171 barrels of pitch and 197 logs and square blocks of mahogany on freight to Cowles & Harford of Bristol.

*Sources:* E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; CO 5/511; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1764–5, no. 53; Felix Farley, 9 April, 14 May, 31 December 1763, 23 June, 4 August, 17 November 1764; Laurens, IV, 308, 414, 417

**ST MICHAEL****1763/30**

(1)	120 tons	(8)	Bonny
(2)		(9)	
(3)		(10)	St Kitts
(4)		(11)	
(5)	Andrew Dingwall (— Lewis)	(12)	
(6)	Michael Miller & Co.	(13)	
(7)	7 November	(14)	Ran ashore

The vessel reportedly lost its master, chief mate, carpenter, boatswain, 9 foremast men and 200 slaves before it reached St Kitts. On its return voyage to Bristol, it called at Galway and then ran ashore at Vist island [Uist, Scotland?].

*Sources:* E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 1 October, 12 November 1763, 23 June, 13 October, 22 December 1764, 16 February 1765

**SWIFT****1763/31**

(1) 100 tons	(8) Windward Coast/Cape Coast/ Calabar
(2) 33 outward; 15 return	(9)
(3)	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.19 December 1763
(5) John Nielson	(12)
(6) John Fowler & Co.	(13)
(7) 9 March	(14) 15 (13) February 1764

According to its muster roll the vessel appears to have reached St Kitts with 26 crew and to have discharged 11 crew there on 19 December. The vessel was reported to have arrived at Cape Coast on 8 May 1763 bound for Calabar. It appears to have called at St Thomas on its way from Africa to St Kitts.

*Sources:* E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; T 70/1263; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1763-4, no.84; Felix Farley, 12 February, 10 September, 3 December 1763, 21 January, 4, 18 February 1764

**TRYALL****1763/32**

(1) 180 (200) tons; 6 guns	(8) Old Calabar
(2) 32 at Jamaica; 25 homeward	(9)
(3) Prize	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 12 February 1763	(11) 15 December 1763
(5) James McTaggart	(12) 461 (436)
(6) Henry Bright & Co.	(13) 11 (14) May 1764
(7) 6 March	(14) 30 (26) June 1764

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 50 crew and returned with 13. Thirty-five of the original crew reached Jamaica where 24 were discharged between 15 December 1763 and 30 April 1764. Two new crew enlisted on 14 May 1764. One report suggests that the vessel called at Havana but there is no other evidence to support this. Hibbert & Jackson sold 295 male and 141 female slaves imported by the vessel at Jamaica. Its return cargo included 24 hogsheads of sugar shipped by Hibbert & Jackson on account of John Hugh Smyth and Colonel French.

*Sources:* E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; CO 142/18; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1763-4, no.169; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 24 December 1762, 12 March, 15 October 1763, 21 January, 24 March, 30 June 1764; Bristol Record Office, Ashton Court MSS. (Woolnough papers), AC/WC, 16 (27) 54 (a), 55 (a); Report on African trade

TRYTON	1763/33
(1) 100 (120) tons	(8)
(2) 15 outward; 9 return	(9)
(3)	(10) South Carolina
(4)	(11) c.8 August 1764
(5) Nicholas Doyle	(12) 117
(6) John Fowler & Co.	(13) c.9 December 1764
(7) 30 June	(14) 9 February 1765

According to its muster roll the vessel appears to have arrived at South Carolina with 11 crew. Three appear to have been discharged there between 8 August and 14 September 1764. One new man enlisted on 9 December. Torrans, Pouag & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves at South Carolina. Import duties on the slaves totalled £1160 currency. The vessel returned to Bristol via Milford.

*Sources:* E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Muster rolls, 1764-5, no.116; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 4 June, 2 July 1763, 18 February 1764, 2, 16 February 1765

AFRICA	1764/1
(1) 100 (170) tons; 4 (no) guns	(8)
(2) 35 outward and at Jamaica; 16	(9)
homeward	(10) St Kitts/Kingston, Jamaica
(3) Prize; 1757	(11) 30 (22) August 1764 at Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 27 November 1762	(12) 203 at Jamaica
(5) William Watkins	(13) 17 (19) December 1764
(6) John Coghlan & Co.	(14) 26 February (25 April) 1765
(7) 20 February (pass 3 January)	

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 42 crew and returned with 16. Thirty-three of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica, where 27 were discharged between 22 August and 20 September 1764. Ten new crew enlisted on 19 December. The vessel was advertised for sale at 170 tons on its return to Bristol.

*Sources:* E190/1225/5; ADM 7/91; CO 142/18; SMV Muster rolls, 1764-5, no.147; Felix Farley, 7 January, 25 February, 21 July, 13, 20 October, 17 November 1764, 2 March, 8 June 1765

**ALBANY****1764/2**

(1)	120 tons	(8)	Angola
(2)	44 outward; 16 return	(9)	
(3)		(10)	Barbados/Havana
(4)		(11)	28 October/27 December 1764
(5)	David Hamilton (Richard Craddock and others)	(12)	378 at Barbados
(6)	Henry Bright & Co.	(13)	23 May 1765 from Barbados
(7)	28 February	(14)	9 July 1765

According to its muster roll the vessel reached Barbados with 40 of its original crew. All the crew were discharged there between 28 October and 18 November 1764 and a new crew of 23, including Richard Craddock as master was engaged between 6 and 10 November. These in turn were all discharged at Havana on 27 December and a fresh crew of 18, including Robert Smith as master, was enlisted at Havana on the following day. This crew was discharged at Barbados between 2 February and 3 March 1765. A final crew of 16 men, including William Carter as master, was enlisted at Barbados on 23 May 1765. Only 100 slaves were sold at Barbados, the remaining 278 presumably being exported to Havana. Alexander Stevenson sold the slaves at Barbados.

*Sources:* E190/1225/5; BT 6/3; CO 28/32, Ff58; SMV Muster rolls, 1764-5, no.211; Felix Farley, 28 January, 3 March, 20 October, 29 December 1764, 13 July 1765

**BALLEA CASTLE****1764/3**

(1)	100 (130) tons; 2 (no) guns	(8)	Anamaboe/Cape Coast
(2)	30 outward; 12 homeward	(9)	200 (222)
(3)	New England; 1756	(10)	South Carolina
(4)	Bristol; 17 May 1760	(11)	6 September (26 August) 1765
(5)	Anthony Halsall (Mathew Egan)	(12)	190 (179 or 200) slaves
(6)	John Coghlann	(13)	9 October (6 November) 1765
(7)	24 June (pass 11 June)	(14)	27 January (17 April) 1766

Formerly the *Williamsburgh* (see 1762/19), the vessel had 31 cew, according to its muster roll, when it left Bristol. Two more crew enlisted in Africa on 2 December 1764 and 21 April 1765 and the vessel arrived at South Carolina with 27 crew. Twenty-three crew were discharged at South Carolina between 20 September and 7 October, and 8 new crew enlisted between 6 October and 6 November 1764. The vessel arrived at Bristol with 10 crew, 2 having died on the run home. The naval office list reports that the vessel entered South Carolina with only 15 crew. The vessel was reported to have arrived at Cape Coast on 14 September 1764 and to have left for Jamaica with 200 slaves on 1 May 1765. It was later reported spoken with on 6 August in latitude 32.18 N. longitude 73 W. with 222 slaves on board, all well. Middleton, Liston & Hope were agents for the sale of the slaves at South Carolina which was advertised to begin on 4 September 1765. Import duties on the slaves totalled £1695 currency for 179 slaves. The vessel returned to Bristol from South Carolina via Waterford.

*Sources:* E190/1225/5; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; T 70/1263; CO 5/511; SC Duty books, Journal C; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1765–6, no.104; Felix Farley, 19 May 1764, 2 February, 21 September, 2 November 1765, 11 January, 1 February 1766; Donnan, IV, 413

**BLACK PRINCE****1764/4**

(1) 100 (200) tons; 4 guns	(8) Cape Coast
(2) 35 outward	(9) 300
(3) British	(10) Antigua
(4)	(11) 14 June 1766
(5) William Miller (John North)	(12)
(6) James Laroche jr & Co.	(13) c.25 August 1766
(7) 5 September (pass 31 July)	(14) 31 (25) October 1766 (27 February 1767)

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 47 crew and returned with 22. Eight additional crew were enlisted in Africa on 17 July 1765 and the vessel appears to have reached Antigua with 33 crew. Fourteen were discharged at Antigua between 13 June and 11 August 1766 and 5 new crew enlisted between 13 July and 25 August. Two crew, including the master William Miller, died on the run home. The vessel anchored at Gallinas Road, north of Cape Mount on 28 October 1764, and then from 3 November to 19 December traded at Cape Mesurade and Bassau [Windward Coast] for rice, water and wood. It was reported to have arrived at Cape Coast on 17 February 1765 and to have departed for Antigua with 300 slaves on 10 March 1766. One report suggested that 'for these many months' trade at the Gold Coast 'has been miserable indeed; so very bad, that poor old Miller (who you know, always brings good cargoes [of trade goods]) has been here six months, and has not purchased 20 slaves'. On returning to Bristol, the vessel was advertised for sale on 24 September 1768 when it was described as 200 tons and rebuilt from the keel since its last voyage. Its sale included a parcel of 'guiney goods'.

*Sources:* E190/1225/5; ADM 7/91; T 70/1263; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1767-8, no.26; Felix Farley, 4 August, 8 September 1764, 13 April 1765, 26 July, 1 November 1766, 10 September 1768; Bristol Central Library, B.4764, Journal of the *Black Prince*; Donnan, IV, 412

**BONNETTA****1764/5**

(1) 20 tons	(8) Windward Coast
(2) 8 outward; 5 return	(9)
(3) New England; 1752	(10) South Carolina
(4) Bristol; 18 April 1762	(11) c.15 June 1765
(5) Joseph Maies	(12) 50
(6) John Fowler & Co.	(13) 19 (23) July 1765
(7) 7 May	(14) 4 (3) September 1765

The other owners of the vessel were named as William Reeves, Edward Nicholas and John Vaughan. It reportedly touched at Tenerife on its way to Africa and, according to its muster roll, reached South Carolina with only 3 crew. Two new crew enlisted on 23 July 1765. Inglis, Lloyd & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves at South Carolina which was advertised to begin on 26 June.

*Sources:* E190/1225/5; BT 6/3; CO 5/511; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1765-6, no.38; Felix Farley, 21 April, 12 May, 18 August 1764, 26 January, 10 August, 7 September 1765; Donnan, IV, 412

BRITANNIA		1764/6
(1)	100 tons; 4 (no) guns	(8)
(2)	30 outward and at Jamaica; 20 homeward	(9)
(3)	Plantation; 1761	(10) Montego Bay, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 24 May 1762	(11) 5 February 1765
(5)	Joseph Daniel	(12) 360
(6)	John Fowler & Co.	(13) 2 (7) April 1765
(7)	20 June (pass 30 May)	(14) 15 (11) June (19 July) 1765

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 32 crew and returned with 24. Twenty-six of the original crew reached Jamaica, where 4 were discharged between 20 and 24 March 1765. Two new crew enlisted on 7 April.

*Sources:* E190/1225/5; ADM 7/91; CO 142/18; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1764–5, no.162; Felix Farley, 2, 23 June 1764, 19 January, 13 April, 15 June 1765

BROTHERS		1764/7
(1)	50 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2)	16 outward; 8 return	(9)
(3)	British	(10) Antigua/Montserrat
(4)		(11) c.25 January 1765 at Antigua
(5)	Robert Richardson	(12)
(6)	James Connor sr & Co.	(13) c.10 March 1765 from Montserrat
(7)	3 July (pass 5 June)	(14) 9 (8) May (23 July) 1765

According to its muster roll the vessel reached Antigua with 11 crew. Six were discharged at Antigua and Montserrat between 25 January and 9 March 1765. Three new crew enlisted at Montserrat on 10 March 1765.

*Sources:* E190/1225/5; ADM 7/91; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1764–5, no.160; Felix Farley, 7 July 1764, 30 March, 11 May 1765

BROTHERS		1764/8
(1)	40 (70) tons; 6 guns	(8) Sierra Leone (?)
(2)	14 outward; 9 return	(9)
(3)	Cardiff; 1762	(10) Antigua
(4)		(11) c.8 August 1765
(5)	Richard Priest jr	(12)
(6)	Richard Priest & Co.	(13) c.19 September 1765
(7)	20 November (pass 6 October)	(14) 9 December 1765 (24 January 1766)

Of Cardiff, the vessel appears to have reached Antigua with 11 of its original crew and to have discharged 4 there between 8 and 31 August 1765. Two new crew enlisted on 17 and 19 September. The vessel was forced to put into Crookhaven [Crosshaven] by contrary winds before eventually returning to Bristol. The vessel was advertised for sale at 70 tons on 8 February 1766.

*Sources:* E190/1225/5; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; SMV Muster rolls, 1765–6, no.166; Felix Farley, 6 October, 24 November 1764, 1 June, 7, 14, 21 December 1765, 1 February 1766; Donnan, II, 526

CATHERINE		1764/9
(1)	28 (15) tons; no guns	(8)
(2)	4 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) Antigua
(4)		(11)
(5)	Alexander Johns ([Joseph?] Punter)	(12)
(6)	James Connor sr & Co.	(14) Pass returned 22 October 1766
(7)	21 July (pass 11 July)	

A newspaper report on 15 February 1766 suggested that the vessel was at Africa from Antigua; it was subsequently reported at Antigua from Africa. It is possible that the vessel first sailed to Antigua before journeying to Africa. Alternatively, it may have made two slaving voyages to the coast. Punter seems to have been master of the *Mary* (see 1764/28) on its voyage to Africa and Antigua.

Sources: E190/1225/5; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 21 July 1764, 15 February, 19 April 1766

CATHERINE		1764/10
(1)	40 (35) tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2)	10 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11) c.4 February 1765
(5)	John Coonen	(12)
(6)	Catherine Stroud	(13) c.23 March 1765
(7)	23 September (pass 15 September)	(14) 1 June (23 May) (16 October) 1765

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 8 crew and returned with 5. All the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts where 6 were discharged between 4 February and 18 March 1765. Three new crew enlisted on 23 March.

Sources: E190/1225/5; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1765–6, no.8; Felix Farley, 8, 29 September 1764, 13 April, 11 May, 1 June 1765

CHARLES		1764/11
(1)	25 (75) tons; no guns	(8) Sierra Leone (?)
(2)	8 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) Dominica
(4)		(11)
(5)	Alexander Wright (or White?)	(12)
(6)	James Bonbonous & Co.	(13)
(7)	7 April (pass 20 March)	(14) 12 October 1764 (25 April 1765)

Sources: E190/1225/5; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; Felix Farley, 17 March, 13 October 1764; Donnan, II, 526

**CONSTANTINE****1764/12**

(1) 200 tons; 2 guns	(8) Gold Coast
(2) 35 outward; 32 at Jamaica	(9)
(3) Bristol; 1748	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) London; 5 March 1763	(11) 2 April 1766
(5) George Crump	(12) 240 (214)
(6) John Coghlan & Co.	(13) c.24 October 1766
(7) 15 December (pass 4 December)	(14) 29 (24) December 1766 (26 February 1767)

The vessel appears to have traded at the Gold Coast, for one report notes that trade there was 'miserable indeed' and that 'Crump has been here upwards of five months, and has not got 15.[slaves]'. According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 33 crew and enlisted 3 more in Africa on 17 July 1765. It appears to have arrived at Jamaica with 31 crew and discharged 25 there between 10 April and 16 October 1766. It appears to have initially departed from Jamaica before the end of September, but reportedly sprung its main and foremast and put back into Kingston on 28 September. Eleven new crew enlisted on 24 October and the vessel returned home with 17 crew. Isaac Elton was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1225/5; ADM 7/91; CO 142/17; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1766-7, no.93; Felix Farley, 20 October, 22 December 1764, 29 June 1765, 17 May, 29 November, 27 December 1766; Donnan II, 528

**CORNWALL****1764/13**

(1) 180 tons; 6 (10) guns	(8) Angola
(2) 40 outward; 25 at Jamaica and homeward	(9)
(3) Bristol; 1756	(10) Antigua/Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 12 October 1756	(11) c.16 June/9 July 1765
(5) David Duncomb	(12) 500 (300 or 308)
(6) James Laroche & Co.	(13) 14 (18) September 1765 from Jamaica
(7) 7 October (pass 25 August)	(14) 28 (27) November 1765 (22 January 1766)

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 52 crew and returned with 26. Forty-nine of the original crew appear to have reached Antigua. Twenty-six were discharged there and at Jamaica between 16 June and 7 September 1765. Three new crew enlisted on 18 September. The vessel reportedly reached Antigua with 500 slaves but the naval office list shows that only 300 were entered at Jamaica. Hibbert & Jackson sold 232 male and 76 female slaves imported by the vessel at Jamaica. Its return cargo included 10 hogsheads of sugar shipped by Hibbert & Jackson on the account and risk of John Hugh Smyth.

*Sources:* E190/1225/5; ADM 7/91; CO 142/18; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1765-6, no.200; Felix Farley, 25 August, 13 October 1764, 1 June, 10, 31 August, 30 November 1765; Bristol Record Office, Ashton Court MSS. (Woolnough papers), AC/WO 16 (27) 60 (b); Report on African trade

**DUKE OF YORK****1764/14**

(1)	100 tons; 4 (no) guns	(8)
(2)	45 outward; 18 homeward	(9)
(3)	Virginia; 1760	(10) Dominica/South Carolina
(4)	Bristol; 4 May 1764	(11) c.2 October/11 November
(5)	George Bishop (Israel Alleyn)	1765
(6)	John Powell & Co.	(12) 220 (176 or 172)
(7)	6 July (pass 22 June)	(13) 9 (22) May 1766
		(14) 9 (4) July (17 August) 1766

The other owners of the vessel were named as Israel Allerin (Alleyn?), John Fowler, James Ruscombe, Richard Symes, Sydenham Teaste and John Vaughan. According to its muster roll it left Bristol with 49 crew and returned with 18. Seventeen of the original crew died and the vessel appears to have reached Dominica with 30 crew. Sixteen crew were discharged there and at South Carolina between 2 October 1765 and 6 January 1766, and 5 new crew enlisted on 22 May 1766. The vessel reportedly arrived at Dominica with 220 slaves but entered South Carolina with only 176 (or 172). Middleton, Liston & Hope were agents for the sale of the slaves at South Carolina. Import duties on them totalled £1740 currency.

*Sources:* E190/1225/5; ADM 7/91; CO 5/511; SC Duty books, Journal C; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1766-7, no.113; Felix Farley, 12 May, 14 July 1764, 19 January, 7, 28 December 1765, 5 July 1766

**GLORY****1764/15**

(1)	200 tons	(8) Bonny/St Thomas
(2)		(9) 450
(3)		(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11)
(5)	William Engledue (— Packer)	(12) 400
(6)	James Laroche jr & Co.	(13)
(7)	25 February	(14) To London

On 25 May 1765 the vessel was reported to be at Dover and bound for London. It was also recorded that no muster roll was obtainable for the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1225/4; E190/1225/5; BT 6/3; SMV Muster rolls, 1765-6, no.72; Felix Farley, 25 November 1763, 25 February, 29 September, 15 December 1764, 12 January, 25 May 1765

**GOLDFINCH****1764/16**

(1)	70 tons; 4 guns	(8)	Benin
(2)	15 outward	(9)	
(3)	British	(10)	
(4)		(11)	
(5)	William Lewellin	(12)	
(6)	John Fowler & Co.	(13)	
(7)	26 November (pass 13 November)	(14)	No pass returned The vessel was reported lost on the Bar of Benin as it left Africa for Jamaica..

*Sources:* E190/1225/5; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 10 November, 1 December 1764, 25 May, 30 November 1765, 8 February 1766

**GREYHOUND****1764/17**

(1)	120 tons; 4 guns	(8)	
(2)	40 outward	(9)	
(3)	Plantation	(10)	St Kitts/South Carolina
(4)		(11)	c.1 January/9 February 1765
(5)	Alexander Robe	(12)	350 (300 or 298 or 273)
(6)	Thomas Deane & Co.	(13)	c.8 April 1765 from South Carolina
(7)	3 June (pass 23 May)	(14)	30 (26) May (4 September) 1765

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 42 crew and returned with 20. Thirty-five of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts. Twenty-three were discharged there and at South Carolina between 1 January and 3 April 1765. One new man enlisted at St Kitts on 9 January and 7 more at South Carolina on 8 April 1765. The vessel reportedly reached St Kitts with 350 slaves but appears to have delivered no more than 300 to South Carolina. Inglis, Lloyd & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves at South Carolina which was advertised to begin on 20 February 1765. Import duties on the slaves totalled £2665 currency for 273 slaves.

*Sources:* E190/1225/5; ADM 7/91; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1764-5, no.217; Felix Farley, 26 May, 9 June, 15 December 1764, 9, 23 March, 1 June 1765; Donnan, IV, 411

**INDIAN QUEEN****1764/18**

(1) 200 tons; 10 (12) guns	(8) Old Calabar
(2) 45 outward; 25 homeward	(9)
(3) British (prize)	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 17 November 1759	(11) 19 February 1766
(5) John Lewis	(12) 418 (407 or 383)
(6) Michael Miller & Co.	(13) 19 June 1766
(7) 22 December (pass 19 September)	(14) 30 (29) July (22 October) 1766

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 52 crew and returned with 22. Seventeen of the original crew died at Old Calabar between 3 April and 26 December 1765 and eight new crew were enlisted from the *King David* (see 1764/24) on 3 September 1765. The vessel arrived at Jamaica with 36 crew and discharged 21 there between 22 February and 5 June 1766. Seven new crew enlisted between 17 March and 6 June. Hibbert & Jackson sold 208 male and 175 female slaves imported by the vessel at Jamaica. Its return cargo included 20 hogsheads of sugar shipped by Hibbert & Jackson on account of John Hugh Smyth, the charge for freight being 3s.6d. per cwt. The vessel was reported to have taken only 5 weeks and 3 days to sail home from Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1225/5; ADM 7/91; CO 142/17; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1766-7, no.140; Felix Farley, 15 September, 29 December 1764, 7 December 1765, 5 April, 2 August 1766; Bristol Record Office, Ashton Court MSS. (Woolnough papers), AC/WO 16 (27) 63 (a); Report on African trade

**JAMES (1)****1764/19**

(1) 100 tons	(8)
(2) 23 outward; 17 return	(9)
(3)	(10) Dominica
(4)	(11) c.8 August 1764
(5) James Songster	(12)
(6) James Bonbonous & Co.	(13) c.23 August 1764
(7) 19 February	(14) 12 (10) October 1764

According to its muster roll the vessel appears to have arrived at Dominica with 18 of its original crew. Two were discharged there on 8 and 19 August and one new man enlisted on 23 August.

*Sources:* E190/1225/4; E190/1225/5; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1764-5, no.35; Felix Farley, 25 February, 7 July, 13 October 1764

**JAMES (2)****1764/20**

(1)	100 tons; 4 (no) guns	(8)	Gambia
(2)	24 outward; 7 at South Carolina	(9)	
(3)	French prize	(10)	South Carolina
(4)	Bristol; 6 November 1762	(11)	28 (19) October 1765
(5)	James Songster	(12)	64 (70 or 63)
(6)	James Bonbonous & Co.	(13)	31 October 1765 to Africa
(7)	17 December (pass 27 November)	(14)	No pass returned

James Songster and Thomas Lucas, both of Bristol, and Richard Merrett of Cork were named as other owners of the vessel. The vessel was reported spoken with on 8 October 1765 in latitude 25 N. longitude 73 W. en route from Gambia to South Carolina. Inglis, Lloyd & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves at South Carolina which was advertised to begin on 29 October 1765. Import duties on the slaves totalled £590 currency for 63 slaves. See also 1765/16.

*Sources:* E190/1225/5; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; CO 5/511; SC Duty books, Journal C; Felix Farley, 24 November, 29 December 1764, 3 August, 7, 28 December 1765

**JANE****1764/21**

(1)	50 tons	(8)	Gambia
(2)	8 outward; 6 return	(9)	
(3)		(10)	South Carolina
(4)		(11)	c.19 August 1764
(5)	James Smith	(12)	
(6)	James Bonbonous & Co.	(13)	c.10 September 1764
(7)	2 February	(14)	10 (9) December 1764

According to its muster roll the vessel enlisted 3 further crew at Gambia on 24 May and arrived at South Carolina with 9 crew. Six were discharged between 19 August and 4 September. Three new men enlisted at South Carolina between 1 and 10 September and 2 more at Cork on 6 December. Two of those enlisted at Carolina were discharged on 2 December, probably at Cork. Inglis, Lloyd & Hall were agents for the sale of the slaves at South Carolina. Import duties on them totalled £515 currency.

*Sources:* E190/1225/4; BT 6/3; SC Duty books, Journal B; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1764-5, no.70; Felix Farley, 24 December 1763, 25 February, 22 September, 15 December 1764

**JOLLY PRINCE****1764/22**

(1) 30 tons; no guns	(8) Cape Mount
(2) 8 outward	(9)
(3) British	(10)
(4)	(11)
(5) Patrick Halloran	(12)
(6) James Laroche jr & Co.	(13)
(7) 17 May (pass 3 May)	(14) No pass returned

The vessel called at Tenerife on its way to Africa. It was said to have anchored near Cape Mount on 1 November, and was later reported to have been cut off by slaves on 27 December 1764, when the master and all the crew were said to have been 'massacred'.

*Sources:* E190/1225/5; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 5, 26 May, 18 August, 10 November 1764, 22 June 1765; Bristol Central Library, B.4764, Journal of the *Black Prince*, 1 November 1764

**JUBA****1764/23**

(1) 100 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2) 30 outward	(9)
(3) Foreign	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.20 December 1764
(5) William Penhale	(12)
(6) Thomas Deane & Co.	(13) c.3 March 1765
(7) 31 May (pass 16 May)	(14) 25 (23) June (23 July) 1765

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 32 crew and returned with 13. Twenty-eight of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts, where 15 were discharged between 20 December 1764 and 3 March 1765.

*Sources:* E190/1225/5; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1765-6, no.49; Felix Farley, 19 May, 9 June, 15 December 1764, 26 January, 29 June 1765

**KING DAVID****1764/24**

(1)	150 tons; 10 (no) guns	(8)	Old Calabar
(2)	40 outward; 20 homeward	(9)	
(3)	Bristol; 1730	(10)	Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 4 March 1752	(11)	3 December (30 November)
(5)	Thomas Lewis		1765
(6)	Michael Miller & Co.	(12)	336 (318)
(7)	22 December (pass 19 September)	(13)	10 (12) April 1766
		(14)	9 (8) June (19 November) 1766

Walter Louther was also named as an owner of the vessel. According to its muster roll it left Bristol with 48 crew and returned with 19. Eight crew were put on board the *Indian Queen* (see 1764/18) at Old Calabar on 3 September 1765. The vessel appears to have reached Jamaica with 37 of its original crew, though the naval office list records that it entered Jamaica with 30. Twenty-three crew were discharged at Jamaica between 30 November 1765 and 12 April 1766. Five new crew enlisted there between 5 March and 1 April 1766. Hibbert & Jackson sold 188 male and 130 female slaves imported by the vessel at Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1225/5; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; CO 142/17; CO 142/18; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1766-7, no.19; Felix Farley, 8 September, 29 December 1764, 7 December 1765, 8 February, 14 June 1766; Report on African trade

**KING GEORGE****1764/25**

(1)	100 (170) tons; 4 guns	(8)	Windward and Cape Coast
(2)	30 outward; 22 homeward	(9)	280
(3)	Prize; 1745	(10)	Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 27 April 1764	(11)	15 August 1765
(5)	Thomas Bennet	(12)	261
(6)	John Anderson & Co.	(13)	7 November (12 December)
(7)	19 July [June] (pass 28 May)		1765
		(14)	4 (2) February (17 April) 1766

The vessel was advertised for sale on 11 February 1764 at 170 tons and reportedly lengthened and rebuilt in 1755. According to its muster roll it left Bristol with 36 crew and returned with 22. Thirty-one of the original crew reached Jamaica where 21 were discharged between 16 August and 10 December 1765. Twelve new crew enlisted on 12 December. The vessel was reported to have arrived at Cape Coast on 13 December 1764 with 100 slaves from windward and to have left for Jamaica on 10 October 1765 with 280 slaves. This last date is clearly an error.

*Sources:* E190/1225/5; ADM 7/91; CO 142/18; T 70/1263; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1765-6, no.124; Felix Farley, 11 February, 28 April, 23 June, 15 December 1764, 2 November 1765, 8 February 1766

**LARK****1764/26**

(1) 100 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2) 25 outward; 10 at Jamaica and homeward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 10 October 1764	(11) 7 December 1765
(5) Thomas Thomas	(12) 113
(6) John Fowler & Co.	(13) 28 January (1 February) 1766
(7) 28 November (pass 13 October)	(14) 26 (24) March (17 April) 1766

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 30 crew and returned with 9. Only 9 of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica. Seven were discharged there before 28 January 1766 and 7 new crew enlisted on 1 February 1766.

*Sources:* 190/1225/5; ADM 7/91; CO 142/17; CO 142/18; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1765-6, no.183; Felix Farley, 13 October, 1 December 1764, 27 April, 10 August 1765, 8 February, 29 March 1766

**MARLBOROUGH****1764/27**

(1) 100 (180) tons; 6 (4) guns	(8) Anamaboe
(2) 30 outward and at Jamaica; 16 homeward	(9)
(3) Bristol; 1747	(10) Dominica/Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 8 January 1761	(11) c.18 March/1 April 1765
(5) Thomas Gibson (Benjamin Smith)	(12) 290 (289 or 267)
(6) Richard Farr sons & Co.	(13) 9 (10) July 1765
(7) 20 March (pass 1 March)	(14) 2 September (30 August) 1765 (no pass returned)

Benjamin Smith was also named as an owner of the vessel. According to its muster roll it left Bristol with 35 crew and returned with 16. One new man was enlisted in Africa on 4 August 1764 and the vessel reached Jamaica with 31 crew. Twenty-two were discharged at Jamaica between 3 April and 8 June 1765, and 7 new crew enlisted between 28 April and 10 July 1765. Hibbert & Jackson sold 184 male and 83 female slaves imported by the vessel at Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1225/5; ADM 7/91; CO 142/18; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1765-6, no.64; Felix Farley, 18 February, 24 March, 1 December 1764, 1, 15 June, 7 September 1765; Report on African trade

<b>MARY</b>	<b>1764/28</b>
(1) 25 tons; no guns	(8)
(2) 6 outward	(9)
(3) British	(10) Antigua
(4)	(11)
(5) Joseph Punter	(12)
(6) James Connor sr & Co.	(13)
(7) 28 June (pass 9 June)	(14) Pass returned 22 October 1766
The vessel reportedly reached Antigua via Lisbon and Africa. After reaching Antigua, Joseph Punter appears to have returned to Africa as master of the <i>Catherine</i> (see 1764/9).	

*Sources:* E190/1225/5; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 9 June, 7 July, 29 September 1764, 11 May 1765

<b>MERCURY</b>	<b>1764/29</b>
(1) 30 tons; no guns	(8)
(2) 8 outward	(9)
(3) Foreign	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.12 March 1766
(5) John Sanders (Duncan Campbell)	(12) 44
(6)	(13)
(7) 22 December (pass 19 September)	(14) No pass returned
Of the original crew, 7 appear to have reached St Kitts. It seems likely that the voyage ended at St Kitts.	

*Sources:* ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; SMV Muster rolls, 1765–6, no.156; Felix Farley, 22 September, 29 December 1764, 7 December 1765, 26 April 1766

<b>MOLLY</b>	<b>1764/30</b>
(1) 100 tons	(8)
(2) 30 outward; 22 return	(9)
(3)	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.11 August 1764
(5) William Jenkins	(12) 213
(6) Henry Bright & Co.	(13) c.5 September 1764
(7) 19 February	(14) 15 (13) October 1764
According to its muster roll the vessel appears to have reached St Kitts with 29 crew and to have discharged 7 there between 11 August and 5 September 1764.	

*Sources:* E190/1225/4; E190/1225/5; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1764–5, no.73; Felix Farley, 26 November 1763, 25 February, 29 September, 20 October 1764

**NANCY****1764/31**

(1) 150 (140) tons; 8 guns	(8)
(2) 50 outward; 20 homeward	(9)
(3) Plantation; 1747	(10) Barbados/Montego Bay, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 29 March 1763	(11) 9 (6) December 1765 at Jamaica
(5) James Maxwell	(12) 280 at Jamaica
(6) Robert Gordon & Co.	(13) 2 (4) April 1766
(7) 6 October (pass 15 September)	(14) 9 (8) June (27 August) 1766

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 48 crew and returned with 22. One additional man enlisted in Africa on 4 June 1765 and the vessel reached Jamaica with 29 crew. Fourteen crew were discharged between 6 December 1765 and 20 January 1766. Seven new crew enlisted between 6 February and 4 April 1766.

**Sources:** E190/1225/5; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; CO 142/17; CO 142/18; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1766–7, no.175; Felix Farley, 15 September 1764, 1 June 1765, 15 February, 29 March, 14 June 1766

**PHOENIX****1764/32**

(1) 100 tons; 10 (no) guns	(8) Anamaboe/Cape Coast
(2) 30 outward; 20 homeward	(9) 280
(3) Spanish prize	(10) Montego Bay, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 20 June 1759	(11) 20 April 1765
(5) John Knight	(12) 284 (290)
(6) John Powell & Co.	(13) 20 July 1765 from Savanna la Mar, Jamaica
(7) 2 April (pass 1 March)	(14) 5 October (25 September) (25 November) 1765

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 31 crew and returned with 18. Of the original crew, 24 appear to have reached Jamaica, though the naval office list records that the vessel entered Jamaica with 28. Six crew were discharged at Jamaica between 4 May and 12 June 1765. The vessel was reported to have arrived at Cape Coast on 27 July 1764 and to have sailed for Jamaica on 5 March 1765 with 280 slaves.

**Sources:** E190/1225/5; ADM 7/91; CO 142/18; T 70/1263; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1765–6, no.79; Felix Farley, 3 March, 7 April, 15 September, 1 December 1764, 22 June, 12 October 1765

**PRINCE OF WALES****1764/33**

(1)	50 tons	(8)	Windward Coast
(2)	21 outward; 9 return	(9)	
(3)		(10)	St Kitts
(4)		(11)	c.11 February 1765
(5)	William Taylor	(12)	
(6)	Abraham Parsons & Co.	(13)	
(7)	22 February	(14)	9 (6) July 1765

The vessel appears to have called at Tenerife on its way to Africa, for 2 of its crew deserted there. Of the original crew, 14 seem to have reached St Kitts, where 5 were discharged between 11 February and 19 April 1765. The owners of the vessel seem to have intended that its slaves should be sold by Henry Laurens at South Carolina, but Laurens wrote to them on 9 November 1764, advising them that he had 'resigned several African Ships of considerable Value this Year & cannot yet presume to take upon me the sole charge of one'. He later wrote to John & James Graham & Co. of Georgia, proposing to direct the vessel to them. In the event it stopped at St Kitts.

*Sources:* E190/1225/4; E190/1225/5; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1765–6, no.126; Felix Farley, 26 November 1763, 12 May, 17 November 1764, 13 April, 13 July 1765; Laurens, IV, 498–9, 501

**RENNOWN****1764/34**

(1)	30 tons	(8)	
(2)		(9)	
(3)		(10)	St Kitts
(4)		(11)	
(5)	Henry Sinclair	(12)	
(6)	James Laroche jr & Co.	(13)	
(7)	25 February	(14)	

*Sources:* E190/1225/5; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 17 December 1763, 25 February, 29 September, 15 December 1764

**SPEEDWELL**

- (1) 40 tons; no guns
- (2) 8 outward; 6 at Carolina and homeward
- (3) New England; 1763
- (4) Bristol; 12 September 1764
- (5) James Bivins
- (6) [John Anderson & Co.]
- (7) 5 October (pass 15 September)

**1764/35**

- (8) Calabar
- (9)
- (10) South Carolina
- (11) 7 October (28 September) 1765
- (12) 30 (31) 1765
- (13) 30 October (7 November) 1765
- (14) 20 (19) December 1765 (22 January 1766)

The other owners of the vessel were named as John Gordon, Robert Gordon, George Rush, and John Vaughan. According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 10 crew and returned with 7. Two additional crew enlisted at Calabar on 8 March and 1 June 1765 and the vessel reached South Carolina with 9 crew. Five were discharged on 15 October 1765 and 3 new crew enlisted on 7 November. Inglis, Lloyd & Co. were agents for the sale of the slaves at South Carolina which was advertised to begin on 8 October. Import duties on the slaves totalled £215 currency.

*Sources:* ADM 7/91; CO 5/511; SC Duty books, Journal C; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1765–6, no.121; Felix Farley, 15 September 1764, 14, 28 December 1765; Donnan, IV, 413

**SWIFT**

- (1) 100 tons; 2 (3 or no) guns
- (2) 28 outward; 14 homeward
- (3) Prize; 1761
- (4) Bristol; 22 February 1763
- (5) John Neilson
- (6) John Fowler & Co.
- (7) 7 July (pass 18 June)

**1764/36**

- (8)
- (9)
- (10) Barbados/Kingston, Jamaica
- (11) c.20 September/5 October 1765
- (12) 193 (2[0?]0)
- (13) 4 (14) December 1765
- (14) 25 (21) February (12 April) 1766

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 24 crew and returned with 14. Seventeen of the original crew appear to have reached Barbados. Twelve were discharged there and at Jamaica between 20 September and 11 October 1765. Fourteen new crew enlisted at Jamaica on 14 December 1765. The vessel reportedly called at Barbados with at least 200 slaves but entered Jamaica with only 193. It was renamed the *Dorsetshire* before its next voyage to Africa (see 1766/11).

*Sources:* E190/1225/5; ADM 7/91; CO 142/18; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1765–6, no.125; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 16 June, 14 July 1764, 26 January, 7, 14 December 1765, 22 February 1766

**TRYALL****1764/37**

(1)	180 tons; 6 guns	(8)	Bonny
(2)	50 outward	(9)	
(3)	Foreign	(10)	St Kitts
(4)		(11)	c.1 June 1765
(5)	James McTaggart	(12)	380
(6)	Henry Bright & Co.	(13)	c.26 June 1765
(7)	4 September (pass 1 August)	(14)	4 (3) September (25 November) 1765

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 51 crew and returned with 21. Thirteen men died at Bonny, the last on 27 March 1765, and the vessel reached St Kitts with 38 crew. Seventeen crew were discharged at St Kitts between 1 and 26 June.

*Sources:* E190/1225/5; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1765–6, no.18; Felix Farley, 4 August, 8 September 1764, 9 March, 3 August, 7 September 1765

**WELLS****1764/38**

(1)	100 tons; 6 guns	(8)	
(2)	22 outward	(9)	
(3)	Plantation	(10)	St Kitts
(4)		(11)	c.18 May 1765
(5)	Thomas Stroud	(12)	
(6)	Catherine and Walker Stroud	(13)	c.2 June 1765
(7)	24 September (pass 6 August)	(14)	30 (28) July (4 September) 1765

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 21 crew and returned with 15. All but one of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts where 5 were discharged between 18 May and 2 June 1765.

*Sources:* E190/1225/5; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1764–5, no.197; Felix Farley, 11 August, 29 September 1764, 13 April, 29 June, 3 August 1765

**AFRICA****1765/1**

(1)	110 tons; 4 guns	(8)	Bonny
(2)	30 outward	(9)	
(3)	Plantation	(10)	St Kitts
(4)		(11)	c.10 December 1765
(5)	John Barker	(12)	
(6)	Thomas Symes & Co.	(13)	c.30 January 1766
(7)	10 February (pass 3 January)	(14)	3 April (30 March) (27 August) 1766

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 18 crew and returned with the same. All of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts where 1 was discharged on 10 December 1765 and 1 new man enlisted on 30 January 1766.

*Sources:* E190/1226/2; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1765–6, no.144; Felix Farley, 16 February, 21 September 1765, 8 February, 5 April 1766

**AFRICA****1765/2**

(1) 105 (100) tons; 8 (2 or 6) guns	(8) St Thomas
(2) 37 outward; 20 homeward	(9)
(3) Prize	(10) St Kitts(?)/Montego Bay, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 10 October 1765	(11) 21 October 1766 at Jamaica
(5) William Watkins	(12) 310
(6) John Fowler & Co.	(13) 10 (11) March 1767
(7) 16 November (pass 12 October)	(14) 12 (10) May (30 July) 1767

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 40 crew and returned with 18. Twenty-nine of the original crew reached Jamaica where 20 were discharged between 23 October and 1 December 1766. Nine new crew enlisted on 11 March 1767. The vessel reportedly called at St Thomas in Africa bound for St Kitts. According to the naval office list the vessel entered Jamaica with 29 crew.

*Sources:* E190/1226/2; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; CO 142/17; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1766-7, no.208; Felix Farley, 23 November 1765, 26 July, 13, 27 December 1766, 16 May 1767

**ARABELLA****1765/3**

(1) 100 (120) tons; 4 guns	(8) Gambia
(2) 40 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.13 January 1766
(5) George Merrick	(12) 110
(6) James Laroche & Co.	(13) c.21 April 1766
(7) 13 April (pass 9 February)	(14) 13 (11) June (27 August) 1766

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 36 crew and returned with 10. Twenty-eight of the original crew died, including 27 before the vessel reached St Kitts. The vessel appears to have arrived at St Kitts with only 8 crew and to have discharged 2 there on 13 January and 13 February 1766. Five new crew enlisted on 21 April. One man died on the run home. On its return to Bristol the vessel was twice advertised for sale. For a sale on 16 June 1768 it was described as a 'Guineyman', 'rebuilt for the African trade' and for its readvertised sale on 22 September 1768 it was said to have been 'lately repaired & newly sheathed'.

*Sources:* E190/1226/2; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1767-8, no.140; Felix Farley, 9 February, 20 April, 3 August 1765, 29 March, 14 June 1766, 11 June, 17 September 1768

BETSEY	1765/4
(1) 20 (30) tons	(8)
(2) 6 outward; 6 return	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 20 December 1764	(11) 7 May 1766
(5) Robert Smith	(12) 50
(6) James Laroche & Co.	(13) c.25 July 1766
(7) 7 January	(14) 21 (20) October 1766
Robert Man was also named as an owner of the vessel. In addition to its original crew, it enlisted 3 more men at Combe on 23 January 1765 and reached Jamaica with 9 crew. Five were discharged at Jamaica between 4 June and 23 July 1766 and 2 new men enlisted on 25 July.	

*Sources:* E190/1225/5; BT 6/3; CO 142/17; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1766–7, no.209; Felix Farley, 22 December 1764, 12 January, 20 July, 7 September 1765, 26 July, 25 October 1766

BETSEY	1765/5
(1) 100 tons; no guns	(8) Windward Coast/Gabon
(2) 20 outward	(9)
(3) British	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11)
(5) William Jones (— Matthews)	(12)
(6) John Fowler & Co.	(13)
(7) 4 May (pass 4 April)	(14) No pass returned
The vessel was reported spoken with on the Windward Coast on its way to Gabon, all well. It was later reported lost in a hurricane at St Kitts.	

*Sources:* E190/1226/2; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 4 May, 16 November 1765, 6 September, 15 November 1766

BRITANNIA	1765/6
(1) 100 tons; 4 guns	(8) New Calabar
(2) 30 outward; 14 homeward	(9)
(3) Plantation; 1761	(10) Montego Bay, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 24 May 1762	(11) 24 February 1766
(5) Joseph Daniel (John Gowan)	(12) 405 (400)
(6) John Fowler & Co.	(13) 24 April (4 May) 1766
(7) 11 July (pass 27 June)	(14) 7 (4) July (27 August) 1766
Joseph Daniel died on 16 May 1766 but was also named as an owner of the vessel. According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 32 crew and returned with 17. Twenty-eight of the original crew reached Jamaica, though the naval office list reports that the vessel entered the colony with 24. Seventeen crew were discharged at Jamaica between 25 February and 26 March 1766 and 7 new men enlisted on 4 May. The vessel was reported spoken with off St Domingo with 400 slaves on board.	

*Sources:* E190/1226/2; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; CO 142/17; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1766–7, no.14; Felix Farley, 29 June, 20 July 1765, 22 February, 19 April, 3 May, 5 July 1766

**BROTHERS****1765/7**

(1)	70 tons; 2 guns	(8)
(2)	18 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) Antigua
(4)		(11) c.2 May 1766
(5)	Robert Richardson	(12) 132
(6)	James Connor sr & Co.	(13) c.20 June 1766
(7)	3 August (pass 31 July)	(14) 6 (5) August (22 October) 1766

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 17 crew and returned with 7. Two additional crew enlisted in Africa on 2 January and 12 March 1766. The vessel arrived at Antigua with only 10 crew, the remaining 9 having been lost on the African coast. Seven were discharged at Antigua between 2 and 6 May 1766 and 4 new men enlisted between 4 May and 20 June.

*Sources:* E190/1226/2; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1765–6, no.230; Felix Farley, 6 July, 10 August 1765, 15 February, 28 June, 9 August 1766

**CAPE COAST****1765/8**

(1)	117 (100) tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2)	25 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11) c.1 October 1765
(5)	Peter Quinnell	(12)
(6)	Catherine Stroud	(13) c.28 April 1766 to Africa (?)
(7)	10 February (pass 10 January)	(14) Pass returned 30 July 1767

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 25 crew. One further man enlisted on 20 July 1765, probably in Africa. The vessel appears to have reached St Kitts with only 7 crew, 19 of the original crew having been removed from the payroll by 28 June 1765. Five of the remaining crew were then discharged at St Kitts between 1 October 1765 and 28 April 1766 and were replaced by 5 new men between 6 December 1765 and 28 April 1766. The vessel appears to have sailed for Africa with 7 crew.

*Sources:* E190/1226/2; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; SMV Muster rolls, 1767–8, no.253; Felix Farley, 12 January, 16 February, 7 September 1765

**CATHERINE****1765/9**

(1)	40 tons; 2 guns	(8)
(2)	14 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11)
(5)	John Cooner	(12) 70
(6)	Catherine Stroud	(13)
(7)	16 November (pass 24 September)	(14) No pass returned

The vessel was reported spoken with off Madeira on 30 November 1765, all well.

*Sources:* E190/1226/2; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 21 September, 16 November 1765, 18 January, 29 March 1766

CONTENT	1765/10
(1) 40 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2) 18 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) Antigua
(4)	(11) c.1 October 1765
(5) William Bishop	(12) 103
(6) James Connor sr & Co.	(13) c.16 February 1766
(7) 1 February (pass 19 January)	(14) 21 (16) April (27 August) 1766
According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 19 crew and returned with 5. One additional man enlisted in Africa on 1 May 1765 and the vessel reached Antigua with 11 crew, the 9 crew lost including 5 who ran away on 12 April 1765. Eight crew were discharged at Antigua between 1 October 1765 and 12 January 1766. Two new men enlisted on 16 February 1766.	

*Sources:* E190/1226/2; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1765–6, no.204; Felix Farley, 29 December 1764, 9 February, 7 December 1765, 19 April 1766

DISPATCH	1765/11
(1) 45 tons; no guns	(8)
(2) 10 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11)
(5) John Lambert	(12)
(6) Robert Gordon & Co.	(13)
(7) 19 April (pass 6 April)	(14) No pass returned

*Sources:* E190/1226/2; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 6 April, 7 September 1765, 2 May 1767

FANNY	1765/12
(1) 80 tons; no guns	(8)
(2) 20 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10)
(4)	(11)
(5) Joseph Bragg	(12)
(6) James Laroche jr	(13)
(7) 1 June (pass 6 May)	(14) No pass returned

Of Barbados, the vessel was reported entered out for Cork, Barbados and Africa at Bristol on 27 April 1765 and its pass was issued for a voyage to Barbados and Africa. It was reported on 14 September 1765 to have arrived at Barbados from Bristol and may have sailed thence for Africa.

*Sources:* E190/1226/2; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 27 April, 1 June, 14 September 1765

**FLY****1765/13**

(1) 120 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2) 30 outward	(9)
(3) Foreign	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) <i>c.25 July 1766</i>
(5) Thomas Mills (John Morgan)	(12)
(6) Thomas Symes & Co.	(13) <i>c.6 September 1766</i>
(7) 23 December (pass 26 November)	(14) 24 (25) October 1766 (27 February 1767)

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 34 crew and returned with 13. Twenty-six of the original crew reached St Kitts, the other 8, including Thomas Mills, having died. Fourteen were discharged at St Kitts between 25 July and 28 August 1766 and one new man enlisted on 6 September.

*Sources:* E190/1226/2; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1767-8, no.2; Felix Farley, 30 November, 21 December 1765, 6 September, 1 November 1766

**HUNGERFORD****1765/14**

(1) 120 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2) 50 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) Barbados/St Kitts/Dominica
(4)	(11) <i>c.2 November 1765 at St Kitts</i>
(5) Walter Robe	(12)
(6) John Powell & Co.	(13) <i>c.7 December 1765 from St Kitts</i>
(7) 28 April (pass 12 April)	(14) 4 (2) February (22 March) 1766

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 42 crew and returned with 25. Thirty-nine of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts, where 26 were discharged between 2 and 30 November 1765. Seven new crew enlisted at St Kitts on 7 December. The vessel reportedly entered Bristol from Dominica.

*Sources:* E190/1226/2; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1765-6, no.118; Felix Farley, 13 April, 4 May, 7, 14 December 1765, 8 February 1766

**INDIAN PRINCE** **1765/15**

(1)	105 tons; 2 guns	(8)
(2)	18 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) Barbados
(4)		(11) 29 November 1765
(5)	Henry Lewis	(12) 187
(6)	Thomas Symes & Co.	(13) c.28 April 1765
(7)	12 April (pass 18 February)	(14) 16 (14) June (2 August) 1766
	According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 21 crew and returned with 9. Eighteen of the original crew reached Barbados, where 14 were discharged between 30 November 1765 and 27 February 1766. Five new men enlisted between 15 March and 28 April 1766. Smith & Walker sold the slaves at Barbados.	

*Sources:* E190/1226/2; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; CO 28/32, Ff86; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1765–6, no.237; Felix Farley, 16 February, 20 April, 7 December 1765, 15 February, 21 June 1766

**JAMES** **1765/16**

(1)	100 tons; no guns	(8) Gambia
(2)	10 outward	(9)
(3)	French prize	(10) Antigua
(4)	Bristol; 6 November 1762	(11)
(5)	James Songster	(12)
(6)	James Bonbonous & Co.	(13)
(7)	31 October (pass 27 November 1764)	(14) No pass returned
	Bristol-owned, the vessel cleared from South Carolina for Africa. See also 1764/20.	

*Sources:* ADM 7/91; CO 5/511; Felix Farley, 12 July 1766, 3 January 1767

**JANE** **1765/17**

(1)	50 tons; no guns	(8) Gambia
(2)	13 outward	(9)
(3)	French	(10) Dominica/St Kitts
(4)		(11)
(5)	Alexander Wright (Renatus Searle)	(12)
(6)	James Bonbonous & Co.	(13) c.11/16 October 1765
(7)	1 February (pass 15 January)	(14) 10 December 1765 (27 January 1766)
	According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 14 crew and returned with 7. Twelve of the original crew died by 10 July, including Alexander Wright on 18 April. It is likely that all these deaths occurred at Gambia or in the middle passage. The vessel probably arrived at Dominica, therefore, with only 2 crew. One ran away on 7 October. Four new crew, including Renatus Searle, enlisted at Dominica on 11 October and 2 more at St Kitts on 16 October.	

*Sources:* E190/1226/2; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; SMV Muster rolls, 1765–6, no.78; Felix Farley, 12 January, 9 February, 3 August, 14 December 1765

**JUNO****1765/18**

(1)	100 tons; 4 (no) guns	(8)
(2)	20 outward; 10 homeward	(9)
(3)	Plantation; 1762	(10) Savanna la Mar, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 6 May 1763	(11) 4 March (15 February) 1766
(5)	Nicholas Doyle	(12) 160 (154)
(6)	John Fowler & Co.	(13) 24 April (4 May) 1766
(7)	7 June (pass 11 May)	(14) 5 (4) July (27 August) 1766

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 24 crew and returned with 10. Twenty of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica where 11 were discharged between 15 February and 10 March 1766. One new man enlisted on 4 May. The naval office list records that the vessel entered Jamaica with 14 crew.

*Sources:* E190/1226/2; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; CO 142/17; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1766-7, no.17; Felix Farley, 11 May, 15 June 1765, 22 February, 10 May, 5 July 1766

**MOLLY****1765/19**

(1)	100 tons; 1 gun	(8)
(2)	28 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11)
(5)	William Jenkins	(12) 315
(6)	Henry Bright & Co.	(13)
(7)	27 April (pass 26 February)	(14) No pass returned

*Sources:* E190/1226/2; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 23 February, 27 April, 7 December 1765, 11 January 1766

**NIGHTINGALE****1765/20**

(1)	100 tons; 2 guns	(8)
(2)	30 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) Antigua/St Kitts
(4)		(11) c.20 January 1766 at St Kitts
(5)	Joseph Carter	(12) 320 at Antigua
(6)	Thomas Sims & Co.	(13) c.18 March 1766 from St Kitts
(7)	18 June (pass 28 May)	(14) 9 (8) May (19 June) 1766

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 27 crew and returned with 9. Twenty-four of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts where 15 were discharged between 20 January and 18 March 1766.

*Sources:* E190/1226/2; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1765-6, no.172; Felix Farley, 1, 22 June, 14 December 1765, 15 March, 10 May 1766

PIERPOINT		1765/21
(1)	120 (230) tons; 6 guns	(8) Angola
(2)	45 outward; 21 at Jamaica	(9)
(3)	Spanish prize	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 7 March 1765	(11) 21 February 1766
(5)	Robert How	(12) 460 (456)
(6)	James Laroche & Co.	(13) c.3 July 1766
(7)	22 April (pass 9 March)	(14) 1 September (30 August) (22 October) 1766

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 41 crew and returned with 21. Twenty-three of the original crew reached Jamaica where 11 were discharged between 22 February and 22 June 1766. Nine new crew enlisted between 6 May and 3 July. The vessel was advertised for sale on 2 May 1767 at Bristol when it was described as about 230 tons burthen, built in Bristol 4 years ago, and newly sheathed before its last voyage. It was renamed the *Maesgwyn* before its next voyage to Africa (see 1767/17).

*Sources:* E190/1226/2; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; CO 142/17; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1766–7, no.212; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 9 March, 27 April, 23 November 1765, 5 April, 6 September 1766, 25 April 1767

PRINCE OF WALES		1765/22
(1)	130 (140) tons; 12 guns	(8) Bonny/St Thomas
(2)	50 outward	(9)
(3)	Spanish	(10) Antigua/St Kitts
(4)		(11) c.29 September/13 October
(5)	Thomas Borthwick	1765
(6)	John Powell & Co.	(12) 441 at Antigua
(7)	1 February (pass 8 January)	(13) c.5 February 1766 from St Kitts
		(14) 27 (24) March (17 April) 1766

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 49 crew and returned with 29. One new man enlisted at Bonny on 10 June 1765 and 4 men ran away at St Thomas in Africa between 11 and 22 July. The vessel arrived at Antigua with 34 crew and discharged 16 there and at St Kitts between 29 September 1765 and 19 January 1766. Eleven new men enlisted at St Kitts on 5 February 1766.

*Sources:* E190/1226/2; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1765–6, no.163; Felix Farley, 29 December 1764, 9 February, 3 August, 7 December 1765, 29 March 1766

SADLER		1765/23
(1)	105 (100) tons; 2 (no) guns	(8) Bassau/Anamaboe
(2)	15 outward; 16 homeward	(9)
(3)	Connecticut; 1763	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 24 September 1765	(11) 16 (15) January 1767
(5)	Thomas Dixon	(12) 48
(6)	Catherine Stroud	(13) 6 (21) April 1767
(7)	14 November (pass 26 September)	(14) 30 (26) June (1 December) 1767

Walker Stroud was also named as an owner of the vessel which was previously registered at New York on 26 January 1764 under the ownership of Thomas Pearsall & Co. The vessel was reported spoken with off Madeira on 30 November 1765, all well. According to its muster roll it left Bristol with 10 crew and enlisted 4 more in Africa on 13 June 1766. One of the original crew ran away at Bassau on 3 April 1766 and 6 more ran at Anamaboe on 11 June. The vessel arrived at Jamaica with 6 crew, including the 4 enlisted in Africa. These four were discharged at Jamaica on 15 January 1767. Six new crew enlisted on 21 April. The vessel was advertised for sale on 26 September 1767.

*Sources:* E190/1226/2; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; CO 142/17; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1767-8, no.127; Felix Farley, 16 November 1765, 18 January, 29 March 1766, 11 April, 4 July, 26 September 1767

SALLY		1765/24
(1)	150 (50?) tons; 4 guns	(8) Anamaboe
(2)	50 outward	(9)
(3)	Foreign	(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11) c.17 September 1766
(5)	Thomas Gullan	(12)
(6)	Robert Gordon & Co.	(13) c.8 January 1767
(7)	14 May (pass 6 April)	(14) 3 March (26 February) (25 May) 1767

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 47 crew and returned with 24. Forty-four of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts where 20 were discharged between 17 September and 8 December 1766. Two new men enlisted on 30 November 1766 and 8 January 1767.

*Sources:* E190/1226/2; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1767-8, no.51; Felix Farley, 6 April, 18 May, 28 December 1765, 6 December 1766, 28 February 1767

**TRYALL****1765/25**

(1) 180 tons; 6 guns	(8) Bonny
(2) 52 outward	(9) 499
(3) Foreign	(10) St Kitts/Jamaica
(4)	(11) c.25 July 1766 at St Kitts
(5) James McTaggart	(12) 362 at St Kitts
(6) Henry Bright & Co.	(13) c.24 October 1766 from
(7) 23 December (pass 21 November)	Jamaica
	(14) 12 (9) January (25 May) 1767

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 50 crew and returned with 29. Forty-eight of the original crew reached St Kitts which the vessel reportedly passed by on 26 July 1766 with 362 slaves on board, having buried 137. Thirty crew were discharged at St Kitts and Jamaica between 25 July and 9 September 1766. Thirteen new men enlisted on 24 October. The vessel was advertised for sale at Bristol on 5 September 1767; its dimensions were given as keel, 96 feet; beam, 27 feet; hold, 8 feet; and height between decks, 4 feet 2 inches.

*Sources:* E190/1226/2; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1766-7, no.116; Felix Farley, 28 December 1765, 7 June, 6 September, 4 October, 1 November, 1766, 17 January, 5 September 1767

**WELLS****1765/26**

(1) 100 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2) 24 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.12 July 1766
(5) Thomas Stroud	(12)
(6) Catherine and Walker Stroud	(13) c.31 July 1766
(7) 14 November (pass 29 August)	(14) 5 (4) September (22 October) 1766

The vessel was reportedly spoken with off Madeira on 30 November 1765, all well. According to its muster roll it left Bristol with 25 crew and returned with 12. Seventeen of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts where 7 were discharged between 12 and 25 July 1766. Two new crew enlisted on 31 July.

*Sources:* E190/1226/2; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1766-7, no.58; Felix Farley, 17 August, 16 November 1765, 18 January, 29 March, 26 July, 6 September 1766

**WILLIAM****1765/27**

(1) 25 tons; no guns	(8)
(2) 9 outward	(9)
(3) British	(10)
(4)	(11)
(5) John Westcott	(12)
(6) John Fowler & Co.	(13)
(7) 15 June (pass 11 May)	(14) No pass returned

*Sources:* E190/1226/2; ADM 7/91; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 11 May, 15 June 1765

**AMELIA****1766/1**

(1) 120 tons; no guns	(8) St Thomas
(2) 36 outward; 19 return	(9)
(3) Prize; 1760	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 14 August 1764	(11) 25 (24) February 1767
(5) William Jenkins	(12) 288
(6) John Gresley jr & Co.	(13) 3 (5) June 1767
(7) 7 June	(14) 29 (28) July 1767

According to both its muster roll and the naval office list, the vessel reached Jamaica with 29 crew. Sixteen were discharged at the island between 24 January and 2 May 1767. Six new men enlisted on 5 June. The vessel reportedly passed St Kitts on its way to Jamaica.

*Sources:* E190/1227/3; BT 6/3; CO 142/17; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1767-8, no.4; Felix Farley, 10 May, 14 June 1766, 10 January, 4 April, 16 May 1767

**ANDREWS****1766/2**

(1) 120 tons; 8 guns	(8) Old Calabar
(2) 45 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.1 April 1767
(5) John Neilson (Archibald Robe)	(12)
(6) David Hamilton & Co.	(13) c.1 May 1767
(7) 1 June (pass 15 May)	(14) 26 (24) June (2 July) 1767

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 41 crew and returned with 26. Thirty-four of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts, where 8 were discharged between 1 April and 1 May 1767. John Neilson died on 13 December 1766.

*Sources:* E190/1227/3; ADM 7/92; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1767-8, no.46; Felix Farley, 10 May, 7 June 1766, 28 February, 16 May, 27 June 1767

**ANTELOPE****1766/3**

(1) 180 tons; 8 guns	(8)
(2) 50 outward	(9)
(3) British	(10) Antigua/South Carolina
(4)	(11) c.1 November 1766
(5) William Penhale	(12)
(6) Henry Bright & Co.	(13) c.14 January 1767
(7) 10 March (pass 13 February)	(14) 10 March (22 May) 1767

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 51 crew and returned with 14. Thirty-eight of its original crew appear to have reached America, where 24 were discharged between 1 November 1766 and 14 January 1767. Where these crew were discharged is unclear. The vessel was previously known as the *Ruby*.

*Sources:* E190/1227/3; ADM 7/92; BT 6/3; SMV Muster rolls, 1766-7, no.147; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 15 February, 15 March, 13 September 1766, 10 January, 14 February, 14 March 1767

<b>BETSEY</b>		<b>1766/4</b>
(1)	71 tons; 6 guns	(8) Angola
(2)	14 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) St Kitts/South Carolina
(4)		(11) c.15 November/2 December 1767
(5)	Basil Maxwell (John Chilcott)	(12)
(6)	David Hamilton & Co.	(13) c.20 January 1768 from South Carolina
(7)	19 September (pass 11 August)	(14) 17 (9) March (20 April) 1768

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 13 crew and returned with 9. Eleven of the original crew arrived at St Kitts. Seven were discharged there and at South Carolina between 15 November 1767 and 18 January 1768. Three new men enlisted at St Kitts on 16 November and 2 further crew enlisted at South Carolina on 20 January 1768. John Chilcott, master of the *Cornwall* (see 1766/10), seems to have boarded the vessel at St Kits and sailed with it to South Carolina with an unspecified number of slaves that included 38 owned by Smith & Baillie of St Kitts and possibly some of the *Cornwall*'s. Described by Henry Laurens as 'the most sightly that have been imported for many Years and in all appearances the most healthy', the slaves were reportedly taken by William Price of South Carolina to Georgia where they were to be consigned to Messrs. Price, Hest & Head for sale. In the event they were sold by John Graham & Co. of Savannah, Georgia. Eighty of them, including those owned by Smith & Baillie, were said to have been bought by James (?) Penman & Co. of St Augustine, Florida, at an average price of £33.13s. sterling each, payable in bills on London at 90 days sight.

*Sources:* E190/1227/3; ADM 7/92; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1767-8, no.142; Felix Farley, 9 August, 27 September 1766, 2 May, 26 September, 19 December 1767, 23 January 1768; Donnan, IV, 420; Laurens, V, 496-7, 546-8

<b>BONETTA</b>		<b>1766/5</b>
(1)	20 tons; 2 guns	(8)
(2)	12 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10)
(4)		(11)
(5)	James Marshall	(12)
(6)	Devonsheir & Reeve	(13)
(7)	8 January (pass 4 January)	(14) No pass returned

*Sources:* E190/1226/2; E190/1227/3; ADM 7/92; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 4 January 1766

<b>BREW PACKET</b>		<b>1766/6</b>
(1)	70 tons	(8)
(2)		(9)
(3)		(10) Dominica
(4)		(11)
(5)	William Harrison	(12) 690
(6)	[Samuel?] Sedgley & Co.	(13)
(7)	15 September	(14) c.23 April 1768
The vessel was reported spoken with on 24 September 1766 by the <i>King George</i> , Fowler, from London, on its way to Africa. Accompanied by the <i>Mermaid</i> , Grant, from Africa, it was later reported to have passed Barbados on 5 August 1767 with 690 slaves bound for Dominica. The vessel was reported to have returned to Bristol from 'the Grenades'.		
<i>Sources:</i> E190/1227/3; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 7 June, 18 October 1766, 6 June, 10 October 1767, 23 April 1768		
<b>BRISTOL GALLY</b>		<b>1766/7</b>
(1)	120 tons; 6 guns	(8) Bonny
(2)	32 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11) c.5 February 1767
(5)	John Barker	(12)
(6)	Thomas Sims & Co.	(13) c.28 February 1767
(7)	28 May (pass 1 May)	(14) 30 (28) April (29 July) 1767
According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 32 crew and returned with 21. All but one of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts, where 6 were discharged between 5 and 28 February 1767. Four crew died on the run home.		
<i>Sources:</i> E190/1227/3; ADM 7/92; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1767-8, no.30; Felix Farley, 3, 31 May 1766, 3 January, 4 April, 2 May 1767		
<b>CAPE COAST</b>		<b>1766/8</b>
(1)	117 (160) tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2)	7 to Africa; 9 return	(9)
(3)	British	(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11) c.29 December 1766
(5)	Peter Quinnell	(12)
(6)	Catherine Stroud	(13) c.9 March 1767
(7)	c.28 April from St Kitts	(14) 1 June (26 May) (30 July) 1767
The vessel was originally issued with a pass on 10 January 1765 (see 1765/8). According to its muster roll the vessel took on 2 further crew on 24 October 1766. Five crew were discharged at St Kitts on 29 December 1766 and 5 new men enlisted between 7 and 9 March 1767. The vessel was advertised for sale at Bristol on 28 July 1767. It was later re-advertised for sale as a 'compleat Guineyman', 160 tons, on 13 September 1768. A further advertisement appeared on 3 December 1768.		
<i>Sources:</i> E190/1226/2; ADM 7/91; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1767-8, no.253; Felix Farley, 30 May, 27 June 1767, 3 September, 3 December 1768		

**CONCORD****1766/9**

(1)	105 tons; 10 guns	(8)	Old Calabar
(2)	30 outward	(9)	
(3)	French	(10)	Dominica
(4)		(11)	
(5)	William Bishop	(12)	
(6)	David Duncomb & Co.	(13)	
(7)	8 November (pass 26 September)	(14)	No pass returned

*Sources:* E190/1227/3; ADM 7/92; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 27 September, 8 November 1766, 2 May, 13 June, 26 December 1767

**CORNWALL****1766/10**

(1)	180 (220) tons; 10 guns	(8)	Angola
(2)	50 outward; 28 return	(9)	
(3)	British (Bristol)	(10)	Dominica/St Kitts
(4)		(11)	c.26 August 1767 at St Kitts
(5)	John Chilcott	(12)	
(6)	James Laroche & Co.	(13)	c.20 December 1767
(7)	20 September (pass 23 July)	(14)	1 February (27 January) (20 April) 1768

Of the original crew, 47 appear to have reached St Kitts where 26 were discharged between 2 August and 5 December 1767. Six new men enlisted on 20 December. At St Kitts, John Chilcott appears to have joined the *Betsey* (see 1766/4). This vessel arrived at South Carolina on 2 December 1767 with an unspecified number of slaves that possibly included some of the *Cornwall*'s. The *Cornwall* itself was advertised for sale at Bristol on 21 April 1768, its tonnage being given as 220 tons.

*Sources:* E190/1227/3; ADM 7/92; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1768–9, no. 27; Felix Farley, 19 July, 27 September 1766, 2 May, 6 June, 26 December 1767, 9 January, 9 April 1768; Laurens, V, 496n

**DORSETSHIRE****1766/11**

(1)	101 tons; no (2 or 1) guns	(8)	
(2)	25 outward and at Jamaica; 16 homeward	(9)	
(3)	Plantation (prize)	(10)	Montego Bay, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 27 March 1766	(11)	6 December 1766
(5)	John Purnell	(12)	257
(6)	John Fowler & Co.	(13)	21 (25) February 1767
(7)	29 April (pass 29 March)	(14)	21 April (21 May) 1767

Previously known as the *Swift* (see 1764/36), the vessel had, according to its muster roll, 26 crew when it left Bristol, and returned with 15. Twenty-three of the original crew reached Jamaica, where 10 were discharged between 8 December 1766 and 10 January 1767. Two new crew enlisted on 25 February. John Purnell was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1227/3; ADM 7/92; BT 6/3; CO 142/17; SMV Muster rolls, 1766–7, no.163; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 29 March, 3 May, 8 November 1766, 28 February, 25 April 1767

**GREENWICH****1766/12**

(1)	103 (102 or 104) tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2)	24 outward; 16 homeward	(9)
(3)	New England (Newbury); 1760	(10) Barbados/Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 2 January 1766	(11) 7 January 1767 at Jamaica
(5)	Robert Cowie (Benjamin Smith)	(12) 235
(6)	Richard Farr sons & Co.	(13) 14 (16) May 1767
(7)	4 February (pass 7 January)	(14) 17 (16) July (9 October) 1767

Paul Farr was also named as an owner of the vessel. According to its muster roll, it left Bristol with 27 crew and returned with 16. Twenty of the original crew entered Jamaica, where 12 were discharged between 7 January and 4 March 1767. Eight new crew enlisted between 16 April and 16 May. Robert Cowie died on 2 August 1766.

*Sources:* E190/1227/3; ADM 7/92; BT 6/3; CO 142/17; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1766–7, no.227; Felix Farley, 4 January, 8 February, 26 July 1766, 14 March, 11 April, 18 July 1767

**HUNGERFORD****1766/13**

(1)	120 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2)	40 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) Antigua/Dominica
(4)		(11) c.24 November 1766 at
(5)	Walter Robe	Dominica
(6)	John Powell & Co.	(12)
(7)	3 April (pass 13 March)	(13) c.17 December 1766
		(14) 5 (3) February (22 May) 1767

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 42 crew and returned with 28. Thirty-seven of the original crew appear to have reached Dominica, where 9 were discharged between 24 November and 17 December 1766.

*Sources:* E190/1227/3; ADM 7/92; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1766–7, no.136; Felix Farley, 15 March, 5 April, 8 November 1766, 3 January, 7 February 1767

**INDIAN PRINCE****1766/14**

(1)	105 (100) tons; no guns	(8) Bonny
(2)	20 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11) c.18 May 1767
(5)	Henry Lewis	(12)
(6)	Thomas Symes & Co.	(13) c.24 June 1767
(7)	3 October (pass 11 September)	(14) 4 (1) August (9 October) 1767

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 29 crew and returned with 13. Twenty-six of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts, where 13 were discharged between 18 May and 24 June 1767.

*Sources:* E190/1227/3; ADM 7/92; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1767–8, no.28; Felix Farley, 13 September, 11 October 1766, 4 April, 18 July, 8 August 1767

**JANE (JEAN)****1766/15**

(1)	71 tons; one gun	(8)
(2)	14 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) Barbados
(4)		(11) 17 October 1767
(5)	Thomas Gooch (— Bough)	(12) 58
(6)	John Anderson & Co.	(13) To Africa
(7)	8 November (pass 26 September)	(14) No pass returned
	At Barbados the slaves were consigned for sale to Daniel & Lytcott. See also 1768/16.	

*Sources:* E190/1227/3; ADM 7/92; BT 6/3; CO 28/33, Gg12; Felix Farley, 27 September, 8 November 1766, 2 May 1767, 9 January, 19 November 1768

**JUBA****1766/16**

(1)	100 (130) tons; no guns	(8) Angola
(2)	30 outward; 15 at Virginia	(9)
(3)	French prize; 1760	(10) Grenada/Upper James, Virginia
(4)	Bristol; 21 July 1766	(11) c.10 July/10 (8) August 1768
(5)	Joseph White	(12) 207 (300) at Virginia
(6)	James Laroche & Co.	(13) 5 (15) November 1768
(7)	19 September (pass 23 July)	(14) 9 (4) January (3 February) 1769

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 32 crew and returned with 12. Twenty of the original crew reached Grenada, where 2 ran away and one new man enlisted on 10 July 1768. Of the 19 crew who arrived at Virginia, 13 were discharged between 8 August and 25 October 1768. Six new crew enlisted on 15 November. The vessel appears to have traded at Cape Benda, the river Ambris and the Congo in Angola. It was mistakenly reported to have been cut off at the Congo by Thomas Gullan, master of the *Constantine* (see 1767/5). At Virginia, the slaves were advertised for sale at Bermuda Hundred on 29 August 1768, agents for the sale being Burnley & Braikenridge. Some of the slaves were evidently still unsold in late September, when the vessel was advertised as available for freighting tobacco to Bristol. On its return, it was advertised for sale on 30 March 1769, being described as 130 tons and suitable for the African trade in all respects.

*Sources:* E190/1227/3; ADM 7/92; BT 6/3; CO 5/1450; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1768-9, no.118; Felix Farley, 19 July, 27 September 1766, 2 May, 13 June 1767, 12 March, 30 April, 3 September, 1 October 1768, 7 January, 25 March 1769; Mincanton, King and Waite, p. 172n

**KING DAVID****1766/17**

(1)	150 tons; 10 guns	(8)	Old Calabar/St Thomas
(2)	45 outward	(9)	
(3)	British	(10)	St Kitts
(4)		(11)	c.7 October 1767
(5)	Thomas Lewis (Benjamin Patey)	(12)	
(6)	Michael Miller & Co.	(13)	c.26 November 1767
(7)	5 December (pass 11 November)	(14)	22 (20) January (25 March) 1768

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 48 crew and returned with 24. Fifteen of the original crew died and 2 more deserted at St Thomas in Africa on 14–16 August 1767. Of the 33 crew who arrived at St Kitts, 10 were discharged between 7 October and 26 November. One new man enlisted on 17 November. Thomas Lewis died on 10 June 1767.

*Sources:* E190/1227/3; ADM 7/92; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1767–8, no.126; Felix Farley, 25 October, 6, 13 December 1766, 13 June, 12 December 1767, 23 January 1768

**KITTY****1766/18**

(1)	101 tons; 2 guns	(8)	New Calabar
(2)	35 outward	(9)	
(3)	Plantation	(10)	St Kitts
(4)		(11)	c.11 February 1767
(5)	James Nixon	(12)	
(6)	John Coghlan	(13)	c.16 March 1767
(7)	22 June (pass 15 May)	(14)	25 (24) May (2 July) 1767

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 33 crew and returned with 16. Twenty-seven of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts, where 14 were discharged between 11 February and 11 March 1767. Three new men enlisted on 16 March.

*Sources:* E190/1227/3; ADM 7/92; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1766–7, no.180; Felix Farley, 17 May, 28 June 1766, 3 January, 4 April, 30 May 1767

**LARK****1766/19**

(1)	100 tons; no guns	(8)	New Calabar
(2)	25 outward	(9)	
(3)	Plantation	(10)	Antigua
(4)		(11)	c.14 February 1767
(5)	Thomas Thomas	(12)	
(6)	John Fowler & Co.	(13)	c.2 March 1767
(7)	12 July (pass 14 June)	(14)	6 (3) April (24 August) 1767

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 31 crew and returned with 14. Twenty-five of the original crew appear to have reached Antigua, where 11 were discharged between 14 February and 2 March.

*Sources:* E190/1227/3; ADM 7/92; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1766–7, no.137; Felix Farley, 14 June, 19 July 1766, 3 January, 11 April 1767

<b>MARLBOROUGH</b>		<b>1766/20</b>
(1)	100 (120) tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2)	35 outward; 18 homeward	(9)
(3)	Bristol; 1747	(10) Barbados/Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 8 January 1761	(11) 31 August 1767 at Jamaica
(5)	John Marshall	(12) 250 at Jamaica
(6)	Richard Farr sons & Co.	(13) 25 November 1767
(7)	27 September (pass 11 August)	(14) No pass returned
Thomas Farr was also named as an owner of the vessel, which entered Jamaica with 34 crew. Ten of the vessel's slaves were sold to the Spring Plantation at Jamaica; these consisted of 4 men at £54 Jamaican (or £38.13s. sterling) each and 6 women at £52 Jamaican (or £37.3s. sterling) each. The vessel's return cargo included 10 hogsheads of Spring Plantation sugar shipped by Hibbert & Jackson on account of John Hugh Smyth. The vessel was reported wrecked off Padstow, Cornwall, on its voyage home.		
<i>Sources:</i> E190/1227/3; ADM 7/92; BT 6/3; CO 142/17; Felix Farley, 2 August, 27 September 1766, 2 May, 7, 14 November 1767, 30 January, 9 April 1768; Bristol Record Office, Ashton Court MSS. (Woolnough papers), AC/WO 16 (27) 67 (a), 68 (c)		
<b>NIGHTINGALE</b>		<b>1766/21</b>
(1)	100 tons; no (2) guns	(8) New Calabar
(2)	28 outward; 12 return	(9)
(3)	British; 1760	(10) Montego Bay, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 21 May 1765	(11) 2 February 1767
(5)	Joseph Carter	(12) 222
(6)	Thomas Sims & Co.	(13) 2 (4) May 1767
(7)	30 June (pass 10 June)	(14) 8 July (29 July) 1767
According to its muster roll the vessel reached Jamaica with 23 crew but the naval office list reports it entered Jamaica with 30 crew. Seventeen crew were discharged at Jamaica and 6 new men enlisted on 3-4 May.		
<i>Sources:</i> E190/1227/3; ADM 7/92; CO 142/17; SMV Muster rolls, 1766-7, no.191; Felix Farley, 7 June, 5 July 1766, 3 January, 25 April, 11 July 1767		
<b>PEGGY</b>		<b>1766/22</b>
(1)	25 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2)	10 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) Antigua
(4)		(11)
(5)	John Wright	(12)
(6)	Richard Farr sons & Co.	(13)
(7)	8 February (pass 4 January)	(14) No pass returned
John Wright was reported to have died before the vessel reached Antigua.		
<i>Sources:</i> E190/1227/3; ADM 7/92; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 8 February, 27 December 1766		

**PHOENIX****1766/23**

(1) 101 tons; 6 guns	(8) Bonny/New Calabar
(2) 30 outward	(9)
(3) Spanish	(10) Dominica
(4)	(11)
(5) John Knight	(12)
(6) John Powell & Co.	(13)
(7) 15 February (pass 6 February)	(14) No pass returned

The vessel was reported to have passed Anamaboe on its way to Bonny. It was also reported to have been in a sickly condition at Calabar in May 1766.

*Sources:* E190/1227/3; ADM 7/92; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 1, 15 February, 26 July, 9 August, 4 October, 8 November 1766

**PRETTY BETSEY****1766/24**

(1)	(8)
(2)	(9)
(3)	(10) St Kitts
(4)	(11)
(5) — Taylor	(12)
(6)	(13)
(7) 21 July from Barbados	(14)

The vessel was reported to have originally sailed from Bristol to Barbados, whence it departed for Africa.

*Sources:* Felix Farley, 6 September 1766, 9 May, 14 November 1767

**PRINCE OF WALES****1766/25**

(1) 130 tons; 12 guns	(8) New Calabar
(2) 45 outward	(9)
(3) Spanish	(10) Dominica
(4)	(11) c.1 May 1767
(5) Thomas Borthwick	(12) 341
(6) John Powell & Co.	(13) c.25 May 1767
(7) 1 July (pass 28 May)	(14) 30 (29) July (25 November) 1767

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 49 crew and returned with 29. Thirty-nine of the original crew appear to have reached Dominica, where 10 were discharged between 1 and 25 May 1767.

*Sources:* E190/1227/3; ADM 7/92; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1767–8, no.104; Felix Farley, 31 May, 5 July 1766, 3 January, 4 July 1767

**WELLS****1766/26**

(1)	100 (160) tons	(8)	Guinea
(2)	24 outward; 14 return	(9)	
(3)	Bermuda	(10)	St Kitts
(4)		(11)	c.20 November 1767
(5)	Thomas Stroud	(12)	
(6)	Catherine Stroud	(13)	c.1 February 1768
(7)	25 December	(14)	2 June (30 May) 1768

According to its muster roll the vessel enlisted 2 further crew on 27 June 1767. It appears to have arrived at St Kitts with 11 crew. Two were discharged there on 20 November and 20 December 1767 and 6 new men enlisted on 1 February 1768. One man died on the run home. On its return to Bristol, the vessel was advertised for sale on 26 September 1768, when it was described as 160 tons, a fast sailer and 'compleat Guineyman', and rebuilt 18 month's earlier at 'Mr Teaste's dock'. It was renamed the *African Queen* before its next voyage to Africa in 1770 (see 1770/1, next voyage volume).

*Sources:* E190/1227/3; ADM 7/92; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1769–70, no.141; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 1 November 1766, 3 January, 25 July 1767, 23 April, 4 June, 10 September 1768

**AFRICA****1767/1**

(1)	100 (110) tons; no guns	(8)	
(2)	25 outward; 20 homeward	(9)	
(3)	Plantation; 1742	(10)	Savanna la Mar, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 18 August 1760	(11)	c.5 March 1768
(5)	John Morgan	(12)	
(6)	Thomas Sims & Co.	(13)	22 (23) June 1768
(7)	17 April (pass 9 April)	(14)	22 (20) August (15 November) 1768

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 30 crew and returned with 14. Twenty-three of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica, where 13 were discharged between 5 March and 12 June 1768. Four new crew enlisted on 23 June. John Morgan was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1227/5; ADM 7/92; BT 6/3; CO 142/17; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1768–9, no.28; Felix Farley, 11, 25 April, 14 November 1767, 2 April, 21 May 1768

**ANTELOPE****1767/2**

(1) 150 (180) tons; 10 guns	(8)
(2) 45 outward; 18 at Jamaica	(9)
(3) Bristol; 1763	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 10 October 1767	(11) 27 April 1769
(5) Richard Craddock	(12) 340
(6) [Samuel?] Sedgley & Co.	(13)
(7) 28 November (pass 5 October)	(14) Pass returned 23 March 1768

William Randolph was also named as an owner of the vessel.

*Sources:* E190/1227/5; ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; CO 142/17; Felix Farley, 3 October, 28 November 1767, 16 April 1768, 1 July 1769

**BRISTOL GALLY****1767/3**

(1) 120 (150) tons; 7 (4) guns	(8)
(2) 30 outward; 13 at Jamaica	(9)
(3) Bristol; 1759	(10) Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 29 April 1766	(11) 24 August 1768
(5) John Barker	(12) 190
(6) Thomas Sims & Co.	(13) c.10 November 1768
(7) 22 December (pass 5 November)	(14) 9 (4) February (17 April) 1769

According to its muster roll all of its original 30 crew reached Jamaica, where 16 were discharged between 27 August and 8 November 1768. Four new crew enlisted on 10 November. The vessel returned home with 18 crew. It was advertised for sale on 25 March 1769, being described as 150 tons and built for the African trade.

*Sources:* E190/1227/5; ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; CO 142/17; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1769–70, no.64; Felix Farley, 7 November, 26 December 1767, 10 September, 29 October 1768, 11 February, 18 March 1769

**BRITANNIA****1767/4**

(1) 100 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2) 35 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) Antigua/St Croix
(4)	(11) c.19 January 1768 at St Croix
(5) John Purnell	(12)
(6) John Fowler & Co.	(13) c.11 February 1768
(7) 19 May (pass 28 April)	(14) 14 (13) April (25 August) 1768

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 33 crew and returned with 19. Twenty-six of the original crew appear to have reached St Croix, where 7 were discharged between 19 January and 11 February 1768.

*Sources:* E190/1227/5; ADM 7/92; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1767–8, no.143; Felix Farley, 25 April, 23 May, 14 November 1767, 12 March, 16 April 1768

CONSTANTINE		1767/5
(1)	200 (220) tons; 8 guns	(8) Angola
(2)	35 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) St Kitts/Georgia
(4)		(11) 1 June 1768 at Georgia
(5)	Thomas Gullan	(12) 250
(6)	[Samuel?] Sedgley & Co.	(13) c.4 October 1768
(7)	21 April (pass 18 March)	(14) 6 (4) December 1768 (3 February 1769)

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 39 crew and returned with 18. Thirty-two of the original crew reached Georgia, where 19 were discharged between 12 June and 10 August 1768. Five new men enlisted on 4 October. Inglis & Hall were agents for the sale of the slaves which was advertised to begin on 9 June. The vessel was advertised for sale at Bristol on 23 February 1769 and was described as 220 tons and calculated for the African trade, 'being originally built for that Purpose'.

*Sources:* E190/1227/5; ADM 7/92; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage book; SMV Muster rolls, 1768-9, no.54; Felix Farley, 21 March, 25 April, 26 December 1767, 12 March, 4 June, 16 July, 10 December 1768, 4 February 1769; Donnan, IV, 624

DOLPHIN		1767/6
(1)		(8)
(2)		(9)
(3)		(10)
(4)		(11)
(5)	Stephen Hunt	(12)
(6)		(13)
(7)		(14)

*Sources:* BT 6/3

DORSETSHIRE		1767/7
(1)	100 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2)	27 outward	(9)
(3)	French	(10)
(4)		(11)
(5)	John Govan	(12)
(6)	John Fowler & Co.	(13)
(7)	20 June (pass 27 May)	(14) No pass returned The vessel was reported to have arrived at Africa.

*Sources:* E190/1227/5; ADM 7/92; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 30 May, 20 June, 20 December 1767

DUKE OF YORK		1767/8
(1)	100 tons; 12 guns	(8)
(2)	45 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) Dominica/Jamaica (?)
(4)		(11)
(5)	James Bivins	(12)
(6)	John Powell & Co.	(13)
(7)	28 March (pass 24 February)	(14) 14 July (15 November) 1768

Sources: E190/1227/5; ADM 7/92; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; Felix Farley, 21 February, 28 March, 17 October 1767, 25 June, 16 July 1768

GREENWICH		1767/9
(1)	102 (120) tons; 4 guns	(8) Anamaboe
(2)	25 outward; 24 at Jamaica	(9)
(3)	New England; 1760	(10) Barbados/Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 18 August 1767	(11) 23 July 1768 at Jamaica
(5)	John Harwood	(12) 262
(6)	Richard Farr sons & Co.	(13) c.20 December 1768
(7)	19 September (pass 20 August)	(14) 16 (13) February (17 April) 1769

Paul Farr was also named as an owner of the vessel. According to its muster roll it left Bristol with 29 crew and returned with 17. Fifteen of the crew that reached Jamaica were discharged there between 23 July and 19 November 1768. Nine new crew enlisted between 23 August and 20 December.

Sources: E190/1227/5; ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; CO 142/17; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1768-9, no.134; Felix Farley, 22 August, 12, 26 September 1767, 28 May, 3 September, 1 October 1768, 18 February 1769

HUNTERFORD		1767/10
(1)	120 tons; 6 guns	(8) New Calabar
(2)	45 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) Dominica
(4)		(11) c.25 December 1767
(5)	Walter Robe ([George?] Walker)	(12)
(6)	Joshua Powell & Co.	(13)
(7)	26 April (pass 15 April)	(14) 20 (17) April (24 August) 1768

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 24 crew and returned with 23. Only Walter Robe of the original crew was discharged, apparently at Dominica, on 25 December 1767.

Sources: E190/1227/5; ADM 7/92; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1767-8, no.152; Felix Farley, 18 April, 2 May, 14 November 1767, 30 January, 23 April 1768

**INDIAN QUEEN****1767/11**

(1)	200 (250) tons; 12 guns	(8)	Old Calabar
(2)	50 outward	(9)	
(3)	British	(10)	Barbados/St Kitts
(4)		(11)	c.18 March 1768 at St Kitts
(5)	John Lewis ([William?] Floyd)	(12)	c.480
(6)	Michael Miller & Co.	(13)	c.28 May 1768
(7)	21 April (pass 7 March)	(14)	6 (3) July (24 August) 1768
	According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 42 crew and returned with 20. Twenty-nine of the original crew seem to have reached St Kitts, 12 of the other 13 crew having died at Calabar and at sea. Fourteen crew, including John Lewis, were discharged at St Kitts between 18 March and 24 May 1768. Five new crew enlisted on 28 May. On its return to Bristol the vessel was advertised for sale on 27 August 1768 when it was described as 250 tons and entirely rebuilt from the keel in Bristol about 3 years earlier.		

*Sources:* E190/1227/5; ADM 7/92; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1767-8, no.214; Felix Farley, 7 March, 25 April, 12 December 1767, 30 April, 4 June, 9 July, 20 August 1768

**JUNO****1767/12**

(1)	100 (102) tons; no guns	(8)	
(2)	17 outward	(9)	
(3)	Plantation	(10)	Jamaica
(4)		(11)	c.26 November 1767
(5)	Nicholas Doyle	(12)	
(6)	John Fowler & Co.	(13)	c.8 March 1768
(7)	8 March (pass 23 January)	(14)	1 June (30 May) (24 August) 1768

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 23 crew and returned with 13. Twenty of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica where 7 were discharged between 26 November 1767 and 8 March 1768.

*Sources:* E190/1227/5; ADM 7/92; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1767-8, no.223; Felix Farley, 24 January, 14 March, 22 August 1767, 21 May, 4 June 1768

**JUPITER****1767/13**

(1)		(8)	
(2)		(9)	
(3)		(10)	
(4)		(11)	
(5)	James (John) Penny	(12)	
(6)	William Reeve	(13)	
(7)	7 November	(14)	

William Thomas acted as William Reeve's agent for loading the goods at Bristol.

*Sources:* E190/1227/5

**KING GEORGE****1767/14**

(1) 100 tons; 10 guns	(8) Windward Coast
(2) 30 outward	(9)
(3) French	(10) Dominica/St Kitts
(4)	(11) c.9 September 1767 at St Kitts
(5) John Knight	(12)
(6) John Anderson & Co.	(13) c.15 October 1767
(7) 3 April (pass 17 March)	(14) 23 (20) January 1768 (3 February 1769)

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 35 crew and returned with 20. Thirty-one of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts, where 12 were discharged between 9 and 26 September. Two new men enlisted on 15 October. One died on the run home.

*Sources:* E190/1227/5; ADM 7/92; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1767-8, no.101; Felix Farley, 21 March, 11 April, 27 June, 17 October, 21 November, 12 December 1767, 23 January 1768

**KITTY****1767/15**

(1) 101 (100 or 150) tons; no guns	(8)
(2) 24 outward; 12 homeward	(9)
(3) New England; 1756	(10) Dominica/Kingston, Jamaica
(4) Bristol; 13 May 1766	(11) 6 April 1768 at Jamaica
(5) James Nixon	(12) 268 at Jamaica
(6) John Coghlan & Co.	(13) 20 (25) July 1768
(7) 5 August (pass 8 July)	(14) 11 (10) October (15 November) 1768

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 31 crew and enlisted two more crew on 24 December 1767 and 7 February 1768. It arrived at Jamaica with 27 crew, though the naval office list reports it had only 20 crew when it entered the island. Twenty-one crew were discharged between 6 April and 10 May 1768 and 8 new crew enlisted between 25 April and 25 July. The vessel returned home with 14 crew. On its return it was advertised for sale at 150 tons on 11 January 1769.

*Sources:* E190/1227/5; ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; CO 142/17; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1768-9, no.63; Felix Farley, 4 July 1767, 12 March, 28 May, 11 June, 1, 15 October, 24 December 1768

**LARK****1767/16**

(1)	100 tons; 4 guns	(8)	New Calabar
(2)	25 at Jamaica	(9)	
(3)		(10)	Barbados/Savanna la Mar, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 11 October 1764	(11)	22 December 1767 at Jamaica
(5)	Thomas Thomas	(12)	230
(6)	John Fowler & Co.	(13)	c.17 March 1768
(7)	22 April	(14)	18 (17) May 1768

John Waugh was also named as an owner of the vessel. According to its muster roll it left Bristol with 21 crew and returned with 13. Two new crew enlisted on 19 May and 18 August 1767. The vessel reached Jamaica with 18 crew and discharged 8 between 25 December 1767 and 10 January 1768. Three new men enlisted on 17 March.

*Sources:* E190/1227/5; BT 6/3; CO 142/17; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1767-8, no.189; Felix Farley, 18, 25 April, 14 November 1767, 30 January, 2 April, 21 May 1768

**MAESGWYN****1767/17**

(1)	120 tons; 6 (no) guns	(8)	
(2)	35 outward; 33 at Jamaica	(9)	
(3)	Spanish prize	(10)	Kingston, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 6 August 1767	(11)	18 June 1768
(5)	Robert Howe	(12)	370
(6)	John Powell & Co.	(13)	c.10 October 1768
(7)	28 August (pass 8 August)	(14)	29 (22) December 1768 (3 February 1769)

Known as the *Pierpoint* on its previous voyage (see 1765/21), the vessel had, according to its muster roll, 42 crew when it left Bristol and returned with 20. It reportedly passed Dominica, all well, in June 1768 on its way to Jamaica, and reached the latter with 33 crew. Nineteen crew were discharged between 28 June and 2 October 1768. Seven new men enlisted on 10 October.

*Sources:* E190/1227/5; ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; CO 142/17; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1768-9, no.113; SMV List of shipping; Felix Farley, 8, 22 August, 2 April, 13, 20 August, 24 December 1768

**MOLLY****1767/18**

(1)	25 tons; 4 guns	(8)	
(2)	6 outward	(9)	
(3)	British	(10)	
(4)		(11)	
(5)	Francis Minisie (— Blaxsland)	(12)	
(6)		(13)	
(7)	Pass 4 April	(14)	No pass returned The vessel was reported to have arrived at Africa.

*Sources:* E190/1227/5; ADM 7/92; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 4 April, 19 December 1767

**NANCY****1767/19**

(1)	150 tons; 8 guns	(8)
(2)	50 outward	(9) 300
(3)	Plantation	(10)
(4)		(11)
(5)	James Maxwell	(12)
(6)	Robert Gordon & Co.	(13)
(7)	9 June (pass 7 May)	(14) No pass returned

The vessel was reported lost on the island of Ferdinand Po, Africa, part of its crew and 300 slaves being saved. According to its muster roll, the vessel left Bristol with 50 crew and lost 11 before 20 August 1768 when the remaining 39 crew were paid off.

*Sources:* E190/1227/5; ADM 7/92; BT 6/3; SMV Muster rolls, 1769–70, no.68; Felix Farley, 9 May, 13 June 1767, 30 January 1768, 11 February 1769

**NIGHTINGALE****1767/20**

(1)	100 tons; no guns	(8)
(2)	28 outward; 20 homeward	(9)
(3)	Bristol; 1766 (?)	(10) Savanna la Mar, Jamaica
(4)	Bristol; 25 May 1765	(11) c.6 March 1768
(5)	Joseph Carter	(12)
(6)	Thomas Sims & Co.	(13) 30 April (1 May) 1768
(7)	6 August (pass 30 July)	(14) 4 July (30 June) (15 August) 1768

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 29 crew and returned with 12. Twenty-four of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica, where 17 were discharged between 6 March and 6 April 1768. Five new men enlisted on 1 May.

*Sources:* E190/1227/5; ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; CO 142/17; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1767–8, no.204; Felix Farley, 15 August 1767, 30 January, 21 May, 9 July 1768

**PHOENIX****1767/21**

(1)	120 tons; 6 guns	(8) Guinea
(2)	40 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) Dominica
(4)		(11) c.20 September 1767
(5)	George Bishop	(12)
(6)	John Powell & Co.	(13) c.16 December 1767
(7)	26 March (pass 24 February)	(14) 28 (25) January (28 July) 1768

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 32 crew and returned with 17. Three additional crew were enlisted at Guinea on 1 July. The vessel appears to have reached Dominica with 25 crew and to have discharged 17 there between 20 September and 16 December. Nine new crew enlisted on 10 December.

*Sources:* E190/1227/5; ADM 7/92; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1767–8, no.132; Felix Farley, 21 February, 28 March, 17 October, 14 November 1767, 30 January 1768

<b>POMPEY</b>		<b>1767/22</b>
(1)	20 tons; no guns	(8) Gambia
(2)	10 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) Antigua
(4)		(11)
(5)	James Songster	(12)
(6)	Thomas Lucas	(13)
(7)	23 May (pass 14 May)	(14) No pass returned
	The vessel was reported to have arrived at James Fort in the Gambia on 16 June 1767.	

*Sources:* E190/1227/5; ADM 7/92; BT 6/3; CO 267/1; Felix Farley, 16, 23 May, 10 October 1767, 12 March 1768

<b>PRINCE OF WALES</b>		<b>1767/23</b>
(1)	70 tons; 4 (6) guns	(8) Gabon
(2)	20 outward; 10 homeward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) Antigua/Montego Bay,
(4)	Bristol; 28 March 1767	Jamaica
(5)	John Mathews	(11) c.25 February/c.12 March 1768
(6)	Thomas Jones & Co.	(12)
(7)	19 April (pass 4 April)	(13) 7 (10) May 1768 from Jamaica
		(14) 9 (7) July (24 August) 1768

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 26 crew and returned with 11. One additional man enlisted at Gabon on 29 September 1767. The vessel appears to have reached Antigua with 16 crew and to have discharged 10 there and at Jamaica between 25 February and 7 May 1768. Five new men enlisted on 10 May. On its return to Bristol, the vessel was advertised for sale on 26 July 1768.

*Sources:* E190/1227/5; ADM 7/92; BT 6/3; CO 142/17; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1767-8, no.224; Felix Farley, 4, 25 April, 19 December 1767, 2, 23 April, 9, 23 July 1768

<b>ROEBUCK</b>		<b>1767/24</b>
(1)	71 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2)	10 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11)
(5)	Abraham Watson	(12)
(6)	David Hamilton & Co.	(13)
(7)	18 July (pass 30 June)	(14) Pass returned 3 February 1769

*Sources:* E190/1227/5; ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 4, 18 July 1767, 23 April 1768

**SQUIRREL** **1767/25**

(1)	(8)
(2)	(9)
(3)	(10)
(4)	(11)
(5) Isaac Mathews	(12)
(6)	(13)
(7)	(14)

*Sources:* BT 6/3

**AFRICA** **1768/1**

(1) 150 (100) tons; 12 guns	(8) Old Calabar
(2) 50 outward	(9)
(3) Foreign	(10)
(4)	(11)
(5) William Watkins	(12)
(6) John Fowler & Co.	(13)
(7) 6 February (pass 4 December 1767)	(14) No pass returned

The vessel was reported lost in the river at Old Calabar.

*Sources:* E190/1227/5; ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 28 November 1767, 6 February, 3 September 1768, 13 May 1769

**AMELIA** **1768/2**

(1) 120 tons; 6 guns	(8) Angola
(2) 30 outward and at Virginia	(9)
(3) Prize; 1760	(10) Antigua/Upper James, Virginia
(4) Bristol; 26 May 1768	(11) 16 May 1769 at Virginia
(5) Thomas Duncombe	(12) 234 (212)
(6) David Duncombe & Co.	(13) 31 July (6 August) 1769
(7) 23 June (pass 31 May)	(14) 11 September (6 November) 1769

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 36 crew and returned with 19. Thirty-two of the original crew appear to have reached Virginia, where 17 were discharged between 24 May and 6 July 1769. Four new men enlisted on 6 August. The vessel reportedly passed Antigua with 212 slaves on its way to Virginia. At Virginia the slaves were advertised for sale on 6 June at Bermuda Hundred, agents John Wayles and Thomas Tabb.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; CO 5/1450; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1769-70, no.15; Felix Farley, 28 May, 2 July 1768, 22 April, 17 June, 1 July, 16 September 1769; Minchinton, King and Waite, p. 172n

ANDREWS	1768/3
(1) 120 (180) tons; 8 guns	(8)
(2) 40 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) Antigua
(4)	(11) c.24 March 1769
(5) Archibald Robe	(12)
(6) David Hamilton	(13) c.28 April 1769
(7) 3 March (pass 26 November 1767)	(14) 30 (28) May (2 August) 1769
According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 44 crew and returned with 23. Thirty-six of the original crew appear to have reached Antigua, where 12 were discharged between 24 March and 28 April 1769. One man died on the run home. On its return to Bristol the vessel was advertised for sale on 15 June, being described as 180 tons and calculated for the African trade.	
<i>Sources:</i> E190/1227/5; ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1768–9, no.188; Felix Farley, 28 November 1767, 5 March, 5 November 1768, 13 May, 3, 10 June 1769	
BETSEY	1768/4
(1) 100 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2) 25 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) Jamaica
(4)	(11) c.9 December 1768
(5) Benjamin Smith	(12)
(6) [John Fowler & Co.]	(13) c.16 April 1769
(7) 3 April (pass 8 March)	(14) 16 June (2 August) 1769
According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 22 crew and returned with 15. One additional man enlisted on 7 May 1768. The vessel appears to have reached Jamaica with 23 crew and to have discharged 12 there between 9 December 1768 and 8 February 1769. Four new men enlisted on 16 April.	
<i>Sources:</i> ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; SMV Muster rolls, 1768–9, no.170; Felix Farley, 12 March, 9 April, 5 November 1768, 18 February, 24 June 1769	
BETSEY	1768/5
(1) 71 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2) 20 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) Barbados/Dominica
(4)	(11) c.14 May 1769 at Dominica
(5) William Morgan	(12)
(6) [David Hamilton & Co.]	(13) c.26 June 1769
(7) 4 June (pass 29 April)	(14) 31 (30) August (6 November) 1769
According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 19 crew and returned with 13. Sixteen of the original crew appear to have reached Dominica where 2 were discharged on 14 May and 26 June 1769. One man died on the run home.	
<i>Sources:</i> ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1769–70, no.100; Felix Farley, 30 April, 11 June 1768, 4 February, 1 July, 2 September 1769	

**BLACK PRINCE** **1768/6**

(1)	100 tons; 10 guns	(8)
(2)	45 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10)
(4)		(11)
(5)	William Hawkins	(12)
(6)		(13)
(7)	10 December (pass 27 October)	(14) No pass returned The crew was reported to have mutinied two days from the African coast, set the officers adrift in a long boat, and sailed for Pernambuco in Brazil. After abandoning 5 crew who were sent ashore to get provisions at Brazil, the remaining crew was said to have turned to piracy. The vessel was later reported to have run ashore on the north side of Cuba.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 29 October, 10 December 1768, 17 June, 1 July 1769

**BREW PACKET** **1768/7**

(1)	70 tons	(8)
(2)		(9)
(3)		(10)
(4)		(11)
(5)	Thomas Lewis	(12)
(6)		(13)
(7)	22 October	(14)

The vessel was reported to have arrived at Africa.

*Sources:* BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 24 September, 22 October 1768, 10 June 1769

**BRITANNIA** **1768/8**

(1)	100 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2)	35 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) Antigua/Dominica
(4)		(11) c.17 January 1769 at Dominica
(5)	John Purnell	(12)
(6)	[John Fowler & Co.]	(13) c.6 February 1769
(7)	26 May (pass 5 May)	(14) 20 (16) March (17 April) 1769

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 31 crew and returned with 22. Twenty-six of the original crew appear to have reached Dominica where 5 were discharged between 23 January and 6 February 1769. One new man enlisted on 17 January.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1768-9, no.119; Felix Farley, 30 April, 28 May, 10 December 1768, 11, 25 March 1769

<b>DIAMOND</b>	<b>1768/9</b>
(1) 40 tons	(8)
(2)	(9)
(3)	(10)
(4)	(11)
(5) Joseph Davis	(12)
(6)	(13)
(7) 23 July	(14)

*Sources:* BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 2, 23 July 1768

  

<b>EARL OF CHATHAM</b>	<b>1768/10</b>
(1) 110 tons; no guns	(8)
(2) 12 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) Barbados
(4)	(11) 2 January 1769
(5) Henry White	(12) 41
(6)	(13)
(7) 28 May (pass 21 April)	(14) Pass returned 2 August 1769

Of New York. At Barbados the slaves were consigned to Barrow & Rowe for sale.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; CO 28/33, Gg37; Felix Farley, 14, 28 May 1768

  

<b>ELIZABETH</b>	<b>1768/11</b>
(1) 105 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2) 30 outward	(9)
(3) Spanish	(10) Antigua
(4)	(11) c.25 October 1768
(5) William Penhale	(12)
(6) [John Anderson & Co.]	(13) c.19 November 1768
(7) 15 February (pass 2 January)	(14) 13 (11) January (15 March) 1769

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 32 crew and returned with 18. Twenty-one of the original crew appear to have reached Antigua, where 7 were discharged between 25 October and 1 November. Four new men enlisted between 29 October and 19 November.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1768-9, no.95; Felix Farley, 2 January, 20 February, 1 October, 24 December 1768, 14 January 1769

  

<b>FLY</b>	<b>1768/12</b>
(1) 120 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2) 30 outward	(9)
(3) Foreign	(10) St Kitts/Jamaica
(4)	(11)
(5) Henry Lewis	(12)
(6) [Thomas Sims & Co.]	(13)
(7) 12 March (pass 4 February)	(14) No pass returned

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 6 February, 12 March, 1 October, 12 November 1768, 21 January 1769

GAMBIA		1768/13
(1)	71 tons; no guns	(8) Gambia
(2)	25 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) Georgia
(4)		(11) c.7 June 1769
(5)	Nicholas Doyle	(12) 140
(6)	[John Fowler & Co.]	(13)
(7)	9 December (pass 13 October)	(14) 28 (26) August (6 November) 1769

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 21 crew and returned with 12. Of the original crew, 14 appear to have reached Georgia, where 2 were discharged on 25 June. The vessel was spoken with on 22 May 1769 on its way to Georgia, when it was reported all well. At Georgia, the slaves were advertised for sale on 15 June, agents Inglis & Hall.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1768-9, no.222; Felix Farley, 15 October, 17 December 1768, 13 May, 15, 29 July, 2 September 1769; Donnan, IV, 625

HUNGERFORD		1768/14
(1)	120 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2)	45 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) Dominica
(4)		(11) c.4 January 1769
(5)	Walter Robe (George Walker)	(12)
(6)	[Joshua Powell & Co.]	(13)
(7)	13 June (pass 6 June)	(14) 21 (18) February 1769 (23 March 1770)

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 43 crew and returned with 27. Forty of the original crew appear to have reached Dominica, where 13 were discharged between 4 and 6 January 1769.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1768-9, no.146; Felix Farley, 21 May, 11 June, 10 December 1768, 25 February 1769

INDIAN PRINCE		1768/15
(1)	100 tons	(8) River Nazareth [near Cape Lopez, Gabon]
(2)		(9)
(3)		(10)
(4)		(11)
(5)	John Lambert	(12)
(6)	Thomas Jones	(13)
(7)	9 January	(14)

The vessel was reported cut off 'by natives' in the river Nazareth.

*Sources:* E190/1227/5; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 9 January, 4 June 1768, 7 January 1769; K.D. Patterson, *The Northern Gabon Coast to 1875* (Oxford, 1975), p. 151

<b>JANE</b>	<b>1768/16</b>
(1)	(8)
(2)	(9)
(3)	(10) Barbados
(4)	(11) 23 December 1768
(5) Thomas Gooch	(12) 73
(6)	(13)
(7) From Barbados	(14)
At Barbados the slaves were consigned for sale to Daniel & Lytcott. See also 1766/15.	

*Sources:* CO 28/33, Gg43; Felix Farley, 19 November 1768, 25 February 1769

<b>JUNO</b>	<b>1768/17</b>
(1) 100 (102) tons; 2 guns	(8)
(2) 22 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) Barbados
(4)	(11)
(5) John Marshall	(12)
(6) [John Fowler & Co.]	(13)
(7) 8 October (pass 16 September)	(14) Pass returned 17 September 1770

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 17 September, 8 October 1768, 3 June, 9 September 1769

<b>KING DAVID</b>	<b>1768/18</b>
(1) 150 tons; 10 guns	(8) Old Calabar
(2) 40 outward	(9)
(3) British	(10) Jamaica
(4)	(11)
(5) Benjamin Patty (— Broad)	(12) 157
(6) [Michael Miller & Co.]	(13)
(7) 7 May (pass 21 March)	(14) No pass returned
The vessel was reported well off Old Calabar on 26 March 1769. Hibbert & Jackson sold 98 male and 59 female slaves imported by it at Jamaica. It was later reported sunk in Port Royal harbour, Jamaica, on its way home to Bristol.	

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 19 March, 7 May, 19 November 1768, 12 August, 23 September 1769, 3 February 1770; Report on African trade

**KING GEORGE****1768/19**

(1)	100 tons	(8)
(2)	39 outward; 17 return	(9)
(3)		(10) Dominica
(4)		(11) c.10 October 1768
(5)	John Knight	(12)
(6)	[John Anderson & Co.]	(13) c.30 October 1768
(7)	6 March	(14) 29 (22) December 1768

According to its muster roll, thirty-five of its original crew appear to have reached Dominica, where 18 were discharged between 10 and 30 October 1768.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1768–9, no.73; Felix Farley, 20 February, 12 March, 1 October, 10, 24 December 1768

**LARK****1768/20**

(1)	100 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2)	30 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) Antigua
(4)		(11)
(5)	William Brown	(12)
(6)	[John Fowler & Co.]	(13) c.31 August 1769
(7)	24 July (pass 12 July)	(14) 7 November 1769 (29 January 1770)

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 18 crew and returned with 7. All the original crew, except the master, were discharged before 7 August 1769. Six new men enlisted on 31 August 1769.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; SMV Muster rolls, 1769–70, no.80; Felix Farley, 16, 30 July 1768, 25 March, 23 September, 11 November 1769

**MERCURY****1768/21**

(1)	120 tons; 10 guns	(8) Angola
(2)	20 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) South Carolina
(4)		(11) c.5 June 1769
(5)	Basil Maxwell	(12) 252 (253 or 235)
(6)	[David Hamilton & Co.]	(13) 17 July 1769
(7)	23 June (pass 29 April)	(14) 4 (2) September (6 November) 1769

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 32 crew and returned with 18. Thirteen of the original crew died between 26 October 1768 and 12 May 1769, and the vessel arrived at South Carolina with 19 crew. Five were discharged there between 23 June and 16 July 1769. Four new men enlisted on 17 July. At South Carolina the slaves were advertised for sale on 14 June, agents Brewton, Doyley & Brewton. Import duties on the slaves totalled £2320 currency.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1769–70, no.27; SC Duty books, Journal C; Felix Farley, 30 April, 2 July 1768, 8, 22 July, 9 September 1769; Donnan, IV, 428; Laurens, VI, 597n

**NIGHTINGALE****1768/22**

(1)	100 tons; 2 guns	(8)
(2)	30 outward; 13 return	(9)
(3)	British	(10) Barbados/Nevis
(4)		(11) c.5 March 1769 at Nevis
(5)	Joseph Carter	(12)
(6)	[Thomas Sims & Co.]	(13) c.20 April 1769
(7)	10 August (pass 28 July)	(14) 3 June (31 May) (2 August) 1769

According to its muster roll, 23 of its original crew appear to have reached Nevis, where 13 were discharged between 5 March and 10 April 1769. Three new men enlisted on 20 April.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1768–9, no.173; Felix Farley, 30 July, 13 August 1768, 25 February, 13 May, 3 June 1769

**PEGGY****1768/23**

(1)	80 tons; no guns	(8)
(2)	10 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) Barbados
(4)		(11)
(5)	Paul Miller	(12)
(6)		(13)
(7)	30 April (pass 8 March) Of New York.	(14) No pass returned

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 5 March, 30 April 1768, 7 January 1769

**PHOENIX****1768/24**

(1)	120 tons; 6 guns	(8) Calabar
(2)	40 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) Dominica
(4)		(11) c.12 March 1769
(5)	George Bishop	(12)
(6)	[John Powell & Co.]	(13) c.20 March 1769
(7)	8 May (pass 14 April)	(14) 9 (6) May (2 August) 1769

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 34 crew and returned with 19. One additional man enlisted on 15 August 1768 in Africa. Eleven crew died before the vessel reached Dominica. Six were discharged there between 12 and 20 March 1769. Two new men enlisted on 18 March. One man died on the run home.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1769–70, no.69; Felix Farley, 16 April, 14 May, 10 December 1768, 13 May 1769

PRINCE OF WALES		1768/25
(1)	130 tons; 12 guns	(8) St Thomas
(2)	50 outward	(9) 433
(3)	Spanish	(10) Dominica
(4)		(11) c.6 October 1768
(5)	Thomas Borthwick	(12)
(6)	[John Powell & Co.]	(13)
(7)	22 March (pass 1 March)	(14) 8 (6) May (2 August) 1769
		According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 48 crew and returned with 24. Forty-two of the original crew appear to have reached Dominica where 17 were discharged. One man died on the run home. The vessel was reported at St Thomas in Africa on 6 September 1768 with 433 slaves.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; SMV Wharfage books; SMV Muster rolls, 1768–9, no.166; Felix Farley, 27 February, 26 March, 3 September, 10 December 1768, 14 January, 13 May 1769

PRINCE OF WALES		1768/26
(1)	70 tons; no guns	(8)
(2)	20 outward; 11 return	(9)
(3)	British	(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11)
(5)	Joseph Punter	(12)
(6)	Thomas Jones & Co.	(13) c.14 March 1770
(7)	8 September (pass 22 August)	(14) 8 (6) May (20 August) 1770
		According to its muster roll, the vessel lost 12 of its original crew, including 10 who died, before 8 March 1770. Three new men enlisted on 14 March.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; Bristol Presentments; SMV Muster rolls, 1770–1, no.49; Felix Farley, 20 August, 10 September 1768, 31 March, 12 May 1770

THOMAS		1768/27
(1)	70 tons; 6 guns	(8) Gabon
(2)	20 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11) c.19 August 1769
(5)	John Matthews (Peter Quinnell)	(12)
(6)	[Thomas Jones & Co.]	(13) c.26 September 1769
(7)	8 September (pass 22 August)	(14) 26 November 1769 (5 March 1770)

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 22 crew and returned with 12. Seventeen of the original crew appear to have reached St Kitts, where 6 were discharged between 19 August and 12 September 1769. One new man enlisted on 26 September. John Matthews died on 5 September 1769.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; SMV Muster rolls, 1769–70, no.154; Felix Farley, 20 August, 10 September 1768, 13 May, 7 October 1769

## VENUS

## 1768/28

(1)	80 tons; 12 guns	(8)
(2)	35 outward; 21 return	(9)
(3)	British	(10) St Kitts
(4)		(11) c.15 October 1769
(5)	George Merrick	(12)
(6)	[Thomas Sims & Co.]	(13) c.29 October 1769
(7)	17 October (pass 4 October)	(14) 17 December 1769 (29 January 1770)

According to its muster roll the vessel seems to have arrived at St Kitts with 28 crew. Seven crew were discharged there between 15 and 29 October 1769.

Sources: ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; SMV Muster rolls, 1769–70, no.95; Felix Farley, 8, 22 October 1768, 3 June, 23 December 1769

## AFRICA

## 1769/1

(1)	100 tons; no guns	(8)
(2)	25 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) Barbados/Jamaica
(4)		(11) c.19 April 1770 at Jamaica
(5)	John Smith	(12)
(6)	J[ohn] Anderson & Co.	(13) c.17 June 1770
(7)	4 September (pass 10 August)	(14) 18 August (27 November) 1770

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 28 crew and returned with 19. Twenty-seven of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica, where 14 were discharged between 19 April and 4 June 1770. Six new crew enlisted on 17 June.

Sources: ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; Bristol Presentments; SMV Muster rolls, 1770–1, no.73; Felix Farley, 22 July 1769, 7 April, 9, 23 June, 25 August 1770

## AMELIA

## 1769/2

(1)	120 (160) tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2)	30 outward	(9)
(3)	Foreign	(10) Grenada
(4)		(11) c.5 November 1770
(5)	Thomas Duncombe	(12)
(6)	[David Duncombe & Co.]	(13) c.5 February 1771
(7)	15 November (pass 26 October)	(14) 20 March (19 April) 1771

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 38 crew and returned with 19. Twenty-six of the original crew appear to have arrived at Grenada, where 15 were discharged between 5 November 1770 and 5 February 1771. Eight new crew enlisted on 5 February 1771. On its return to Bristol, the vessel was advertised for sale at 160 tons on 6 April 1771.

Sources: ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; SMV Muster rolls, 1770–1, no.133; Felix Farley, 21 October, 18 November 1769, 28 July 1770, 23, 30 March 1771

BETSEY	1769/3
(1) 100 tons; no guns	(8)
(2) 25 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) Grenada
(4)	(11) c.15 February 1770
(5) Benjamin Smith	(12)
(6) J[ohn] Fowler & Co.	(13) c.5 March 1770
(7) 31 July (pass 13 July)	(14) 4 May (17 September) 1770

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 24 crew and returned with 19. Twenty-three of the original crew appear to have reached Grenada, where 9 were discharged on 15 February 1770. Five new crew enlisted on 5 March.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; Bristol Presentments; SMV Muster rolls, 1769–70, no.164; Felix Farley, 15, 29 July, 5 August, 9 September 1769, 10 February, 7 April 1770

BRITANNIA	1769/4
(1) 100 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2) 38 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) Jamaica
(4)	(11) c.15 November 1769
(5) James Bruce	(12)
(6) John Fowler	(13)
(7) 24 April (pass 6 April)	(14) 30 January 1770 (no pass returned)

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 36 crew and returned with 29. All the crew appear to have reached Jamaica, where 7 were discharged between 15 and 19 November 1769.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; Bristol Presentments; SMV Muster rolls, 1769–70, no.104; Felix Farley, 8, 29 April, 11 November 1769, 3 February 1770

BRITON	1769/5
(1) 140 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2) 40 outward; 18 return	(9)
(3) British	(10) Dominica/Jamaica
(4)	(11) c.20 January 1770 at Jamaica
(5) John Purnell	(12)
(6) J[ohn] Fowler	(13) c.15 April 1770
(7) 24 June (pass 26 May)	(14) 12 June (17 September) 1770

According to its muster roll, thirty-eight of the original crew seem to have reached Jamaica, where 27 were discharged between 20 January and 24 February 1770. Seven new crew enlisted on 15 April.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; Bristol Presentments; SMV Muster rolls, 1769–70, no.185; Felix Farley, 27 May, 1 July 1769, 3 February, 10, 24 March, 16 June 1770

**CONSTANTINE****1769/6**

(1)	160 tons; 8 guns	(8)
(2)	36 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) Grenada
(4)		(11) c.28 March 1770
(5)	Archibald Robe	(12)
(6)	D[avid] Hamilton & Co.	(13) c.19 April 1770
(7)	4 September (pass 4 August)	(14) 4 June 1770 (19 April 1771)

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 42 crew and returned with 17. Thirty-four of the original crew appear to have reached Grenada, where 16 were discharged between 28 March and 19 April 1770. One man died on the run home.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; Bristol Presentments; SMV Muster rolls, 1769–70, no.177; Felix Farley, 5 August, 9 September 1769, 10 March, 9 June 1770

**CORNWALL****1769/7**

(1)	200 (180) tons; 6 guns	(8) Windward Coast
(2)	58 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) Barbados
(4)		(11) 14 (4) November 1769
(5)	John Smiley (Thomas Gullan)	(12) 262
(6)	[John Fowler & Co.]	(13) c.8 January 1770
(7)	4 January (pass 5 November 1768)	(14) 1 March (17 September) 1770

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 43 crew and returned with 26. Thirty-three of the original crew appear to have reached Barbados, the other 10 having died. Fifteen were discharged at Barbados between 4 November and 16 December 1769. Nine new men enlisted between 4 December 1769 and 8 January 1770. At Barbados the slaves were consigned for sale to Stevenson & Went.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; CO 28/33, Gg52; SMV Muster rolls, 1769–70, no.146; Felix Farley, 5 November 1768, 9 January, 24 June, 4 November, 23 December 1769, 3 March 1770

**DIAMOND****1769/8**

(1)	40 tons	(8)
(2)		(9)
(3)		(10)
(4)		(11)
(5)	Joseph Davis	(12)
(6)		(13)
(7)	c.23 September	(14)

The vessel was reported entered out for Cadiz and Africa.

*Sources:* BT 6/3; Felix Farley, 23 September 1769

**DORSETSHIRE****1769/9**

(1)	100 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2)	28 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) Barbados
(4)		(11) 3 October 1769
(5)	William Jenkins (Stephen Madge)	(12) 165
(6)	[John Fowler & Co.]	(13) c.25 October 1769
(7)	25 March (pass 4 March)	(14) 19 December 1769 (17 September 1770)

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 26 crew and returned with 18. Twenty-four of the original crew appear to have reached Barbados, where 6 were discharged between 10 and 25 October. William Jenkins died on 1 August 1769. At Barbados the slaves were consigned for sale to Smith & Walker.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; CO 28/33, Gg52; SMV Muster rolls, 1769–70, no.79; Felix Farley, 4 March, 1 April, 4 November, 9, 23 December 1769

**DUKE OF YORK****1769/10**

(1)	100 tons; 4 guns	(8) Windward Coast/Old Calabar
(2)	40 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) Dominica
(4)		(11) c.15 February 1770
(5)	James Bivins	(12)
(6)	[John Powell & Co.]	(13) c.28 February 1770
(7)	18 January (pass 1 December 1768)	(14) 4 April (20 June) 1770

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 50 crew and returned with 24. Twenty-eight of the original crew appear to have reached Dominica, where 3 were discharged between 15 and 28 February 1770. One man died on the run home.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; SMV Muster rolls, 1769–70, no.167; Felix Farley, 3 December 1768, 21 January, 24 June, 30 September 1769, 7 April 1770

<b>ELIZABETH</b>	<b>1769/11</b>
(1) 105 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2) 30 outward	(9)
(3) Spanish	(10) Barbados
(4)	(11) 19 (16) October 1769
(5) William Penhale	(12) 200
(6) [John] Anderson & Co.	(13) c.23 December 1769
(7) 21 March (pass 16 February)	(14) 10 February (17 September) 1770

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 29 crew and returned with 22. Twenty-three of the original crew appear to have reached Barbados where 15 were discharged between 16 October and 12 November. Fourteen new crew enlisted between 7 November and 23 December. At Barbados the slaves were consigned to John Haslen for sale.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; Bristol Presentments; CO 28/33, Gg52; SMV Muster rolls, 1769–70, no.156; Felix Farley, 18 February, 11, 25 March, 4 November, 9 December 1769, 17 February 1770

<b>GAMBIA</b>	<b>1769/12</b>
(1) 71 tons; 2 guns	(8) Gambia
(2) 24 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) Barbados
(4)	(11) 10 August 1770
(5) James Willis	(12) 110
(6) [John] Fowler & Co.	(13) c.6 September 1770
(7) 17 November (pass 10 October)	(14) 29 October 1770 (26 February 1771)

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 22 crew and returned with 12. Fifteen of the original crew appear to have reached Barbados, where 5 were discharged on 17 August 1770. Two new men enlisted on 6 September. At Barbados the slaves were consigned for sale to Smith & Walker.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; Bristol Presentments; CO 28/33, Gg53; SMV Muster rolls, 1770–1, no.68; Felix Farley, 7 October, 18 November 1769, 14 April, 29 September, 3 November 1770

GREENWICH		1769/13
(1)	102 tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2)	28 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) Barbados/Jamaica
(4)		(11) 22 January/c.14 February 1770
(5)	John Harwood	(12) 276
(6)	R[ichard] Farr sons & Co.	(13) c.30 April 1770
(7)	10 May (pass 27 April)	(14) 23 June (17 September) 1770
According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 27 crew and returned with 19. All but one of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica, where 13 were discharged between 14 February and 8 April 1770. Six new men enlisted between 1 March and 30 April. The vessel was reported to have passed Barbados on 22 January 1770 with 276 slaves bound for Jamaica.		

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; Bristol Presentments; SMV Muster rolls, 1770–1, no.61; Felix Farley, 29 April, 13 May, 9 December 1769, 7, 28 April, 30 June 1770

HUNTERFORD		1769/14
(1)	120 tons	(8)
(2)	46 outward; 33 return	(9)
(3)		(10) Dominica
(4)		(11) c.22 December 1769
(5)	Walter Robe	(12)
(6)	[Joshua Powell & Co.]	(13) c.2 January 1770
(7)	9 June	(14) 4 February 1770
According to its muster roll the vessel appears to have arrived at Dominica with 44 of its original crew and to have discharged 13 at the island between 22 December 1769 and 2 January 1770. Two new men enlisted on 24 December.		

*Sources:* BT 6/3; SMV Muster rolls, 1769–70, no.124; Felix Farley, 20 May, 10 June, 9 December 1769, 3, 10 February 1770

INDIAN PRINCE		1769/15
(1)	100 tons; no guns	(8)
(2)	20 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) Dominica
(4)		(11)
(5)	John Morgan (David Griffiths)	(12)
(6)	[Thomas Sims & Co.]	(13)
(7)	22 April (pass 4 April)	(14) Pass returned 20 June 1770
The vessel appears to have returned to London and set out on a new voyage to Africa on 16 June 1770 (see 1770/14 next voyage volume).		

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; SMV Muster rolls, 1771–2, no.30; Felix Farley, 1, 29 April, 9 December 1769, 10 February 1770

INDIAN QUEEN	1769/16
(1) 200 (250) tons; 10 guns	(8) Old Calabar
(2) 50 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) Barbados/Jamaica
(4)	(11) c.2 July 1770 at Jamaica
(5) William Floyd	(12) 178
(6)	(13) c.11 December 1770
(7) 21 March (pass 4 March)	(14) 24 April (3 July) 1771
The vessel was reported spoken with in May 1769 on its way to Old Calabar, all well. According to its muster roll it left Bristol with 52 crew and returned with 15. Of the original crew, only 7 reached Jamaica. Of the remaining crew, 18 ran away at Calabar and 27 died at Calabar or at sea. Six of the 7 surviving crew were discharged at Jamaica between 2 July and 26 September 1770. Fifteen new men enlisted between 22 October and 11 December 1770. One ran away on 11 March 1771, probably in Ireland. Hibbert & Jackson sold 81 male and 97 female slaves imported by the vessel at Jamaica. It was reported to have called at Beerhaven [Castletown Bearhaven] in Ireland on its voyage home to Bristol. On its return, it was advertised for sale on 27 May 1771, being described as 250 tons and rebuilt at Bristol.	

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; SMV Muster rolls, 1770–1, no.182; Felix Farley, 19 November 1768, 25 March, 4 November 1769, 28 July, 15 September 1770, 30 March, 27 April, 18 May 1771; Report on African trade

INDUSTRY	1769/17
(1) 103 tons; 2 guns	(8) Angola
(2) 25 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) Barbados/Upper James, Virginia
(4)	(11) c.31 March (?)/21 May 1770
(5) Mungo Wright	(12) 160 at Virginia
(6)	(13) c.6 July 1770
(7) 16 July (pass 7 June)	(14) 7 September (27 November) 1770

Newspaper reports suggest that the vessel called at Barbados and Maryland before it reached Virginia. At Virginia it reportedly entered the Upper James district from the Lower James. The slaves were advertised for sale on 1 June 1770 at Bermuda Hundred, Virginia, agents Burnley & Braikenridge. According to its muster roll, the vessel left Bristol with 26 crew and returned with 12. Of the original crew, 23 appear to have reached America. Eight were discharged on 31 March 1770, possibly at Barbados, and a further 3 between 28 May and 6 July at Virginia. One new man was reported to have enlisted on 7 April 1770 at Virginia (Barbados?) and to have been discharged on 24 June.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; SMV Muster rolls, 1770–1, no.171; Felix Farley, 10 June, 22 July 1769, 14 April, 9, 30 June, 15 September 1770; Minchinton, King and Waite, pp. 176n, 177

**JANE****1769/18**

(1) 100 tons; 4 guns	(8) Windward Coast
(2) 20 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) Dominica/St Kitts
(4)	(11)
(5) George Walker	(12)
(6) [John Powell & Co.]	(13) c.22 September 1769 from St
(7) 3 January (pass 22 November 1768)	Kitts
	(14) 28 November 1769 (29 January 1770)

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 24 crew and returned with 20. Eighteen of the original crew reached Dominica, the other 6 having died between 4 April and 4 June 1769. Two new men enlisted at St Kitts on 22 September.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; SMV Muster rolls, 1769–70, no.138; Felix Farley, 7 January, 24 June, 11 November 1769

**JUBA****1769/19**

(1) 100 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2) 30 outward	(9)
(3) Foreign	(10) Barbados
(4)	(11) 13 September 1770
(5) Joseph White	(12) 118
(6)	(13)
(7) 7 October (pass 17 August)	(14) No pass returned

At Barbados the slaves were consigned for sale to Smith & Walker. The vessel was lost with all its crew on Staunton Sands, Barnstaple Bay, on its homeward voyage.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; CO 28/33, Gg61; Felix Farley, 19 August, 7 October 1769, 14 April, 22 December 1770

**KING GEORGE****1769/20**

(1) 140 (100) tons; 4 guns	(8)
(2) 14 outward	(9)
(3) Plantation	(10) Dominica
(4)	(11) c.23 August 1769
(5) John Knight	(12)
(6) [John Anderson & Co.]	(13) c.2 September 1769
(7) 8 March (pass 23 January)	(14) 8 November 1769 (17 September 1770)

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 36 crew and returned with 25. Thirty-three of the original crew appear to have reached Dominica, where 8 were discharged between 23 August and 2 September. John Knight died on 2 July.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; SMV Muster rolls, 1769–70, no.66; Felix Farley, 11 March 1769

**KING GEORGE****1769/21**

(1)	105 tons; no guns	(8)	Bance Island, Sierra Leone
(2)	30 outward	(9)	c.150
(3)	Foreign	(10)	South Carolina
(4)		(11)	13 June 1769
(5)	William Graham	(12)	144 (120, 145 or 150)
(6)	Oswald, Grant & Co.	(13)	19 July 1769
(7)	3 March (pass 9 February)	(14)	19 January 1770 (27 February 1771)

The vessel sailed from London. According to its muster roll it carried 17 crew on its departure from London and returned to Bristol with 10 crew. All the original crew appear to have reached South Carolina, where 7 were discharged on 14 June. The vessel reportedly lost 5 slaves in its passage to South Carolina. The surviving slaves were advertised for sale on 26 June, agents Thomas-Loughton & Roger Smith; the advertisement noted that the slaves included 120 men and women and 30 boys and girls aged 10–15 years old. Import duties on the slaves totalled £1440 currency for 144 slaves. On leaving South Carolina the vessel sailed for Newfoundland.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; SMV Muster rolls, 1769–70, no.144; SC Duty books, Journal C; Donnan, IV, 428–9, 432; Laurens, VI, 589–90

**MASGWIN****1769/22**

(1)	120 tons; 6 guns	(8)	
(2)	40 outward	(9)	
(3)	Foreign	(10)	Jamaica
(4)		(11)	c.18 January 1770
(5)	Robert How	(12)	
(6)	J[ohn] Powell & Co.	(13)	c.18 March 1770
(7)	18 April (pass 21 March)	(14)	3 June (17 September) 1770

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 41 crew and returned with 20. Thirty-seven of the original crew appear to have reached Jamaica where 22 were discharged between 18 January and 18 March 1770. Six new crew enlisted on 3 March. One man died on the run home.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; Bristol Presentments; SMV Muster rolls, 1769–70, no.207; Felix Farley, 18 March, 22 April, 9 December 1769, 24 March, 9 June 1770

MERCURY		1769/23
(1)	120 tons; 6 guns	(8)
(2)	38 outward; 20 return	(9)
(3)	British	(10) Grenada/St Vincent
(4)		(11) c.28 September 1770 at St
(5)	Basil Maxwell	Vincent
(6)	[David Hamilton & Co.]	(12)
(7)	28 December (pass 14 November)	(13) c.21 January 1771 (14) 15 March (19 April) 1771

According to its muster roll the vessel enlisted one more man in Africa on 15 May 1770. It appears to have arrived at St Vincent with 30 crew and discharged 10 there between 28 September 1770 and 21 January 1771.

*Sources:* ADM 7/96; BT 6/3; SMV Muster rolls, 1770–1, no.149; Felix Farley, 4 November 1769, 6 January, 9 June 1770, 9 February, 23 March 1771

NANCY		1769/24
(1)	70 tons; no guns	(8)
(2)	6 outward	(9)
(3)	Plantation	(10) New York
(4)		(11)
(5)	Thomas Sanders (Robert Smith)	(12)
(6)	Henry Cruger jr	(13)
(7)	8 July (pass 27 June)	(14) 17 September (27 November) 1770

Of New York.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; Bristol Presentments

NIGHTINGALE		1769/25
(1)	100 tons; 2 guns	(8) New Calabar
(2)	25 outward	(9)
(3)	British	(10) Barbados
(4)		(11) 6 February 1770
(5)	George Saunders (James Tucker)	(12) 236
(6)	T[homas] Sims & Co.	(13) c.25 March 1770
(7)	12 July (pass 22 June)	(14) 2 June (17 September) 1770

According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 24 crew and returned with 13. Twenty-two of the original crew appear to have reached Barbados where 11 were discharged between 6 February and 12 March 1770. Three new men enlisted on 25 March. One man died on the run home. At Barbados the slaves were consigned for sale to Daniel & Lyttott.

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; Bristol Presentments; CO 28/33, Gg52; SMV Muster rolls, 1769–70, no.183; Felix Farley, 24 June, 15 July 1769, 10 February, 14 April, 9 June 1770

PRINCE OF WALES	1769/26
(1) 130 tons; 12 guns	(8)
(2) 50 outward	(9)
(3) Spanish	(10) Dominica
(4)	(11) c.17 February 1770
(5) David Cargill	(12)
(6) [John Powell & Co.]	(13) c.8 March 1770
(7) 2 July (pass 10 June)	(14) 2 May (17 September) 1770
According to its muster roll the vessel left Bristol with 47 crew and returned with 38. Forty-one of the original crew appear to have reached Dominica where 3 were discharged between 17 February and 8 March 1770.	

*Sources:* ADM 7/94; BT 6/3; Bristol Presentments; SMV Muster rolls, 1769-70, no.180; Felix Farley, 10 June, 8 July 1769, 3 February, 7 April, 5 May 1770

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Note: 1. Names of masters of vessels, merchants, shipowners, ships, and slave factors are not listed separately through the index but are collected together under the appropriate head. Masters who were shipowners are indicated by an asterisk. Merchant-shipowners are listed simply as merchants. Where different ships share the same name they are individually indexed.

2. Where more than one form of a surname appears in the text, the name is indexed under its more common form, with variations given in brackets. Only the more common form of first names is given in the index.

3. References to Jamaica and ports therein – Kingston, Montego Bay, and Savanna la Mar – are indexed only in those instances where details of the numbers of slaves delivered or sold have been found.

4. Africa, America and Bristol have not been indexed.

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